Resolution

~~REPORT~~

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF the

~~BERAR~~

Central Provinces

FOR THE YEARS

1890-91; 1891-92; 1897-98 and

1898-1899-1900

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RESOLUTION

ON

THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR

THE YEAR 1890-91,

Ending 30th September 1891.

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1892.

RESOLUTION

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

during the year ending 30th September 1891.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department,—No. 1525, *dated Nagpur, the* 10*th May* 1892.

READ—

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue administration of their Divisions and districts.

Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on the progress of operations for Land Revenue Settlement.

Administration Report of the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

RESOLUTION.

The subjects of this Resolution are treated of as usual under the following heads :—

I.—The agricultural conditions of the year.
II.—Village records.
III.—Land Revenue collection.
IV.—Land Revenue settlement.
V.—Revenue Court work.
VI.—Other heads of Revenue administration.

I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

2. *Character of the seasons.*—In some parts of the Provinces the advent of the monsoon was somewhat delayed, but in the months of June, July and August the rain-fall was heavy and continuous, and in not a few districts the average was exceeded. In Jubbulpore the rain, when it came, was so heavy that Agricultural operations were delayed. A seasonable break occurred in the Northern districts during

Statement A.

the first half of September. The close of this month however was marked by heavy rain, which nevertheless came to a sudden and abrupt termination, and generally speaking little was registered during October. The cold weather rains which are expected about Christmas time were insufficient in Chhattisgarh, and still more so in the Nerbudda Division. In the Nimar district the water-supply became scarce, the wells and nalas dried up and the fodder supply in B. Class Forests failing, the A. Reserve had to be opened for grazing purposes.

Speaking generally, however, the prospects of the rabi crop remained decidedly good up to the end of December. During the succeeding months the weather was of abnormal character. In several districts a relatively heavy rain-fall was registered each month up to May and in not a few districts wind and hail accompanied the rain. The standing crops naturally suffered from these eccentricities of the season during February and March. The hail beat down the crops at places, the moisture developed rust in Mandla, Seoni and Bhandara, where the grain is reported to have been shrivelled and light, and the grain garnered was washed out of the threshing floors by heavy showers in some places, or ruined for purposes of merchandise or seed mothers.

3. The *rice* crop was good in Chhattisgarh, and a little seasonable rain in October would have made it a bumper crop. In the Wainganga districts of Chanda, Bhandara, Seoni and Balaghat the crop was an excellent one.

Statement B.

Throughout the Jubbulpore Division the outturn ranged between 14 and 16 annas except in the case of transplanted rice in Damoh, where only 12 anna is returned.

4. The *juari* crop was by no means so good as in the previous year. In fact it does not often happen that juari and rice both succeed in the same year, the seasonal conditions they require, being different. In the year under report the heavy rains of June and July were not favourable to the young crop, and the downpour at the end of September following on the break is in some districts assigned as the cause of the comparatively poor outturn. In only Chanda and Narsinghpur was the crop good. In the other districts about two-thirds of a full average was reaped.

5. As with juari so with cotton, the conditions which suit the one favour the other. The rain was too heavy and too continuous for this crop during the early part of the season, and later on the distribution was not all that might have been desired. Moreover in Nimar caterpillars are said to have done damage whereby the outturn was reduced by 4 annas. That the average of the provincial yield did not fall below 10 annas is matter for congratulation. Til also failed to yield a full return. In the Nimar district it suffered from drought, in other districts from excessive moisture.

6. The outturn of kodo and kutki was generally satisfactory, especially that grown on the lighter and higher lying soils of the wilder portions of the Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh Divisions.

As far then as the food supply for the wild jungle tribes is concerned the crop may be said to have been good. On the other hand, the kodo grown in black soils suffered from excessive rain-fall.

7. *The wheat crop.*—Chhattisgarh is alleged to have suffered from deficiency of December rains, but throughout the Provinces the prospects were generally good until the unseasonable rains of February and March induced mildew. In Mandla, Seoni and Chanda considerable damage was caused by hail-storms, and the injury caused in Wardha was still more serious and necessitated the postponement of instalments due under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The yield then throughout the Provinces ranged between 10 to 12 annas, and in Bhandara and Balaghat it was not more than 8 annas.

8. The *linseed* crop, which is notoriously precarious, fell a prey in Chhattisgarh to insects and locusts, and was also damaged by storms, as was the case throughout the rest of the Provinces. In the Nagpur Division it seems to have suffered equally with wheat, and in Jubbulpore more so, but the Commissioner, Nerbudda, writes that "linseed fared better than wheat." The actual state of the case was probably that the earlier sowings which were garnered before the heavier storms of February, yielded an average crop, while the later sowings which came in for the full force of the wind, rain and hail were more injured than wheat, in proportion to the more delicate nature of the plant.

9. To sum up, the results are on the whole satisfactory. Rice was an excellent crop, kodo and kutki good. Most other crops yielded an outturn of about 10 annas. Nothing absolutely failed.

10. *Crop areas.*—Save in the case of the districts of Betul, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and Saugor, where old statistics have been returned and of Mandla where the figures given are those of the Summary Settlement, the statistics of this year have been obtained by special compilation from the new survey records. This should have been done also in Saugor, and no good reason is forthcoming for the omission.

Statements C. and D.

The figures have been hastily compiled, and errors have probably crept in which will subsequently need rectification. But it may be safely asserted that for 12 districts of the Provinces the statistics are much more accurate than anything hitherto available. Nothing however would be gained by contrasting the figures with those of former years, unless it were desired to show how wrong the old statistics were. A comparison of these figures with those of last Settlement will likewise be more useful when the new statistics for the whole 18 districts are available.

Moreover no deductions from the crop statistics would be of any value or throw any light on the character of the season, for the records have been prepared during the course of the last few years, and are no index to the conditions of the last nor indeed of any particular season. No such result is to be expected until the patwaris have settled down to their ordinary duties, and submit their annual papers after making a field to field inspection in each of the villages of their circles.

11. Rules for the control and management of malguzari forests have been under careful consideration during the year, and were finally issued shortly after its close in Revenue Book Circular I—64. The aim of the rules is to give greater freedom to malguzars in dealing with their property while retaining over their action such a degree of control as will prevent any permanent injury to forests. To this end restrictions have been placed on the cutting of trees

bearing fruit which is either edible, such as the mango and mohwa, or has commercial value like the harra. The cutting of timber on culturable land not required for immediate cultivation, and on unculturable land, has been subjected to regulations devised with the object of guarding against the clearing of unculturable areas, which are much more useful when clothed with forest growth than when bare, and in view to prevent such denudation as would tell adversely upon the climate and rain-fall of the country, and to ensure that reproduction should not be checked.

The effect of the rules is now being carefully watched, and the Chief Commissioner has given District officers to understand, that though greater freedom in clearing land for cultivation and in felling timber has been allowed proprietors, there should be no hesitation about notifying forests as requiring protection, the owners of which may in any way commit a material violation of the rules. In the past the prudent have suffered with the imprudent owners from the restrictions against cutting which were imposed. In framing the present rules the Chief Commissioner has been actuated by a desire to check reckless and ill-considered felling by selfish and improvident landlords and to make the way as easy as possible for the rest. It is in this spirit that the rules should be worked.

12. There is not much scope for comment in regard to afforesting operations. The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for acquiring under the Land Acquisition Act tracts of unculturable bhata land in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts to be managed by Government as village reserves, while in the vicinity of Nagpur an area of 425 acres of barren trap has been appropriated with a view to an experiment being conducted in reboisement.

13. The number of crop experiments declined from 627, the figure reached in the previous year, to 401. The Settlement Department contributed only 129 experiments to 278 in the previous year, which decrease may probably be accounted for by the paucity of Settlement Officers. Apart from this there is no apparent reason for the rapid decline, and the Chief Commissioner desires that this important duty should not be lost sight of, but that Deputy Commissioners should themselves participate to a greater extent than hitherto. Of the 30 experiments contributed by Deputy Commissioners, 14 were conducted by Colonel Hogg, Deputy Commissioner of Mandla, and 13 by Colonel Macdougall of Nimar, three other Deputy Commissioners contributing one each, while the other 13 Deputy Commissioners did nothing in this line. Better results than this may reasonably be expected from Deputy Commissioners, and likewise from the Settlement Department which has recently been considerably reinforced.

Statement E.

The general results are shown in Statement E. and will as usual be compiled in detail, and reviewed separately when a sufficient number of trustworthy experiments are available.

14. *General health.*—The year was fairly healthy in the Nagpur Division and in the Saugor and Seoni districts, but not so healthy elsewhere. There was much fever, and bowel complaints prevailed in many districts. Cholera made its appearance in almost all districts and lingered long almost

throughout the Provinces. Though the outbreak was somewhat severe in the Damoh, Jubbulpore and Raipur districts, in many other districts its ravages were localised to comparatively small areas. The disease was mainly sporadic, and its type not very virulent to judge from the ratio of deaths to seizures. The district of Nimar, where, as the Commissioner points out, the conditions appeared favourable for its spread, enjoyed exceptional immunity.

In Bhandara, where usually small-pox is prevalent, there was much less disease than usual, and in Balaghat what was reported to be small-pox turned out to be only measles.

15. *Cattle disease.*—In the rice districts of Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and Raipur there was considerable mortality from Rinderpest or (cow-pox). In some districts also foot and mouth disease broke out, but the reports received from most districts show that the year was not an unhealthy one and that no special epidemic was rife. In Nimar the cattle are said to have suffered much from drought; in several other districts the mortality is attributed to the ordinary causes which operate to maintain a high rate of mortality among cattle in India, *i. e.*, the maintenance of unnecessary stock, consequent under-feeding of working animals, the absence of stall-feeding and proper shelter, and the neglect to give salt. That only normal causes have been at work during the year is borne out by the following statistics, which show that the trade in hides has fallen considerably below the figure of the last three years :—

Weight of hides exported during

1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
56,582	37,276	49,389	44,451	53,413	40,326

The cattle dispensary which has been opened in the Nagpur Farm, and is under the charge of a Hospital Assistant specially trained as a Veterinary Inspector, is reported to be gaining in attendance, but its repute with the people is still said to be very small. The other Veterinary Inspector was during the year under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, but led a somewhat sedentary life. Steps have been taken to ensure his travelling about, and the arrangements made by the Director of Agriculture in equipping both Inspectors with travelling chests of veterinary medicine and appliances should make their tours of greater value to the people.

The question of how to utilize to the best effect the services of the Nagpur Inspector are now under discussion between the Commissioner of Nagpur and the Director of Agriculture.

The pamphlets on the subject of the treatment of cattle disease which were distributed widely over the Provinces have not yet borne much fruit. "Few people," writes the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, "can read the Manual. Fewer still understand it, while many of the medicines prescribed are not procurable locally."

16. *Prices and trade.*—The prices given in Statement F. are those of the agricultural year ending the 31st May 1891. The price of rice fell presumably owing to the good crop, carrying with it in many districts that of wheat and other grains. The general fall in agricultural prices amounted on the average to about 10 per cent. and the price of juari fell as much as 19 per cent. The demand for wheat for export purposes seems to have been particularly brisk, which sent up the prices, especially in the Saugor, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts. In the two former, however, a counteracting effect upon the price of most food grains was apparently exercised by the extensive import of rice from Chhattisgarh, over the Bilaspur-Kutni Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which had been recently opened; and the apprehensions which amounted almost to a panic in Saugor at the magnitude of the export operations were in a measure allayed. The effect of this import did not however make itself felt as far down the Nerbudda valley as Hoshangabad. In Bilaspur and Sambalpur the price of food grains remained low in spite of the brisk export trade. This is probably due to the existence of large grain stocks in these hitherto comparatively land-locked districts.

Statement F.

17. The Report on the Railway Borne Traffic is drawn up for financial years. In that for the year ending 31st March 1891, it is recorded that exports show a large increase over those of the year preceding and (if Railway Plant and Rolling Stock be included) a substantial increase over the average. The figures indicating the weight and value of imports were also much higher than those of the two preceding years. The increase in traffic is alleged to be due to general activity, and not to be the result of inflation in a few special branches of trade. The total traffic of the year excluding that in Railway Plant and Rolling Stock, and in Animals, aggregated 2,07,16,352 maunds, the estimated value of which was Rs. 7,79,57,974. By far the most important articles of export are cotton, wheat, rice, linseed and til, which contributed respectively 9, 30, 7, 4 and 8 per cent. of the total value of the goods exported. It is also noticed that the export of gram is gaining in importance and during the year under report contributed in value 5 per cent. The provincial exports under these six heads are said to represent sales to the amount of nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ crores rupees, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the land revenue and cesses payable to Government. The export trade in wheat recovered in a measure from the depression of the previous year, but was only 61 per cent. of the maximum which was reached in 1888-89.

The traffic in linseed was much greater than in the two previous years, but fell below the average.

18. *Condition of the agricultural classes.*—The year was generally one of prosperity. The kharif crops, rice and kodo, were good, and there was no want of food nor lack of work for the field labourers. "There was," as the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, writes, "a steady demand for wheat for export at fairly remunerative rates; profits have no doubt accrued, but the general indebtedness and the system of grain loans bearing high rates of interest leave the actual cultivators but small profits in even a very good year." This description is true of a large portion of the Province. It is in many tracts the middleman and the mahajan who absorb the lion's share of the profits, and the smaller share finds its way into the pockets of the ryots.

19. The figures of Statement G., especially for those districts in which they are based on the new survey, are interesting and instructive. They show *inter alia* that even in districts where absenteeism is prevalent, the proportion of the area held by malguzars direct does not fall under 9 or 10 per cent., while in other districts the proportion reaches 23 per cent. The Commissioner (Nerbudda) from this latter fact draws the conclusion that the ryots have been able to hold their own, but when we find in some districts almost one-fourth of the land already passed out of the tenants' hands into the possession of proprietors or sub-tenants, the opposite conclusion is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, indicated. Although, however, there is an established tendency for land to pass from the hands of the privileged tenants, this tendency is well marked and has hitherto led to tangibly unpleasant results, in only a few localities.

The acreage incidences of the payments in the case of the various classes of tenants and for the total ryoti area afford corroboration of the generally accepted fact that rents are not high in these Provinces. This matter was alluded to in last year's review and it was at the time pointed out that only in certain parts of the Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore districts had the evil practice of rack-renting taken root. The statistics now available give colour to the view that the areas within which this tendency has manifested itself are limited, for the all-round rates payable in these two districts by ordinary tenants who alone can be rack-rented at will, stand at Rs. 1-3-10 and Rs. 1-12-0, respectively. The corresponding rates at last Settlement were Rs. 1-4-9 and Rs. 1-2-3. No certain inference can be drawn from these figures, because cultivation has largely extended since last Settlement, and the existing lower rate may be due to the subjugation of poorer soils. Making every allowance for this the rise of the rate can hardly be deemed abnormal when contrasted with the great advance in prices which recent enquiries show to have taken place since last Settlement in the Nerbudda valley. The only district where the pitch of the average rate of rent exceeds Rs. 2 an acre is Narsinghpur.

In Chhindwara the rate paid by absolute occupancy tenants is disproportionately high in comparison with that paid by the other classes and requires examination.

	As.	p.
Mandla ..	7	0
Raipur ...	10	1
Bilaspur ...	9	8
Sambalpur ...	4	10

The marginally noted rent-rates payable in the four districts where Settlement operations have recently been concluded bear testimony to the general moderation which has been exercised, and afford grounds for satisfaction that a very substantial Revenue increment has been obtained without unduly pressing upon the ryots.

The rent paid by the ryots of these Provinces is on the whole very moderate, but facts which have come to the Chief Commissioner's knowledge indicate that there is a good deal of unnecessary hardship in the method of its levy. It has been ascertained that in some parts of the Provinces malguzars have been commonly realizing the second rent instalment weeks before it was due (and before the ryots were in funds to pay it without borrowing), the reason given being that they had been pressed by the Tahsildar to do him credit by paying in their revenue before time. Stringent orders have been issued to discourage advance payments of revenue in future. Again, the Settlement Commissioner has recently reported that in the Narsinghpur and

Saugor districts malguzars have been collecting a half rent in the first (or kharif) instalment, although they pay to Government on kharif account only two annas in the rupee, the villages being almost wholly cultivated with rabi crops. Ryots without savings have been therefore annually paying half their rent with borrowed money, and the agricultural indebtedness of the district must have been very largely increased. The Chief Commissioner has called the attention of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to this abuse, which they should use the whole of their influence to counteract, and care will be taken in the Settlement Department to enter on the new rent certificates full details of the amount due in each instalment and of the date of payment.

During the course of the year considerable attention has been paid to the improvement in the system of the management of estates under the Court of Wards, and a sustained effort has been made to so order matters as to set a better example to the landlord class. Among other things the pernicious system of auctioning out fields and villages has been abolished; and a systematic examination of the rent-rolls and balances of all estates has been insisted upon. Lists have been prepared by Deputy Commissioners embodying their proposals in regard to the writing off of irrecoverable amounts and the reduction of rent rates which proved on enquiry excessive.

A scheme has also been formulated for the grant of loans of seed grains at reasonable rates of interest to ryots in estates managed by the Court of Wards, and if this plan prove successful, *i. e.*, if it can be worked with even a small margin of profit in favour of the estate, then much will have been done for the agricultural classes in these estates as the programme includes the remission of arrears, reduction of excessive rents, and the supply to the ryot of the indispensable advances for purchase of seed, bullocks, &c., at a moderate rate of interest.

20. *Government Loans.*—The action taken under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act is reviewed by financial years. A brief abstract of the results attained in the year ending 31st March 1891 is accordingly given.

Under the former Act, loans under which continued to increase, a sum of Rs. 38,803 was advanced; while under the latter Rs. 89,800 were loaned, which fell below the figure of the previous year by no less than Rs. 17,600. This is attributed partly to the favourable character of the monsoon of 1890, and partly to officials being taken up with census duties, and in a measure to the action or inaction of individual Deputy Commissioners. In Nagpur no Government loans were granted because the mauzawar indices of the Registration Department were not completed, but it is satisfactory to note that Rs. 12,000 were advanced from Court of Wards funds in that district, all necessary precautions having been taken.

Saugor, Bhandara, Raipur, Bilaspur and Seoni made most use of the Land Improvement Loans Act, and the first three and Wardha had the best results to show under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Some Deputy Commissioners assign a decline in loans in their districts to the strictness with which punctual payment is insisted on and to the rigid and almost inquisitorial enquiries which were made as to whether the money loaned has been spent for the identical purpose for which it was advanced. Steps are

being taken to correct the stringency of these enquiries. So long as the money is applied in connection with the improvement of the holding, no inquisitorial enquiries are called for.

A perusal of the district reports shows that in not a few districts the procedure in dealing with such cases is unnecessarily elaborate and prolonged, and this will account for any want of popularity which may manifest itself. In connection with this subject the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh has the following remarks, "two great improvements are required before these Acts will be "efficient for the purpose of aiding and protecting the tenantry":—

(1). "The applications must be more promptly disposed of or some means must be devised to prevent the necessity for any cultivator to take a long journey and incur weary delays for a trifling loan; and

(2). "There must be less narrowness in determining the objects for which advances may be made."

In these remarks the Chief Commissioner concurs, and he trusts that something may be done to obviate the difficulties indicated by making Tahsildars take up this class of business while on tour, and dispose of cases on the spot.

In the Bhandara report it is stated that the local money-lenders are bringing pressure to bear upon the people with a view to prevent their applying to Government for loans, and are threatening to refuse advances in future to any one who takes a loan from Government. This attitude of the Banyas on the loan question, if the statement be true and the attitude be anything more than of mere local effect, affords grounds for satisfaction, in so far as it points to a possible decline of the rate of interest; and the Chief Commissioner learns from the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture that in the course of his recent tour through the Wardha district he was informed that the rate had gone down of late years owing to the advancing of money by Government. Without attaching too much importance to these statements, they at all events show that Government loans may have an effect out of all proportion to the magnitude of such loans compared with the total agricultural capital of a district. And from this point of view it would seem that much more might be done than has hitherto been done in the matter of loans by the Court of Wards to its tenants. The lowering of the rates of interest chargeable on grain loans by the Court of Wards and the commutation of such loans into cash have formed the subject of orders since the close of the year.

21. *Distribution of Sanads for improvements.*—Altogether 451 sanads have been distributed in 12 districts, Seoni taking the lead with 205, Bhandara and Nagpur following with 90 and 59, respectively. In Damoh, where 107 were given out last year, none were distributed this year, the reason assigned by the Deputy Commissioner being that improvements are only effected when labour is cheap, *i. e.*, in times of scarcity when labourers can be had for less than a full wage. In regard to the inaction in his Division where only 1 sanad has been given, the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, writes "I cannot say that I am disappointed to find that there is no great expenditure at present in the improvement of land. It takes time for the people to adjust themselves to the increased revenue payments and consequently decreased net income resulting from the new

Settlement." The Chief Commissioner rejects this explanation, which is based on the theory that no improvements were made. The reports of Deputy Commissioners show that improvements have been made, and to judge from the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, the small number of sanads distributed would appear due to the fact that the Tahsildars have not hitherto been able to avail themselves of the local knowledge of patwaris. The matter requires special attention at the hands of the Commissioner in the Chhattisgarh Division, as also in the Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts of the Nerbudda Division.

The improvements for which most sanads have been granted are the sinking of wells and the construction of field embankments.

It is too early yet to form an opinion as to whether the issue of sanads gives an impetus to the inception of works of Agricultural improvement, but the number of applications filed in Seoni is some evidence of the popularity of the measure when given a fair chance.

II.—Village Records.

22. In last year's review it was noticed that all the zamindari estates in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts were furnished with a patwari staff. It was anticipated that an appreciable commencement would have been made in the survey of these circles during the year under report. The importance of getting these areas surveyed rapidly need not perhaps be insisted on as it is already recognized. But it cannot well be over-estimated—for until this is done the patwari has no basis for his annual returns, and as has been pointed out in previous reports the "extension of the Tenancy Act to these tracts will "in the absence of such village records remain a dead letter, if indeed it does "not prove actually injurious."

It now appears that during the year under report good progress has been made towards effecting this object in the Raipur district, but the Chief Commissioner regrets to learn that in Bilaspur and Sambalpur a season has been lost mainly owing to the employment of Patwaris on Census work. That the patwaris should aid in the Census was apparently unavoidable, but it was not prudent to employ them at long distances from their circles and thus throw out of gear the arrangements just effected by the Settlement Department. It is, however, matter for satisfaction that survey has been systematically taken up in the zamindaris of all three districts during the current season, and that the work is proceeding without friction. The Chief Commissioner is also glad to learn that the zamindars have contributed to this desirable result by the interest they have manifested in the work, the object of which they have not failed to appreciate.

Since the close of the year the enforcement of the Patwari Rules in the Chanda Zamindaris has been insisted on, the first step in this direction being the selection and training of candidates, which matter is now engaging the attention of the local authorities.

23. The advisability of reducing the number of small Patwari circles as occasion served was dwelt upon in last year's review, when it was pointed out

that a general re-distribution was not feasible in 1884 at the time the patwari staff was reorganized owing to the great discontent which would have been occasioned. The same policy has been persisted in during the year, and in the Nimar district 19 small circles have been absorbed.

The most important feature of the year's administration is undoubtedly the provincialization of the Patwari Fund, under the sanction of the Government of India. Advantage has been taken of the opportunity to improve the supervising staff, the cost of which will now be charged to the Patwari Fund. One great object which the Government of India had in view in creating the Department of Land Records has thus been attained, and it may now be said that the scheme of reorganizing the Land Record staff of the Provinces approaches completion. It remains now to get the patwaris habitually resident and perfect in the discharge of their ordinary duties, their time in most districts having hitherto been much taken up with Survey and Settlement work.

24. Orders had previously issued forbidding the acquisition by patwaris of proprietary rights in land within their circles, as it was recognized that if they were allowed to acquire proprietary interests impartiality in preparing village records could not be expected. During the year under review it has been found necessary to take a further step and lay down that a man is disqualified from being the patwari of a circle in which he himself holds land as a proprietor. Moreover patwaris have been prohibited on pain of dismissal from engaging in money-lending transactions either within or without the limits of their circles. But however essential the end contemplated by these orders is, it may not be possible to attain it all at once. In some districts vested interests have grown up, and hereditary claims cannot be swept away by a stroke of the pen. The Chief Commissioner fully concurs in the remarks which the Director of Agriculture has made on this head, and he looks to all Deputy Commissioners to exercise tact and discretion in dealing with such cases. An uncompromising attitude in such a matter where conciliation is called for, would defeat the objects the Administration has in view.

25. In only one district, Narsinghpur, was the Patwari staff free to perform its ordinary duties. In Chhattisgarh, where owing to the close of the Settlement, it was hoped that complete papers would have been submitted, the results are disappointing. The cause assigned is the same as that given for the delay of work in the zamindaris of this Division, *viz.*, that patwaris were sent long distances away from their circles to do Census work.

In Damoh and Jubbulpore the staff was required to assist in work preparatory to assessment, while in all other districts survey was in full swing.

Now, however, that the survey of 12 out of 18 districts is practically complete and that there are no special disturbing influences at work, the Chief Commissioner trusts that the ordinary duties of the patwari staff will be discharged during the current season with punctuality. But no such results can be expected unless Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, who have now been in so great a measure relieved of judicial work, realize their responsibilities in this connection. In districts from which Settlement Officers have been removed or to which, though the survey is complete, Settlement Officers have

not yet been posted, patwaris will do their work efficiently in proportion to the attention given by District Officers to the subject. The Chief Commissioner wishes Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to clearly understand that as the preparation of correct agrarian records is admittedly a condition precedent to good Revenue administration, there is no department of district work in which he will insist on more sustained and minute attention than the control of patwaris and enforcement of the rules laid down for their guidance. These rules have been revised and recast and are now available in a convenient and handy shape for general use.

26. In the matter of enforcing the residence of patwaris it is to be noted that as long as the staff is called in to head-quarters during the rains to assist in the Settlement office it is difficult to gauge accurately the extent of the success actually attained, and much weight cannot be accorded to the statistics of residence now available.

What is now required is that as soon as survey is completed, the Deputy Commissioner or Settlement Officer should deal with the matter systematically and insist on each patwari taking up his residence generally within the village of his circle which has been fixed for residence, or in exceptional cases in the particular village which has been authorized outside it. If the formal registration prescribed by the Director of Agriculture is carried out, and energetic and continuous action is vigilantly directed against defaulters, Mr. MacDonnell is sanguine that a considerable improvement will be perceptible in next year's figures.

As to the grant of exemptions in the case of patwaris residing within two or three miles of their circles, it may be desirable to make such concessions, under certain circumstances, *e. g.*, where the patwari's old village of residence has been removed from his circle at the time of re-organization. The rule, however, should be that the patwaris should reside within their circles. Claims to exemption from this rule should be closely scrutinized, and there should be no need to grant exemptions in districts like Raipur and Bilaspur, where the staff is almost entirely of new origin, and but few men have vested interests to respect.

III.—Land Revenue Collections.

27. The following figures show the fluctuation of the Land Revenue Demand during the past three years.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue on the kist-bandi ...	65,59,075 11 11	67,34,218 2 4	67,15,271 12 2
Increase or decrease on the figure of the preceding year ...	+1,98,497 11 5	+1,75,142 6 5	—18,946 6 2

The increases during the previous years are in the main due to revenue enhancements effected during the course of regular settlement operations. During the year under report no such increments have accrued.

28. The total additions to the kistbandi amount to Rs. 15,133-1-4, while the reductions aggregate Rs. 34,079-7-6, the net decrease resulting to the Land Revenue on the roll being Rs. 18,946-6-2.

The figures showing the Land Revenue on the roll in October 1890, for the Chhattisgarh Division, have been swollen beyond the figures returned in last year's report by the inclusion of Zamindari Forest takolis which were formerly credited to the Forest Department. Subsequently instructions were issued that this revenue was to be classified as fluctuating Land Revenue *not* on the roll, hence the reduction in the kistbandi of Rs. 29,095.

The net decline this year is then of a nominal character, being attributable to these alterations in classification.

29. The increases which have accrued are mainly due to lapses and resumptions of revenue-free tenures, the bulk being shown against the Nagpur district, where an addition of Rs. 10,075-12-6 was obtained.

The largeness of this figure is due, the Commissioner writes—"to the wholesale resumption of village service holdings, which had previously without due authority been held revenue-free."

In Bilaspur the death of one Bisalnath led to the resumption of two muafi life grants, whereby Rs. 550 was added at a stroke to the kistbandi.

The additions which have resulted from revision of assessment are fairly considerable in the *Hoshangabad and †Balaghat districts, where the assessment of some Clearance lease villages over which proprietary rights have been earned has yielded some enhancement, while an increment has also been obtained from certain lease lapsed villages and from the assessment of excess areas found at the time of re-survey in the possession of clearance lessees over and above their original grants.

*Rs. 1,209 14 0
†Rs. 508 8 0

30. A detailed consideration of the various decreases which have occurred during the year shows that—

In Jubbulpore the decline of Rs. 136 under the head Revenue-free grants is due to the cancellation of the order of resumption of shares in 2 villages. As there was no specification of shares, resumption should not have been effected on the death of one sharer, *vide* Revenue Book Circular VI—21.

Under the head "Revision of assessment" there are large decreases in Seoni, Hoshangabad, Chanda and Balaghat, the sums involved being as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Seoni	...	1,588	4	0
Hoshangabad	...	625	0	0
Chanda	...	807	0	0
Balaghat	...	410	0	0

In Seoni and Balaghat this is due to the resumption of 8 and 16 villages respectively, and their settlement ryotwari.

In Chanda the decline of Rs. 807 is due to the revised jamas of certain villages in the Ghot Arpaili pargana having been reduced, on the ground that the siwai income had been at the first assumed at too high a figure.

In Hoshangabad a reduction of Rs. 625 has been effected in the jamas of certain clearance villages, which were found on re-survey to be smaller in area than was originally supposed when the grants were made. This is to a certain extent a nominal loss, being balanced by a corresponding gain resulting in excess areas similarly discovered as explained in the last paragraph.

The other abnormal decreases shown against the Chhattisgarh Division have already been explained in paragraph 28, to be due to alteration of classification of the Zamindari Forest takolis.

31. Including cesses the net demand (*i. e.*, exclusive of advance payments made in the previous year) for the year was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
On current account ...	72,26,880	0	3
On arrear account ...	3,252	7	7
	72,30,132	7	10

Of the arrear balance Rs. 2,364-13-2 were collected, while Rs. 72,22,493-3-9 were realized on account of the year under report.

The balance outstanding aggregates Rs. 5,274-6-11, of which Rs. 887-10-5 is due for previous years: of the latter sum Rs. 641-15-0 have been struck off as irrecoverable. A sum of Rs. 235-5-11 still remains recoverable in Chanda from the estate of a proprietor who died without known heirs. The matter was alluded to in last year's report and still continues under investigation as one claimant to the estate has died and another has arisen. Apart from this only Rs. 10-5-6 remains realizable on account of previous years.

In the 8 districts noted in the margin, the current demand was collected in full. In Bhandara, Raipur and Hoshangabad the outstandings have been credited since the close of the year, while in Saugor, Nimar, Chhindwara and Betul the balances have been remitted—the only districts where the outstandings are at all considerable are Jubbulpore and Chanda. The latter balance is moreover almost entirely nominal, as being due to the reduction in the jama of the Ghot Arpaili pargana, the demand on the kistbandi not having been reduced accordingly before the close of the year. As to the Jubbulpore balance, the Commissioner writes—that a portion of the amount in train of liquidation is due by Thakur Chait Singh of Sundarpur, an habitual defaulter, owing to his being heavily involved. This is apparently the same man who being in arrears in 1889-90 evoked certain remarks in the Resolution of that year. It appears that the proposals to purchase some of his villages for the Imlai estate under the Court of Wards which fell through previously have now been revived.

Damoh.
Mandla.
Narsinghpur.
Wardha.
Nagpur.
Balaghat.
Bilaspur.
Sambalpur.

The percentage of real balance on the demand for the Provinces as a whole, is ·04 against ·03 in the previous year and ·09 in 1889-90.

The general results are eminently satisfactory. The total amount outstanding is small, and in only 3 districts does any balance remain.

To quote the words of the Commissioner, Nerbudda, for his division which are indeed applicable to the Provinces at large—"Practically there has been no real difficulty in the way of collecting the Land revenue throughout the division; it has been paid with prompt punctuality."

32. *Land Revenue not on the roll. (Fluctuating demand)—Statement IIB.*—The receipts under this head consist mainly of the revenue realized from ryotwari villages, but partly of the revenue from lapsed and resumed muafis and malik-makbuza escheats collected prior to being brought on the roll.

The demand and collection for each of the past three years are compared below:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arrear demand ..	18,936 2 7	22,247 11 0	6,954 1 11
Collections ...	14,386 14 5	20,838 10 5	5,111 13 8
Balance ...	4,549 4 2	1,409 0 7	1,842 4 3
Net current demand ..	1,02,874 2 6	1,12,574 14 4	1,54,538 6 6
Collections ...	81,193 1 6	1,06,576 15 9	1,47,645 9 10
Balance ...	21,681 1 0	5,997 14 7	6,892 12 8

The bulk of the increase in demand has accrued in the Hoshangabad district, where there is an addition of Rs. 30,000 to the demand of last year (=Rs. 18,290-6-8). This is due to the new departure in the Revenue administration under which certain tracts have been settled ryotwari in the Charwa pargana of the Harda tahsil.

But the following increases also deserve passing notice:—

Seoni	...	Rs. 1,300 approximately.
Mandla	...	„ 4,000 do.
Betul	...	„ 1,200 do.
Balaghat	...	„ 1,000 do.
Bhandara	...	„ 4,500 do.

In the case of the first four districts the increments are attributable to the extension of patch cultivation or the expansion of income in ryotwari villages not regularly settled.

In Bhandara the Zamindari Forest takolis which were formerly credited to Forests were for the first time shown in this Statement, which fact accounts for an addition of Rs. 4,365.

The balance outstanding on account of the year under report, which amounts to Rs. 6,892-12-8, is too large. It accrued mainly in the Seoni, Nagpur and Hoshangabad districts. In the two former districts it is attributable to the

laxity of Tahsil officials at Lakhnadon and Ramtek. The Nagpur Deputy Commissioner writes—that the amount is in course of realization, while in Seoni over Rs. 400 has been collected since the close of the year.

The balance in Hoshangabad is due from patch cultivators who have recently been settled as Government ryots, and is on account of past years. Last year a heavy balance of Rs. 3,433 stood against this district. The amounts realized should have been credited to the current year's demand and not to arrear account. This mistake has been pointed out by the Commissioner, who rightly proposes to apply for sanction to write off these amounts as irrecoverable, with a view to affording the present holders of survey numbers a chance of starting fair, unburdened by debt.

The collections made in advance aggregate only Rs. 53-10-0. Every effort has been made to discourage advance collections. And since the close of the year stringent instructions have issued on the subject. These are noticed by the Commissioner of Jubbulpore, who writes that Deputy Commissioners have been requested to hand up any Tahsildar guilty of the practice of forcing advance payments.

33. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue—Statement IIC.*—The demand and collections of the past three years are contrasted below:--

	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Arrear demand ...	3,077	1	5	1,629	3	8	2,482	8	6
Collections ...	2,070	8	0	1,501	15	8	2,466	1	3
Balance .	1,006	9	5	127	4	0	16	7	3
Net current demand ...	35,473	15	7	44,241	2	2	39,587	15	3
Collections ..	34,348	0	5	40,561	2	5	37,792	4	7
Balance ...	1,125	15	2	3,679	15	9	1,795	10	8

In dealing with these figures it has to be remembered that the demand is not fixed but is a mere estimate framed by Deputy Commissioners for the assistance of Commissioners of the amounts likely to accrue.

The receipts which have shown an upward tendency during the past few years have received a check during the year under review.

It is gathered that last year's figures included several unusual items, which do not recur from year to year, *e. g.*, Rs. 2,000 was levied last year in Bilaspur as a royalty on the capture of wild elephants.

The only district in which there is a large increase is Hoshangabad, where the Forest license fees levied in Charwa brought in nearly Rs. 4,000. It appears, however, that the income in this district is still swollen by the wrong crediting of income from encamping grounds and Nazul to this head of revenue.

In Saugor the increase is attributed to increased royalty paid by the Indian Midland Railway for metal quarries.

In a few districts the income has shrunk, this being most perceptible in Wardha and Nagpur. In Wardha, as in not a few other districts, the income of past years seems to have been unduly swollen by the erroneous crediting of proceeds from Nazul land to this head, and the fall of income of this year is attributable to more correct classification. In Nagpur a bad mango crop entailed a loss of Rs. 1,000, while the revenue of last year reached an abnormal figure owing to the levy of arrears of income from quarry contractors.

The receipts under each of the principal heads of income contrast as follows with those of previous years :—

Heads.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mines and quarries ...	12,986 0 3	15,085 6 0	12,945 9 3
Fisheries ...	3,486 2 0	5,971 10 9	5,767 0 0
Mutation fees, fines, Record-room receipts ..	6,297 10 0	5,271 3 1	5,082 1 1

The balances shown are largest in Jubbulpore, Balaghat and Sambalpur. In Balaghat it is merely nominal, being merely a difference between estimate and actual, in other words "the figure represents a miscalculation, not a failure to collect a sum due." In Jubbulpore the amount is said to be in train of liquidation, while in Sambalpur most of it has been collected since the close of the year.

34. *Coercive processes.*—The extent to which minor coercive processes were used for realizing revenue in each of the last two years is contrasted below :—

Processes.	Jubbulpore Division.		Nerbudda Division.		Nagpur Division.		Chhattisgarh Division.		Total.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Notices of demand issued ...	124	52	175	176	373	298	337	145	1,009	671
Defaulters brought to district or Tahsil Head-quarters ...	87	63	...	3	47	47	129	179	263	292
Defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jails ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3
Attachments of moveable property ordered ...	413	497	906	1,074	867	1,109	124	205	2,309	2,885
Attachments of moveable property effected ...	57	39	14	26	50	48	11	28	132	141
Sales of moveable property effected ...	1	4	...	...	8	4	2	...	11	8

The number of notices of demand has fallen from 1,575 in 1888-89, to 1,009 in 1889-90, and further to 671 in the year under review.

This is doubtless due to this style of process being reserved for habitually punctual payees, who are in arrears but under exceptional circumstances. This year, however, more warrants of attachment of moveable property and of arrest were issued.

The number of arrests is largest in Bilaspur, which returns 118 out of the 292—the total of the Provinces.

In Narsinghpur and Bhandara most attachments were ordered. This is attributed in the latter district to a bad rabi crop, whereas in the former the Commissioner of the Division considers it due to a want of discretion. The real test however of the ease or difficulty with which the revenue is levied is furnished by the number of attachments and sales of moveable property actually effected. As the number of attachments effected rose only from 132 to 141 while sales fell from 11 to 8, there is no need for supposing that there was any greater difficulty this year than last. In point of fact the Commissioners concur in saying that the revenue was collected with ease.

The Commissioner of Nagpur holds that recent orders have introduced more uniformity into the practice prevailing in different districts and tahsils as to the kind of process to be resorted to in the first instance. This may be so, but still there is undoubtedly considerable diversity of practice, as pointed out by the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, in commenting on the relatively large number of arrests in Bilaspur, and the Chief Commissioner finds it necessary to invite the careful attention of all District officers to the principles laid down in Revenue Book Circular VI—24.

IV.—Land Revenue Settlement.

35. *Settlement of Lapsed Assignments of Revenue.*—By Settlements of lapsed assignments of revenue a sum of Rs. 12,654-15-10 was added to the Revenue, by far the largest portion of this increment accruing in the Nagpur District, which contributed five-sixths of the total increase yielded by the Province.

Statement IV.

This year for the first time the attempt to classify resumptions separately from lapses has been abandoned, and the form of the statement has been modified. The charge was called for as the distinctions were but apparent and no real difference existed.

The figures of Revenue and area are very disproportionate in Nagpur and Chanda, in the former case the Revenue being very large, in the latter excessively small in proportion to the area shown as lapsed. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, states that the area he returns only represents charitable muafis resumed and not service plots, as the area thereof is already included in the malguzari area; while the explanation from Chanda is to the effect that 7,107 acres comprised 8 quit-rent villages, the kamil jama of which was, as is often the case in this district, the same as the quit rent, hence on the lapse occurring no addition accrued to the kistbandi. It is apparently necessary to point out that this statement is not intended to show malik-makbuza escheats.

The only cases of long pendency are shown against Narsinghpur, where the resumption of a batch of 8 villages, of which Birhman is the chief, is under consideration, and further information was called for from the Deputy Commissioner.

36. During the year it became necessary to take under direct management the excess wastes of 14 Zamindaris of the Bhandara district under Section 57 of the Land Revenue Act, the proprietors having refused the fluctuating assessments offered. The financial results of this measure are a gross collection of Rs. 15,770 and an expenditure of Rs. 5,940, leaving a net income of Rs. 9,830. Some, however, of the estates were managed at a loss owing to a want of elasticity in the methods adopted. Viewed from another aspect the step has been attended with success, for the Zamindars have come to a proper appreciation of their position, and have all accepted, since the close of the year, fixed assessments which the Chief Commissioner offered them on the occasion of his visit to Bhandara in December last. They have acceded to the terms in spite of the fact that the takolis in not a few cases exceed the figures which were offered and declined in 1887.

37. *Re-assessment of Land Revenue.*—The practical completion of the regular re-settlement of the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts and of the Summary settlement of Mandla was reported last year.

It remained for the Settlement Officers of the first two districts to write their final reports, which has now been done; while, owing to the untimely death of Mr. Nethersole, the task of writing the Sambalpur report devolved upon the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Fuller.

The economy with which the operations have been conducted is brought out by the ultimate cost rates per square mile, which stand as follows:—

		Rs.
Raipur	...	113
Bilaspur	...	165
Sambalpur	...	113

In the case of Bilaspur the higher cost rate is accounted for by the fact that the field survey was conducted and the records prepared by the Survey Department, whereas in the other two districts these operations were effected by means of Local Agency. It is also to be noticed that the outlay on the Summary settlement of the extensive zamindaris in all three districts is included, though the area on which the cost rate is calculated does not include that of the zamindaris.

38. In the Damoh and Jubbulpore districts, assessment work was continued. It was also started in Wardha and Nagpur. Half of the Damoh district was disposed of by Mr. Wilson, before his transfer. The balance of the work, which consisted of the attestation and inspection of 552 and the assessment of 700 mahals, has been brought to completion, at a cost (including traverse) of Rs. 80 per square mile, or 2 annas per acre. These satisfactory results are in great measure due to the diligence and application of the late Mr. Dori Lal, whose death is rightly described by the Commissioner of Settlements as a great loss to his Department.

39. The work in Jubbulpore has naturally been delayed by the two changes in control which were necessitated by Mr. Fox-Strangways' return to the regular line, and the transfer of Mr. Wilson to Burmah. In spite of these checks, work has progressed very satisfactorily, and credit is due to Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein and his Assistants for the results. Only 19 villages

remain to be mapped, and the survey is therefore practically completed. The work of assessment has also been pushed on, for 109 mahals have been finally disposed of and 254 mahals have been attested and inspected preparatory to assessment.

It is hoped then, that as far as Jubbulpore is concerned the completion will not be delayed much beyond the time fixed in the original programme.

The success attained in announcing the revised rents and revenues in the Bijeragogarh pargana is gratifying. The duty of commuting the payments in kind of occupancy tenants into cash rents is imposed by the Tenancy Act and was undoubtedly fraught with considerable difficulties, but the fact that the ryots throughout the pargana have accepted the cash rents fixed and would now, it is understood, be unwilling to revert to the former system, proves that the work was done with discretion and judgment.

Another important feature of the Jubbulpore Settlement is the reduction of exorbitant rents of ordinary tenants. The Chief Commissioner recognizes the difficulties which surround an undertaking of this character, for which no actual provision has been made in the law, and to which effect could therefore only be given with the consent of the landlord. This of course subjects the Settlement Officer's action to many limitations, and makes him reluctant to act. But it was essential in the best interests of all concerned that an effort to fix fair rents for ordinary tenants should be made. Judging from the assessment papers which have recently come before him, the Chief Commissioner, while admitting that a fair measure of success has been in many cases attained, is inclined to think that the Settlement Officer has occasionally approached the task with some measure of timidity and that the reductions have not been in all cases adequate. The reduction by a few rupees of rents which are manifestly exorbitant must fail to confer on the ryots concerned the boon intended, and hardly justifies the time and labour expended by the Settlement Officer on the task. Mr. MacDonnell considers that the omission to give the Settlement Officer power to reduce excessive rents when paid by ordinary tenants is one of the weak spots of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Code.

40. The survey work in the Nagpur and Wardha Districts has been prosecuted with vigour. Wardha has been completed, while in Nagpur the very large area of 1,263 square miles has been accomplished. The maps have been carefully tested in both districts, and it is very satisfactory that the quality of the survey is so good, and that there is no reason to apprehend that accuracy has been sacrificed to speed. The assessment work in both these districts has hardly emerged from the initial stage, but a foundation has apparently been laid for a good outturn in the current season. The full and careful reports submitted by Mr. Craddock, the Settlement Officer of Nagpur, deserve especial recognition.

41. Ten districts besides Wardha and Nagpur have been under survey preparatory to re-assessment, and excellent progress has been made.

The survey work accomplished this year covered an area of 8,812 square miles, which is less than the outturn of the previous year (=11,000 square miles) owing to the drawing in of operations. Work has been to all intents and purposes completed in 12 out of the 18 districts, and on the close of the current

quinquennial contract on the 31st March 1892, the Settlement Commissioner expects to be at least 7,000 square miles ahead of the engagements embodied therein. These results are eminently satisfactory, and a consideration of the cost rates per square mile of completed work, which are given below, demonstrate the economy which has been exercised in their attainment:—

	Rs. per sq. mile.		Rs. per sq. mile.
Seoni ...	28	Nagpur ...	37
Hoshangabad ...	30	Saugor ...	36
Nimar ...	33	Chanda ...	29
Betul ...	60	Bhandara ...	35
Chhindwara ...	31	Balaghat ...	37
Wardha ...	25		

The only district in which the cost rate is at all high is Betul, and here matters do not seem to have been so well managed by the Assistant in charge as in other districts. The cost has, however, probably been enhanced by the delay in the receipt of traverse plots, which was noticed in last year's review.

42. The commencement of the survey in the Chhattisgarh zamindaris has already been alluded to in paragraph 22. The traverse of these areas by professional agency has not hitherto been possible, and the impending removal of the survey party which has latterly been working in the Mandla district will remove the last chance of getting the work accomplished by this means.* The Chief Commissioner is therefore glad to learn of the success which has been attained in the Raipur district in traversing by local agency with a magnetic needle and a protractor. The Administration is indebted to Mr. Fuller, not only for elaborating this method, but also for giving it practical effect. The result of the extension of these operations to the Bilaspur and Sambalpur zamindaris will be watched with interest.

43. Each year the operations in connection with ryotwari settlement are becoming more important and the area held under this tenure is annually increasing. In Charwa 16 more villages have been surveyed and settled ryotwari and 395 Survey numbers have been allotted, which will add Rs. 6,369 yearly to the Government exchequer. Six whole villages in the Charwa tract have been granted on clearance lease terms to a syndicate of native gentlemen, residents of Meerut, on condition that the lands are colonized by ryots from the North-West Provinces. But the Chief Commissioner regrets to learn (after the close of the year under report) that the efforts of the syndicate to clear and cultivate the land have not been very successful.

Ryotwari survey and settlement on the Charwa system has been extended to a plot of waste land known as Singaji, in the Nimar district, and 21 villages have been constituted with an approximate area of 26,227 acres.

The demarcation of considerable areas known as patch cultivation in the Mandla district has been provisionally effected, and orders have, since the close of the year, issued for their settlement on ryotwari principles.

Similar action has been ordered in regard to the patch cultivation of Seoni, and certain culturable areas in Betul are being transferred from the Forest to the Revenue Department for purposes of cultivation.

* NOTE.—Since this was written the Chief Commissioner has learnt from the Government of India that the Survey party will be allowed to remain in the Central Provinces for another year.

44. The only unsatisfactory feature in connection with the progress of Settlement operations in the year under review has been the agitation which was set on foot in the Bilaspur district. The enquiries which the Chief Commissioner has made in connection herewith have shown that the assessment of that district is not a severe one. As far as the ryots are concerned it has been lenient, the resulting rent-rates being very moderate, absorbing about 9 per cent. of the value of the produce, of which only a little over one-half or less than 5 per cent. goes to the Government as revenue. The margin of profit left to the malguzars has doubtless been considerably reduced, as indeed is the case in most settlements, but seeing that the Sir lands have been valued at ryoti rates, leaving farming profits untouched, and that a very moderate share of the assets (54 per cent.) has been taken by Government, the settlement cannot be deemed other than fair in the interests of the proprietors. The agitation was, to a large extent, factitious, and promoted by persons unconnected with the Bilaspur district. After personal enquiry the Chief Commissioner was satisfied that the only substantial ground of complaint which the Bilaspur malguzars or ryots had was that the Settlement Officer had not always explained his proceedings as the settlement progressed. This unnecessary secretiveness gave the ryots and malguzars of Bilaspur some cause for dissatisfaction, which feeling was worked upon by foreign agitators. Orders which the Commissioner of Settlements has recently issued should, Mr. MacDonnell feels confident, have the effect of obviating the existence of any such grievance in the future. The necessity has been impressed upon Settlement Officers of keeping the people fully cognizant of what is being done, as each step in the various operations leading up to the assessment of a mahal is taken; and the right of each malguzar and ryot to be informed at the time of the manner in which the soil and natural features of his fields have been classified, sewai income ascertained and the rent-rates fixed, and their right to object and have those objections fully considered on the spot, have been clearly enunciated. The object of these orders is that the Settlement Officer may carry the people with him, and that every one may know precisely what is being done, and may have full opportunity of stating any objections he may have to urge, at the time when the objection may be most appropriately enquired into and decided upon.

45. The work of the Department has been carried on under more than ordinary difficulties. In April last the Assistant to the Commissioner of Settlements was withdrawn for the charge of a district, and the only Officer of the Indian Civil Service (except the Commissioner himself) who was left in the Department had, owing to the utter weakness of the Central Provinces Commission to carry on the ordinary work of administration, to be similarly withdrawn for three weeks at the close of the year. Further, the Administration was so short-handed that it was unable to depute an officer for the charge of the Saugor Settlement, the commencement of which has accordingly been in a measure delayed. The double change which impeded work in the Jubbulpore district has been noticed above. Since the close of the year, however, the Department has received a fresh accession of strength, four officers of the Indian Civil Service having been drafted into it. The effect of this step is undoubtedly to deplete an already attenuated Commission. But the Chief Commissioner regards the Land Settlement of the Province as the most important work of all for which he has to provide, and must endeavour to carry on the administration without withdrawing any of these officers from their Settlement work.

The very satisfactory measure of success attained during the season under review in the face of the difficulties and discouragements above detailed, is due to the unflagging energy and the great ability which the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Fuller, C. I. E., has brought to bear on the discharge of his onerous and important duties.

V.—Revenue Court Work.

46. *Proprietary mutations.*—This year transfers by inheritance have been excluded from the Statement, which, however, has been expanded so as to show separately (1) alienations by private sale, (2) sales by judicial decree or order, and (3) mortgages with possession. There are then no corresponding figures except the totals of this year's and last year's sales which could be usefully contrasted with the figures of the preceding year.

Statement V.

It was stated in last year's review that the figures do not generally include transfers by mortgage with possession. Excluding therefore the figures as to these mortgages from the statistics of the present year, the details of the area alienated by sale in each division during each of the last 4 years are given below :—

Division.	Area transferred by sale.			
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jubbulpore Division ...	1,27,470	1,06,634	1,37,286	88,317
Nerbudda Division ...	1,02,479	94,022	1,51,214	92,978
Nagpur Division ..	2,02,279	1,56,616	81,928	94,373
Chhattisgarh Division ...	75,431	72,476	1,01,220	74,349
Total ..	5,07,659	4,29,748	4,71,648	3,50,017

Even if mortgages with possession be included in the figures of 1890-91 the area alienated amounts to only 4,05,133 acres. The differences which are perceptible in the figures of the various years may be due to ordinary fluctuations, but there certainly seems a distinct tendency for sales to decrease during the past few years, and this is in harmony with the decrease in litigation noticed in the Resolution recently recorded by the Chief Commissioner on the Civil Justice Report for these Provinces. The statistics adduced by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, are interesting, as they show that the price of land has doubled in that district since 1883, *i. e.*, during the last 8 years, in spite of the re-settlement. To this increase in the value of land he attributes the greater efforts made, it is alleged, by landed proprietors to combat their improvident inclinations on the occasion of marriages and other ceremonies.

In treating of the extent to which the alienations have been in favour of money-lenders or agriculturists, the Commissioner, Nagpur, points out that many money-lenders are malguzars and *vice versa*. No doubt many men fill both capacities, but it seems possible to decide whether any particular individual belongs primarily to the agricultural class, or is a mere money-lender resident in a town.

In Saugor the alienations are, as far as area is concerned, in about equal proportions to the agricultural and non-agricultural classes, but the statistics as to Revenue shew that the former class have purchased the most valuable estates.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, writes that Banyas and Marwaris have a great hold over a large number of the villages in the Sausar tahsil, while in Betul 34 out of 39 sales were to money-lenders. The case is different in Bilaspur and Chanda, where to judge from the proportion of mercantile to agricultural purchasers, the money-lending classes have not yet acquired much foothold.

The amounts of consideration money shewn in the Statement have doubtless to be accepted cautiously, as no account is often taken of pre-existing encumbrances; still in districts like Seoni, where the average price amounts to 57 times the jama and in Nimar where in individual cases the price is as much as 45 times the revenue, there seems no reason to apprehend that the consideration is pitched at too low a figure.

The sales are most numerous in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nimar, and the abnormal number of plots sold by private sale in the latter district is not accounted for. Mortgages with possession are apparently all but unknown in Chhattisgarh.

47. *Partitions.*—The results of partition work during the year in each division are stated below:—

Division.	Cases for disposal.			Disposed of			Pending at close of year.
	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during year.	Total.	Withdrawn adjusted or struck off.	By order of partition.	Total.	
Jubbulpore ...	35	18	53	15	12	27	26
Nerbudda ...	20	27	47	14	20	34	13
Nagpur ...	111	45	156	77	42	119	37
Chhattisgarh ...	23	34	57	6	6	12	45

The number of institutions which had declined by 30 in the previous year fell from 179 to 124 in the year under review. This is probably due in part to the alteration of the law under which Perfect Partitions can only be effected by Settlement Officers at the time of Settlement, imperfect partitions not being so much sought after. But the principal reason is doubtless the fact that the carrying out of Partitions during the period of re-survey is discouraged, owing to the manifold inconveniences which must result from such a change of tenure taking place at a time when the basis of rent fixation is being prepared. The result is

that in not a few districts, notably Wardha and Nagpur, old cases have been stayed and partition work is practically in abeyance. In Chanda, however, the case is different, there having been 12 institutions to none in the previous year. This the Commissioner, Nagpur, attributes to the provisions of Chapter XA of the Land Revenue Act having modified the old rule of the Wajib-ul-arz, according to which no partitions could be claimed without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

In Chhattisgarh too the number of institutions has increased, which is probably due to the removal of the restrictions above alluded to on the close of Settlement operations.

The number of disposals is much less in Chhattisgarh than in the other Divisions and the pending file is now heaviest in this Division. Early steps should be taken in Raipur and Bilaspur as also in Bhandara to dispose of the long pending cases.

The number of cases referred to Commissioners for sanction during the year is 67, whereas 13 were pending from the previous year. The total then for disposal was 80, of which 64 were sanctioned, 3 returned for revision, while 13 remained pending at the end of the year.

Statement VI. B.

Draft Rules for imperfect partitions have been framed and published in the Gazette for information. It now remains but to consider such objections as have been put forward, before giving them the force of law.

48. An extra side heading has been added to this Statement to show mutation cases. There are no statistics with which to effect a contrast. The figures however relating to many districts seem high, *e. g.*, in Nimar, which contains only 692 mahals, there were no less than 1,044 institutions and 1,151 disposals. The Commissioner, Nerbudda, remarks,—"The numerous mutation cases in each district are almost all cases "of inheritance and their number is most likely due to the enforcement of the "penal section of the Land Revenue Act in cases of failure to give informa-"tion," which in other words implies that a number of changes which had escaped registration in previous years were brought on the Registers.

Statement VII.

Tenancy Act.—Raipur again this year heads the list in the matter of deposit of rents, but both here and in Bilaspur there has been a considerable decline in the number of institutions. The completion of the Settlement and the introduction of the system of Land Revenue money orders, will, the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, thinks, diminish the number of such cases in future. In Hoshangabad, however, the number of such applications has advanced from 79 to 211, which is due to some of the more important malguzars of the Harda Tahsil having fallen out with their tenants.

In Raipur 27 applications by ordinary tenants for purchase of occupancy rights were made under Section 62 of the Tenancy Act: in other districts the provisions of this section have been inoperative, and this appears to the Chief Commissioner to suggest cause for serious reflection concerning the future of the privileged tenant class in these Provinces. Occupancy rights can no longer be acquired in the Central Provinces by length of tenure, while the substitute of purchase which Section 62 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act offers for that

well known and, on the whole, salutary provision of the Rent law of some other Provinces, is at present practically a dead letter. On the other hand, there are indications that the number of privileged tenants who acquired their status under the twelve years' rule or by immemorial prescription, is diminishing largely through the operation of these provisions of the Act, which enable proprietors to absorb protected holding sinto their *sir*, khudkhast or home-farm lands. On this occasion Mr. MacDonnell desires to do no more than call attention to these matters and note that they demand very careful examination in the light of the accurate statistics which the Settlement operations are now furnishing. The growth and maintenance of tenant right is essential to the prosperity of this Province; but if through the operation of the existing law this growth is hindered, while existing rights are becoming less, the question of altering the law will call for early consideration.

49. *Civil Court Litigation.*—The number of suits for arrears of rent has fallen from 8,103 to 6,671 during the year under review. In Narsinghpur there have been only 508 as contrasted with 1,472 in the previous year, which is mainly attributable to the abstention of the Court of Wards from filing such suits. The decrease is assigned partly in this district, and wholly in Raipur and Bilaspur, to good harvests, which view somewhat conflicts with the theory that such suits are filed in larger number when decrees are more likely to be worth obtaining. The details of this year are contrasted below with the figures of last year :—

Statement VIII.

Division.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
Jubbulpore	193	1,186	406	142	1,242	352
Nerbudda	238	1,922	416	133	1,123	420
Nagpur	169	1,709	620	219	1,590	519
Chhattisgarh	102	865	277	87	584	260
Total ...	702	5,682	1,719	581	4,539	1,551

The number of decrees executed has fallen from 975 to 533.

50. Last year suits for ejectment of occupancy tenants under Section 48 of the Tenancy Act were shown separately from the suits for ejectment of ordinary tenants under Section 55 (*a*). This year the figures have been amalgamated in columns 6 to 8. The only district where the number of cases is at all considerable is Raipur, with regard to which the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, remarks, in commenting on the increase of the number of suits from 128 to 324, that "in many of these suits the complaint was that the tenants had "encroached upon banjar land. The increase is due to the Settlement enquiries."

The number of notices issued under Section 56 has fallen from 3,123 to 2,807, three-fourths of which were issued in the Nagpur Division: the Wardha, Nagpur and Bhandara Districts contributing no less than 2,151. There has however been a fall in this Division, which has occurred mainly in the Nagpur District, where only 889 notices issued to 1,128 in the previous year. This decline is attributed to the action of the Deputy Commissioner (which is alluded to in paragraph 51 of last year's Resolution) in enjoining on the Courts the propriety of enquiring whether the tenant really has only ordinary rights, before issuing notice. In Wardha the number of notices rose from 366 to 665, notwithstanding that the same precautions are alleged to be observed in that district as in Nagpur.

As remarked by the Commissioner it is strange that 260 and 160 agreements should have been filed in the Wardha and Bhandara Districts respectively, whereas not a single one was deposited in Nagpur. The Chief Commissioner desires that the Commissioner will enquire further on the subject and notice it in next year's Report.

Throughout the Provinces, the number of such Statements of agreement has doubled. On the other hand, fewer decrees have been made absolute, *i. e.* only 103 to 140 in the previous year, while the number not made absolute owing to the failure of the landlord to pay compensation for improvements and disturbance has risen from 33 to 118.

Suits for recovery of possession numbered 1,188 to 1,039 and 976 in the two previous years, which may be deemed but an ordinary fluctuation not calling for any special comment.

VI.—Other heads of Revenue Administration.

51. *Land acquisition.*—The details of areas acquired during the past 3 years are exhibited below :— Statement IX.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Roads	1,186 1 8	8,117 2 35	2,660 1 2
Railways	6,328 2 12	574 1 27	293 2 23
Other purposes	37 1 20	73 1 5	615 3 26
Total ..	7,552 1 0	8,765 1 27	3,569 1 13

The two preceding years were periods of somewhat abnormal activity in Railway and road construction. In 1888-89 a large area of land was taken up for the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways. In 1889-90, 8,000 acres were acquired for feeder roads. During the year under report the same policy has prevailed, but a less area was required by the Public Works Department which was occupied on the areas previously acquired.

The bulk of the land acquired for miscellaneous purposes was taken up in the neighbourhood of Nagpur for an experiment in afforesting operations.

The number of cases in which land has been occupied prior to the payment of compensation has risen from 66 to 142. Commissioners should carefully watch the action taken in anticipation of payment of compensation, and insist on due regard being paid to the orders on the subject. The Chief Commissioner also looks to them to ensure a prompt disposal of the long-pending cases. It is noticed that in Nimar, Chanda and Bilaspur there are still cases pending from 1889.

From cases which have recently come before him, Mr. MacDonnell has noticed a tendency on the part of some officers to cut down the compensation awardable below the figure allowed by the rules. He sees no good reason for such efforts, for in his opinion the rules do not err in excessive liberality.

52. *Action of Deputy Commissioners under Section* 320 *of the Civil Procedure Code.*—The number of sales ordered by the Civil Court has risen from 1,108 to 1,256. The increase has taken place almost wholly in the Nerbudda Division, while in the Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh Divisions there has been a slight decline. As usual, Hoshangabad returns a large proportion, while Narsinghpur is also acquiring an unenviable notoriety in this respect. The figures in Nagpur and Wardha also are generally high, while Bhandara takes a prominent place this year.

The following figures show the fluctuations of the last 4 years :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Number of sales ordered by Civil Courts during the year ...	...	1,053	1,108	1,256
Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim ...	581	591	632	494
Do. do. sale has been averted by temporary alienation ...	64	51	71	57
Do. do. sale has taken place ...	274	276	276	271
Number of cases pending at close of year ...	512	649	618	709

The pending files in the Saugor, Hoshangabad and Nagpur districts were decidedly heavy at the close of the year, and call for scrutiny at the hands of the Commissioner.

It may be doubted whether much good has been effected by the action of Government in these cases during the year. It is true that, though more sales have been ordered by the Civil Courts from year to year, the number actually effected has been wonderfully constant during the past 4 years. Still the benefits conferred on the agricultural classes by averting sales have not been very appreciable during the year. But the policy of the Administration in this connection has been set out at length in paragraph 53 of last year's review, and it is not necessary to recapitulate the arguments that were then put forward for persisting in the endeavour to extricate old owners from their embarrassments.

The Commissioner, Nerbudda, has called attention to the small number of years' purchase obtained in the Nimar district, which, in face of the Deputy Commissioner's assertion that there is a veritable earth-hunger in the Burhanpur Tahsil, is somewhat strange. The explanation would apparently lie in the fact, he notices, that many of the estates sold are heavily encumbered, and the small number of temporary alienations which have been found possible, not only in this Division but likewise throughout the Provinces, would give colour to this view.

53. *General Revenue Business.*—The number of cases instituted is shown to have declined from 40,244 to 38,175. How far this apparent decrease is due to a real decline of business, how far to a stricter registration of Revenue cases, it is not possible to say; but remarks made by the Commissioners of Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh with regard to decreases in the Saugor and Raipur districts, afford grounds for supposing that more careful registration has contributed to the result noticed. The number of cases in Nimar is still abnormal. The Commissioner, in commenting on the explanations of the Tahsildars, tendered on the occasion of his Tahsil inspections, as to the increase of cases in connection with "Kotwars" and "Patwaris," remarks that this is no valid reason why Nimar with 690 villages should have over 3,000 cases to dispose of, while other districts of double the size and importance have half. It is manifest that the explanation is not to be sought here, for the analysis of business given by the Deputy Commissioner shows that there were only 454 cases in connection with Kotwars and Patwaris, whereas there were 1,151 mutation cases, and no less than 1,161 were classed as "miscellaneous." In last year's review the Commissioner was asked to examine the figures of this district, and ascertain that they had been properly compiled. This has not been effectually done, and the Commissioner should now make a careful scrutiny, accepting the Deputy Commissioner's analysis as a basis, and directing his attention specially to the mutation and miscellaneous cases. The results should be reported for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

Statement XI.

The increase in Sambalpur of over 1,000 cases is alleged to be accounted for by a change in the system of registering applications for loans, also to the appointment of mukaddam-gomashtas and kotwars in zamindaris. This explanation is intelligible and is accepted. The reasons given for the remarkable decrease of institutions in Wardha, from 3,781 to 1,783, are not however sufficiently full or clear, and the remarks which the Deputy Commissioner has offered as to "cases being lost sight of in the press of more systematised Judicial work, respecting the non-registration of Revenue cases, and in regard to

reminders to Tahsildars and Extra-Assistant Commissioners as to pending cases proving ineffectual," suggests the inference, that Registration has not been duly effected. Moreover the fact that only 1,983 cases have been disposed of to 3,567 in the previous year, and the fact that Wardha shows one of the heaviest pending files with the largest number of long-pending cases, in spite of the decrease in institutions, indicate that the Deputy Commissioner has lost grip of the Revenue administration of his district.

In the Nagpur district too, where there are 81 k pending cases, matters have reached a bad pass, and indeed this Division contrasts worse with the other three than even in the previous year, when the state of the work was unfavourably commented upon—to witness, the subjoined figures :—

Division.		Number of cases pending more than			
		3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
Jubbulpore ...	1889-90 ...	797	383	14	61
	1890-91 .	170	32	6	73
Nerbudda .	1889-90 ..	97	27	22	22
	1890-91 ..	183	79	30	68
Nagpur ...	1889-90 ...	282	237	156	223
	1890-91 ...	414	198	132	336
Chhattisgarh..	1889-90 ...	109	32	9	17
	1890-91 ..	63	10	29	17

The Commissioner has now been practically relieved of his Judicial functions, and most of the Deputy Commissioners have been relieved of the bulk of their civil judicial work by the appointment of Civil Judges. Mr. MacDonnell therefore expects that there will be an immediate improvement in the state of the Revenue files, and looks for the fulfilment of the Commissioner's expressed intention of taking up in earnest the subject of Revenue administration.

During the year the Chief Commissioner has, in reviewing the quarterly compiled Statements of Revenue business, noticed the large accumulation of cases on the files of some Deputy Commissioners, and the insufficient extent to which subordinate Revenue officers are employed. The principle has been affirmed that it is inadvisable to concentrate the whole Revenue administration in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner and Tahsildars, and information has been called for from Commissioners with a view to expanding the powers of Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners in regard to the final disposal of cases under the Land Revenue, Tenancy and other Acts. In Mr. MacDonnell's opinion the principle should be recognized and acted on that the Deputy Commissioner should distribute work, as he sees fit, and that each Assistant, whether on the Imperial or Provincial list, should have the highest power of *disposal* which he is qualified or competent to exercise. It is of course intended that the Deputy Commissioner should retain as full powers of withdrawing cases from any of

his subordinates, as he would have in distributing them, and it is contemplated that Commissioners of Division will arrange that Deputy Commissioners take their fair share of work, besides supervising the work of their Assistants.

The Commissioner, Nerbudda, writes that "in most districts questions "regarding malguzari forests account for both the increase in cases and the large "number of pending cases. . . . The new rules that have been issued by the Chief "Commissioner since the close of the year ought to go far towards improving "the position, and this will effect a reduction of numbers in this Statement." As a matter of fact, under the old regime the number of applications to fell timber was very numerous. The malguzars have now a freer hand, and this should lead to a very noticeable decline in this kind of business, provided that malguzars are alive to their own true interests, and do not provoke extensive notification of their forests by ignoring the liberal rules which have now been framed.

Assuming then that there may be some decrease in business, and assuming that Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners are associated further in the Revenue administration, and above all having regard to the fact that not a few Deputy Commissioners have been relieved from the bulk of Civil work by the appointment of extra Civil Judges, and Commissioners have now time to supervise the proper distribution of work, improvement in the despatch of Revenue business may be reasonably counted on in the future.

54. *Lambardars and Mukaddams.*—The revision of the lists of lambardars and mukaddams entailed by the amendment of the law in 1889 has been carried out in most districts, effect having been given to the provisions of Revenue Book Circular I—48. In Chanda and Balaghat, however, as also in the Bhandara and Multai tahsils, some further action is necessary, which should be promptly taken. In the Zamindaris of Chhattisgarh the zamindars have been appointed mukaddams, and have been called upon to nominate gomashtas. In Raipur the work is completed, and Registers have been opened in the tahsils; in Bilaspur, however, the nominations of the zamindars to the posts of gomashtas are still awaited. Owing to the circulation of the Mukaddam Manual and systematised efforts on the part of Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars, the mukaddams are becoming more conversant with their duties. The Chief Commissioner is glad to acknowledge the interest taken by the Deputy Commissioner of Betul (Colonel Vertue), in the education of his mukaddams, he having arranged to see them all during the course of his cold-weather tour. This is a practice which the Chief Commissioner would commend for adoption to all Deputy Commissioners. Such efforts must in course of time bear good fruit. It is doubtless true that some mukaddams are illiterate, in addition to other failings, but the burthen of not a few district reports this year is, that they are often willing enough, though they, as a rule, lack back-bone to withstand village hostility to sanitary and other innovations. The assistance rendered by mukaddams in the Census operations is cordially acknowledged by several Deputy Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, writes, that in the cholera epidemic in his district they assisted greatly in cleaning up the infected villages. They have doubtless done but little yet in improving the sanitation of their villages, and they have neglected to report encroachments on village roads in Narsinghpur, and the illegal ejectment of tenants in Hosh-

angabad. They may also have failed to secure patwaris and kotwars in their dues in the Chhindwara district. Moreover it may have been necessary to punish a few men in Raipur and Wardha for neglect of sanitary and other duties. Still, apart from these shortcomings there is much in the reports to show that as a body they have rendered much assistance to Government in many ways, and that their acquaintance with the duties which are expected of them is gradually improving.

55. *Kotwars.*—There is a consensus of opinion that the kotwars or village watchmen are a most useful and hard-working body, and that they have worked excellently. The Registers prescribed by Revenue Book Circular VII—G have been prepared in most districts, with the result that the Administration is now in possession of much useful information in regard to kotwars which was previously not available, *e. g.*, the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, reports the average remuneration to amount to Rs. 60, while many kotwars have service lands. This satisfactory intelligence is however somewhat discounted by the excessive sub-division of the perquisites. It appears that there are no less than 5,225 kotwars in 2,598 mahals. The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, alludes to the same tendency. He quotes no statistics, but states that in many large villages there are as many as 8 kotwars. Such a sub-division of emoluments must necessarily involve a loss in efficiency. During the year *Rules under Section 147A have been sanctioned for the appointment and remuneration of village watchmen, and also defining their duties. Under Rule 2 of this series it will be in a great measure feasible for District Officers to rectify the unsatisfactory state of things to which attention has been drawn by the Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur and Chhindwara.

* Revenue Book Circular I—62.

Steps are now being taken, by distributing vernacular copies of these Rules, to acquaint kotwars with their duties, but as they are as a body so illiterate, some time must elapse before they understand the measure of their responsibilities. The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, writes that too much is expected of kotwars by subordinate officials, and the definite formulation of what is expected of them is a boon.

That the office is prized is shown by the tenacity with which kotwars cling to their rights, which fact is noticed by the Commissioner, Jubbulpore, while the Commissioner, Nagpur, draws the same conclusion from the number of appeals which are filed by kotwars in his Court.

The result of recent orders has been, it is alleged, to make the kotwar less of a private servant of the malguzar, and more of a public functionary. This is a desirable consummation so long as the character of the kotwar as a village officer is not altered.

56. *Touring.*—The exact time spent by each District Officer in camp is not stated in all reports. It appears, however, they all spent a sufficient time on tour, with the exception of the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, the fact of whose having gone under canvas is not mentioned. More camping was done by Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners than in previous years, the immediate object of most tours being the supervision of Census work. Putting aside the 6 districts in which there is only one Extra-Assistant or Assistant, who

is accordingly tied to the station by his Treasury duties, there remain 12 districts, the Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Assistants attached to which spent some 1,000 days in camp,—an undoubted improvement on past years.

But little touring was apparently done by Divisional Commissioners, case work, as previously, tying the Nagpur Commissioner entirely to his Head-quarters. The recent appointment of Judicial Assistants has altered all this, and a new era in Revenue administration in the Central Provinces, as remarked by the Commissioner, Nagpur, is now inaugurated.

57. The Chief Commissioner desires to acknowledge the assistance which in Revenue matters he received from the Deputy Commissioner of Damoh (Colonel Lugard), the Deputy Commissioner of Betul (Colonel Vertue), Mr. Carey (Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara), the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur (Mr. Crump), the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara (Mr. Fox-Strangways), and Mr. Sly, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner, and for a time acting Deputy Commissioner, of Raipur. The duties of Secretary in the Revenue Department were discharged during the year by Mr. Fuller, C. I. E., but since the close of the year Mr. Fuller's connexion with the Secretariat has been severed by the appointment of a Revenue Secretary. The Chief Commissioner has already acknowledged the services which Mr. Fuller has rendered to the Administration in his capacity of Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. In his capacity of Secretary Mr. Fuller's work was not less valuable, if it was less conspicuous; and in thanking him for his untiring labours of many years in the Secretariat, Mr. MacDonnell only repeats the thanks which have been given to Mr. Fuller by successive Chief Commissioners of these Provinces.

58. The Divisional Reports, which are due by the 15th November, were received on the following dates :—

Jubbulpore	...	10th January.
Nerbudda	...	10th December.
Nagpur	...	4th January.
Chhattisgarh	...	8th December.

They were not so late as in the previous year, but they were all much behind time, and the Chief Commissioner must insist in future on greater punctuality.

Of District Reports, 4 were up to date, and 8 more arrived within 15 days of the prescribed date. The latest was that from Nagpur, which only reached the Commissioner on the 4th December.

[True Extract.]

L. S. CAREY,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Revenue Department.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—17-5-02—350

ANNEXURES.

A.—Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, on the progress of Land Revenue Settlement in the Central Provinces during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

B.—Report on the Administration of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

C.—Compiled Agricultural Statements A to L, and Revenue Statements I to XI.

No. 206-A / 74

Annexure A.

SUBJECT.

Settlement Progress Report, 1890-91.

FROM

J. B. FULLER, ESQ., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMR.,

IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Nagpur, the 22nd January 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the sixth annual Progress Report for the Settlement Department of these Provinces for the year ending September 30th 1891.

2. The work of the year may be conveniently reported upon under the following heads:—

(1). Assessment of malguzari estates.
(2). The survey and recording of malguzari estates preparatory to assessment.
(3). The survey and recording of zamindari estates.
(4). Ryotwari Settlement.

I.—ASSESSMENT OF MALGUZARI ESTATES.

3. The re-assessment of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts was practically completed by the close of the preceding year, but the Settlement Officers remained in charge till April 1891 to wind up the Settlements and write their final reports. Both reports have reached me and are in press.

4. The Sambalpur Settlement has been practically out of hand for two years past, but it remained to complete some enquiries in regard to the rights of muafidars and to make certain corrections in the records, which had been left in abeyance owing to the sudden death of Mr. Nethersole. These enquiries and corrections have now been brought to a close, and during the year I wrote and submitted the final report on the Settlement.

5. The expenditure incurred during the year has added somewhat to the cost rates per square mile. The final figures are given below:—

District.	Cost rate per square mile.			
	Preliminary traverse.	Field survey and records.	Assessment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Raipur	22	91		113
Bilaspur	16	117	32	165
Sambalpur	38	75		113

The traverse survey was effected by the Imperial Survey Department in all three districts, that of Sambalpur being very expensive owing to exceptional local difficulties. In Bilaspur the field survey and records were also the work of the Survey Department, but in the other two districts they were entrusted to local agency working under the Settlement Officer, save in the case of 565 square miles of Raipur which were surveyed by a detachment from Bilaspur, at

an outlay which has added Rs. 9 to the district all-round cost rate. It is to be added that the assessment rates of all three districts include the outlay in summarily settling extensive zamindari estates, although no credit is taken for the zamindari area so disposed of.

6. Assessment work was continued in the Damoh and Jubbulpore districts and was taken up in Wardha and Nagpur. Under the programme of operations the Saugor Settlement should also have been taken up in April 1891, but the Administration found it impossible to spare an officer for the charge of the Settlement till seven months later.

Mr. Dori Lal, Settlement Officer.
Mr. Rajaram Gangadhar, Assistant Settlement Officer.

7. *Damoh.*—About half the area of this district, including the best cultivated and most highly assessed portions, had been assessed by Mr. Wilson before his transfer to Jubbulpore—and subsequently to Burma—in November 1890. It remained to attest and inspect 552 mahals and to assess 700, and I am glad to be able to report that the whole of this work has been brought to a satisfactory completion. The re-assessment of this district was taken up four years before the expiry of the current Settlement, and the revised rents and revenues will not take effect till July 1893 in one tahsil, and till July 1894 in the other. Their announcement to the people has accordingly been postponed for the present. The revision of the contributions made for patwaris and village watchmen have also been postponed; but the necessary amendment of the Wajib-ul-arz has been taken up and completed.

8. The cost rate for the Damoh Settlement, survey included, is less than Rs. 60 a square mile, and having regard to the fact that rents were elaborately assessed in detail, I believe that this is one of the most economical Settlements ever effected. Adding Rs. 20 per square mile for the preliminary traverse, the cost rate only amounts to Rs. 80, or 2 annas an acre.

9. This was Mr. * Dori Lal's first year in independent charge of a Settlement, and his proposals have required a good deal of modification before sanction. He has spared no pains to justify his promotion, and I was able to recommend with confidence the entrusting of the Chhindwara Settlement to his hands. Mr. Dori Lal on commencing his inspections found a great deal to take exception to in the attestation proceedings of his Assistant, Mr. Rajaram Gangadhar, but has acknowledged the receipt of valuable assistance from him subsequently in office.

Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein, C. I. E., Settlement Officer.
Mr. Manohar Damodhar Ratnaparkhe, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Kutubuddin, Assistant Settlement Officer.

10. *Jubbulpore.*—The progress of work in this district has been much prejudiced by changes in the Settlement Officers. In November 1890 Mr. Wilson took the place of Mr. Fox-Strangways, and two months later Mr. Wilson was transferred to Burma, his place being taken by Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein.

By the end of the year preceding, the survey of the district had been almost finished, only 19 villages remaining to be mapped, which were disposed of early in the season.

In the course of an inspection visit which I paid the district shortly after Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein took charge, I ascertained that the procedure followed for attesting the maps and records before accepting them as the basis of assessment was inadequate, extending indeed to little more than a careful examination of the soil classing. I instructed the Settlement Officer to have the maps and records checked in future in full detail. This necessitated a complete change in procedure at a time when the season was half over, and of course retarded assessment work considerably. But we have gained very greatly by the additional safe-guards against errors of detail.

* Since the above was written Mr. Dori Lal's death has deprived the Settlement Department of one of its most energetic and trustworthy officers. The successful inception of the Raipur Settlement was largely due to his talents for organization and determination of character; in completing the Damoh Settlement up to time he has helped the Department out of a very awkward position due to the sudden transfer of Mr. Wilson to Burma: the Charwa ryotwari Settlement, which promises to be a very successful departure, was made by him under peculiar difficulties, not the least being the unhealthiness of the climate, which I fear may have aggravated the disease which proved fatal to him.

Complete assessments were submitted during the year for 409 mahals, 290 of which had been partly disposed of by Mr. Fox-Strangways or Mr. Wilson, while the balance (119) represent new work. In addition to this, 254 mahals have been attested and inspected and will be very shortly assessed. The out-turn would have been at least one-third larger had it not been for unavoidable delay caused by the two changes in control.

About half the district has been assessed, but we have disposed of all the most important tracts, and a large proportion of the remaining villages are small jungly places which can be very rapidly dealt with.

11. A very important task which fell to the Settlement Officer during the year was the announcement of the revised rents and revenues for the Bijeraghogarh pargana, the settlement of which expired in June 1887, six years before that of the rest of the district. The pargana was assessed by Mr. Fox-Strangways in the autumn of 1890, and it was determined to delay the introduction of the revised assessment till the following July. There has been a loss of four years' increment in revenue, but the amount is not considerable, and the loss could only have been avoided by the undertaking of special operations much in advance of those for the general re-settlement of the district. In this pargana a large portion of the land is held on rents paid in kind—by division of produce; and as under the Tenancy Act all tenants with occupancy rights can claim commutation, it was necessary that a rental valuation in cash should be made, which was obviously a task of much difficulty. The fairness of Mr. Fox-Strangways' rents is proved by the fact that they have been accepted by the ryots of every village in the pargana in preference to the present system. Every ryot has been given a rent certificate; and as there had been numerous changes in tenancies since the year on the records of which Mr. Fox-Strangways' assessment was based, his rent-rolls required considerable modifications before the certificates could be prepared. The necessary enquiries and corrections (including in very numerous cases the re-distribution of the rents fixed in the assessment papers) added very greatly to the work of Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein.

12. In last year's report I noticed the steps which had been taken in this district to reduce by consent of the malguzars the rents of ordinary tenants when plainly exorbitant. The scheme was a difficult one to work: we had to take care that the reductions were adequate though not excessive, and to ensure that they were really observed by the malguzars and not merely adopted in name as a plea for a lenient revenue assessment. At the outset cases occurred in which malguzars who had agreed to reductions continued to levy at the old rates, but arrangements were made under which such cases were quickly brought to the Settlement Officer's notice, and he was able to induce the malguzar to refund. That the scheme is now a practical success is shown by the eagerness with which the ryots crowd to the Settlement Officer's camp to take advantage of it. At first they were inclined to hold suspiciously aloof. During the year rents were reduced on 1,871 holdings.

13. As only half of the district has as yet been re-settled, no proper cost rate for survey and assessment can be framed. But the total expenditure up to date, excluding that on the traverse, falls at only Rs. 53 per square mile of the total area surveyed.

14 Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein has previously had no experience of rent fixation in detail on the system followed in these Provinces, and to its novelty were added difficulties due to his imperfect acquaintance with English. He has, however, managed to acquire a thorough grasp of the system, and will be as successful in working it as he has hitherto been in summary settlements. His revenue assessments have been, as usual, carefully elaborated and judicious. I am much indebted to him for the full effect he has given to my instructions in regard to the expansion of attestation procedure. Of the work of Mr. Manohar Ratnaparkhe I am again able to write in high terms: he took a practical part in some of the assessments and effected most of the rent reduction. The work of the second Assistant, Mr. Kutubuddin, is also very well reported of.

15. *Wardha.*—The survey of this district has been completed and its assessment taken up. At the commencement of the year 604 square miles remained for survey. Field work was practically disposed of by Mr. Lancaster who was in charge till May 1891, when he was transferred to Betul leaving the office-work to be completed under Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das. The survey of this district has been conducted by Mr. Lancaster from start almost to finish. Owing to the large size of the fields the survey has been the easiest in the Provinces, but making allowances for this the maps and records have been prepared with great rapidity and cheapness. The maps are neat and accurate though somewhat lacking in topographical detail and the records are fair, though they will need careful attestation by the Settlement Officer. Mr. Lancaster has, however, lost credit by his failure to pay attention to the reconciliation of adjacent village boundaries,—one of the last matters in which as a trained survey officer he should have been remiss. I found in 1890 numerous cases of discrepancy and ordered a systematic comparison which however was not properly effected till Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das took charge. The result has been to disclose a very large amount of inaccuracy, which though generally of petty extent adds very greatly to the trouble of attestation. Mr. Lancaster further neglected his accounts.

Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das, Settlement Officer.
Mr. B. Jagannath, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji, Assistant Settlement Officer.

16. Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das did not take charge till May and has not very much to show in the way of assessment work. The maps and records of 89 villages were attested during the hot weather by one of his Assistants, and good progress has been made in the compilation into the Assessment form of statistics from the last Settlement Reports. This, which is generally a matter of mere copying, is in this district a work of some difficulty, as in the old Settlement records totals are often lacking altogether, while those which are given have proved to be so often wrong that they have to be all calculated afresh. Moreover the records contain numerous palpable errors of detail which require time and trouble for correction, the Record-room copy not unfrequently differing in important points from the tahsil copy or from the copy in possession of the malguzar.

17. Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das joined the district in far from strong health, having suffered from exposure and over-work in Bilaspur. He has since been much worried by the persistent (but completely unsuccessful) efforts which have been made by local agitators to discredit his work in that district. But he attacked his new duties with his accustomed thoroughness and has put matters well in train for a heavy season's work this year. He writes strongly of the good services rendered by Mr. B. Jagannath. His second Assistant—Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji—has not been so helpful. He has been inaccurate in details and does not sufficiently appreciate his own lack of experience.

18. *Nagpur.*—In this district also a considerable area remained for survey all of which could not be disposed of during the year. Maps and records were prepared for the large area of 1,263 square miles An area of 415 square miles remains for survey during the current year.

Mr. R. H. Craddock, Settlement Officer
Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Mahdaji Naik, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The amount of check effected was very satisfactory, 42 per cent. of the fields were touched by check lines and the same percentage of the record entries checked. The test chaining run by superior officers (most of which was contributed by Mr. Scott) amounts to a length of no less than 133 miles.

I believe the work to have been thoroughly well done, and both in quantity and quality to be highly creditable to Mr. Scott to whom—under the general control of the Settlement Officer—survey, as opposed to assessment, work was entrusted.

19. The progress of assessment work was not so satisfactory; Mr. Craddock was posted to the district as Settlement Officer in November, and I expected that by the end of the year he would have finally assessed at the very least 241 villages the settlement of which will expire in July 1892, which would have

represented barely half a year's work at the rate we have been working in other districts. But by the end of the year no Rent-rate reports had been submitted, and though rent rates for the greater number of these villages have since been proposed and sanctioned, their assessment will not be completed for some weeks to come and will greatly impede the Settlement Officer in his current season's field work. The delay is partly due to Mr. Craddock's ill health. Exposure to the sun brought on an attack of fever from which he suffered intermittently till October, when he was obliged to take short leave. Moreover, owing to the extraordinary lack of officers for district charges, it was found necessary in September to withdraw him from Settlement work altogether and appoint him for three weeks to be Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur. But I think that progress also suffered from Mr. Craddock's having endeavoured to do too much. His records are most carefully attested, his local enquiries thorough and complete, and such reports and proposals as he has submitted are amongst the best elaborated that I have ever received. But in making a Settlement, as in other matters, it is necessary to pay regard to what is possible as well as to what is best. It is of course desirable that a Settlement Officer should see for himself every field he assesses. But this is altogether out of the question unless the Government is prepared to see the time and money spent on the Settlement indefinitely increased. A Settlement Officer, like other officers in similar positions, has to work largely through his Assistants and subordinates and cannot attempt to do everything for himself. Mr. Craddock writes that he has in inspecting his villages never seen less than 20 per cent. of the fields, generally about 50 per cent, and in some cases nearly all. This is too high a standard to be workable.

Mr. Scott's work I have already referred to. Mr. Craddock reports that his second Assistant, Mr. Mahdaji Naik, worked exceedingly hard and conscientiously.

20. Although the expenditure of the year includes a great deal which is properly chargeable to assessment, yet the incidence of the total outlay in this district up to date on the area surveyed is only Rs. 35 per square mile.

II.—The survey and recording of malguzari estates preparatory to assessment.

21. Cadastral survey preparatory to re-assessment was in progress in *ten districts in addition to Wardha and Nagpur, the outturn of which has been already referred to.

*Saugor. | Chhindwara.
Seoni. | Chanda.
Hoshangabad. | Bhandara.
Nimar. | Balaghat.
Betul. | Raipur.

Saugor.—The whole of the area remaining for survey (898 square miles) was disposed of, records being also prepared for 250 square miles which had been previously mapped but not recorded. The amount of check of both maps and records was sufficient. The figure of efficiency is 6·07 against 4·6 in the previous year, and this indicates a very great improvement in the working power of the patwaris.

Mr. G. C. Swiney, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Gajraj Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The maps are neat and give a great deal of topographical detail. But I found that in this district, like Wardha, village boundaries had not been systematically compared, and a general check which I have set on foot has brought very numerous discrepancies to light. Moreover the maps of 35 villages which were surveyed by triangulation before the traverse plots were ready have been condemned as inaccurate, and a re-survey ordered. Save in these respects the cadastral survey of this district has been completed at a cost rate (excluding the traverse) of Rs. 36 per square mile.

22. Mr. Swiney has taken pains, and his professional experience has shown results in the neatness and finish of the village maps. Mr. Gajraj Singh did not join the district till April on transfer from Raipur, and his time has been mostly occupied in preliminary attestation work. The records which he attested required in many cases very numerous corrections, especially those which were drawn up in the first two years of the survey before the staff had gained experience. Mr. Gajraj Singh has done what he had to do thoroughly well and has placed matters in good trim for the commencement of assessment work in the current year.

23. *Seoni.*—Out of a balance of 857 square miles an area of 772 square miles has been surveyed, leaving only 85 square miles for completion during the current season. The villages under survey included a considerable area of rice cultivation and the fields were small, the average size being 1·41 acre. The figure of efficiency is 9·77 which is highly satisfactory under these circumstances. Inspectors' check lines touched 10 per cent. of the fields, which is a hardly sufficient proportion. The records were very thoroughly checked. The maps are exceedingly well finished—indeed are quite up to the professional standard in this respect. The results of the year are very satisfactory, especially when allowance is made for the great unhealthiness of the earlier months of the field season when a large proportion of the staff was laid up with fever.

Mr. Bhao Barde, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The cost rate of this district up to date is only Rs. 28 per square mile. The work which remains will be easily completed by a small staff during the current season.

Mr. Bhao Barde has held charge of the cadastral survey of this district from its commencement, and has practically completed it two years sooner than was anticipated. The patwari staff is a weak one, and having regard to this and to the fact that much of the survey has lain in difficult rice country, the results are highly creditable to him. He has shown great aptitude for cadastral work, and has indeed during the last two years turned out maps which in neatness and finish would be considered excellent even for professional supervision.

24. *Hoshangabad.*—The cadastral survey of this district was completed by the survey and recording of 531 square miles, records being prepared in addition for 147 square miles which had been mapped but not recorded in the previous year. Maps and records were checked with great thoroughness. The outturn is not so large as that shown by many other districts, but it represents an exceptionally difficult season's work. A large portion of the area under operation lay along the southern border of the district and was cut off from the open country of the Nerbudda valley by a belt of hills and jungles, in places over 100 miles broad. The villages were exceptionally unhealthy during the early part of the season. Most of the staff were from time to time laid up with fever; while in the hot weather a very severe outbreak of cholera occurred, and the patwaris were only prevented from deserting wholesale by Mr. Dunne's staying out in camp amongst them till June was well advanced.

Mr. T. H. Dunne, Assistant Settlement Officer.

25. Cadastral work in this district has been completed at a cost of Rs. 30-8-0 a square mile, exclusive of the traverse. Mr. Dunne has held charge throughout and fully maintained the good reputation he obtained in the survey of Jubbulpore. He has been very successful in the management of his subordinates and has shown unremitting energy in field inspection.

26. *Nimar.*—The cadastral survey of this district has also been brought very nearly to completion, only 15 square miles remaining for survey during the current season. The area surveyed was 709 square miles, and a good deal of extra work was done in completing the topographical detail of maps prepared during the preceding season. Maps and records were thoroughly checked, 35 per cent. of the field boundaries and 41 per cent. of the khasra entries coming under the test of Inspectors. In certain parts of the district work was greatly impeded by the scarcity of water during the hot-weather months.

Mr. G. E. Parker, Assistant Settlement Officer.

27. Mr. Parker has done much better than during the preceding year at Narsinghpur. His office work I found particularly good and he has improved in field inspection. I am very much indebted to the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Macdougall, for assistance and advice in all matters connected with the survey, in which he has always taken a close practical interest.

28. *Betul.*—For the period of the field season Mr. Kishen Pershad was in charge, but at its close he was transferred to Chanda, his place being taken by Mr. Lancaster from Wardha.

Mr. A. Lancaster, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The outturn of field work is much better than that of the preceding year, amounting to 582 square miles of survey. The figure of efficiency remains, however, the lowest in the Provinces (4·71). The survey I believe to have been fairly well done, but facts which came to light at an inspection of the office by my Assistant, Mr. Cleveland, in February 1891, threw grave doubts on the honesty of the area calculation of the preceding recess, and I have been obliged to have it entirely re-done under Mr. Lancaster's supervision. The results have brought to light gross fudging on the part of many subordinates which could have been prevented had Mr. Kishen Pershad kept a proper control. The areas as now re-calculated may be accepted as correct, but this revision has naturally added very greatly to Mr. Lancaster's duties, and he deserves credit for having brought it to completion without delaying current office work. I inspected the office myself in August last and was quite satisfied with the area work found completed or in progress.

29. An area of 1,524 square miles remains for survey which will occupy two full seasons.

30. *Chhindwara.*—Only 487 square miles remained for completion which were disposed of by April. The survey was, however, unduly hurried by Mr. Hill in his anxiety to secure privilege leave, and the maps were not checked in sufficient detail. I found moreover that clear orders had been disregarded, and that patwaris who had completed their circles had been transferred to take up work elsewhere. There was moreover a case of gross insubordination on the part of several Inspectors headed by the District Revenue Inspector, which it is difficult to believe that Mr. Hill did not countenance.

Mr. E. Hill, Assistant Settlement Officer.

31. The district survey has been completed at a cost rate of Rs. 31-8-0 per square mile. I believe that both maps and records will stand the check of attestation very well, and it is unfortunate that Mr Hill should have marred a record of good and successful work by ill-considered conduct at its finish.

32. *Chanda.*—For six months of the year Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji held charge, and Mr. Kishen Pershad is only responsible for the work of the recess season.

Mr. Kishen Pershad, Assistant Settlement Officer

Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji had but little previous experience of cadastral survey, and the results he has given were very satisfactory. Large areas are under rice cultivation with very small fields, and taking the district as a whole (and including of course large stretches of jungle) the average field area is only 1 acre. An outturn of 698 square miles surveyed with a figure of efficiency of 7·47 is distinctly good under the circumstances.

33. Office work has not progressed so well. Mr. Kishen Pershad submitted reports (which the results have shown to have been much exaggerated) discrediting the area calculation of the preceding year (the first of the survey of this district,—when a Settlement Superintendent was in charge), and I directed him to have the work checked in detail from end to end. This practically added 215 villages for area calculation to the 385 of the current season. All would, however, have been completed in time had not Mr. Kishen Pershad shown a total want of tact in managing his subordinates, which brought a large section of his staff into open mutiny and seriously interfered with the progress of his work. Since his place has been taken by Mr. Dunne all discontent has disappeared and matters are now progressing as smoothly as in any other district. It has been necessary to keep the office open for two months after starting field-work, but the arrears are now almost out of hand.

The survey of this district has been exceedingly cheap, the cost rate being only Rs. 25-13-0 per square mile up to date.

34. *Bhandara.*—The outturn here is very satisfactory, amounting to 968 square miles of survey, the average size of each field being only 0·73 acre. During the preceding year work in this district hung back, and I feared that its survey would prove exceptionally difficult. It speaks well for Mr. Muhammad Amin that he could have raised the figure of efficiency from 2·33 to 7·94, though I fear that in some cases progress has been rather too rapid for accuracy.

Mr. Muhammad Amin, Assistant Settlement Officer.

A small amount of office work was in arrears at the end of the year.

The cost rate up to date is Rs. 30 per square mile.

Mr. Muhammad Amin has done full credit to the training he received under Mr. Carey in Raipur.

35. *Balaghat.*—Here also I have to record very satisfactory progress, 476 square miles having been surveyed, which is a very good outturn for the number of patwaris employed (92). The fields ran smaller here than either in Chanda or Bhandara, the average size being only 0·65 acre. The office work was satisfactorily disposed of up to time, and I found reason at my monsoon inspection to be particularly pleased with the neatness and finish of the maps and records.

Mr. Krishna Iyer, Assistant Settlement Officer.

36. Mr. Krishna Iyer has continued to work exceedingly well. In addition to discharging his survey duties he has been of much assistance to the Deputy Commissioner in the assessment of certain leased villages.

37. *Raipur.*—At the commencement of the year an area of 545 square miles remained to complete the survey of the area which was summarily assessed (in anticipation of survey) in 1883—86. The whole of this has been disposed of, and save for a few arrears of office work, and the completion of some of the soil classing, the cadastral survey of the malguzari area of the Raipur district—an area of over 5,500 square miles, mostly consisting of minute rice fields—has now been brought to an end. The cost rate for the area surveyed subsequently to assessment (2,100 square miles) is Rs. 31, exclusive of the traverse.

Mr. Hassan Khan, Assistant Settlement Officer.

For the first six months of the year the operations were controlled by the Settlement Officer (Mr. Carey). Mr. Hassan Khan took charge in February and has worked exceedingly hard. His duties were very greatly increased by very numerous references from me on matters connected with Mr. Carey's Settlement which he has disposed of with industry and intelligence.

38. The cadastral survey of the Narsinghpur district was completed in the previous year, but it remained to rectify the very numerous boundary discrepancies which I mentioned in my report for that year. It was necessary to entirely re-survey 35 villages, besides making 451 boundary surveys. This work, together with the check and correction of the whole of the soil classing, has been satisfactorily completed by Mr. Jowala Pershad as Settlement Superintendent. His services have been recognized by his promotion to the rank of Assistant Settlement Officer.

The expenditure of the year has raised the cost rate for this district to Rs. 47 per square mile. For an open field district this is the largest expenditure which has as yet been incurred.

39. I have in the preceding paragraph referred to the complete check of the soil classing in the Narsinghpur district. For this a staff of specially selected Inspectors was employed and the result has been to add very greatly to the accuracy of the records. Similar re-classification was undertaken in the Saugor, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Wardha, and Nagpur districts, which, though in no case completed, will be of great assistance to the Settlement Officer,

if only in the training it has given the classing staff. In Seoni, where assessment will not be undertaken at present, the reclassification will be completed during the current season.

III.—The survey and recording of zamindari estates.

40. Zamindari villages in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts are being surveyed along with the malguzari villages, and require no separate notice. But the zamindaris of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur have recently been re-settled in summary fashion, and the regular survey of open and well established villages has now to be undertaken. It has hitherto been impossible to arrange for the preliminary traverse of those villages by professional agency, and in many parts they are so scattered that it is doubtful whether it would be worthwhile to undertake a professional traverse. It has accordingly been arranged to make the preliminary traverse by local agency working with the magnetic needle and protractor. During the year a start was made in the Raipur district under Mr. Carey and 253 villages were successfully traversed and the results proved. 174 villages were cadastrally surveyed covering an area of 242 square miles. Field work was protracted till late in the hot weather and the office work was considerably in arrears at the end of that year but has since made good progress towards completion.

During the current season operations have been extended to the Bilaspur and Sambalpur zamindaris.

IV.—Ryotwari settlement.

41. Sixteen villages in the Charwa ryotwari area of the Hoshangabad district which remained unsettled were surveyed and settled ryotwar by Mr. Parmanand, Settlement Superintendent, under Mr. Dunne's control. Satisfactory progress has been made in the allotment of unoccupied survey numbers, the numbers allotted during the year amounting to 595 with a revenue of Rs. 6,369. Most of the numbers which now remain lie in the remote Kala Am tract and will only be very gradually taken up. Six whole villages in this tract have been granted on Clearance Lease terms to a syndicate of native gentlemen, residents of Meerut, on condition that the lands are to be colonized by the importation of ryots from the North-Western Provinces. A beginning has been made in bringing men down and reclaiming—but it is as yet too early to foresee the results.

42. Ryotwari survey and settlement on the Charwa system was extended to a block of waste land at Singaji, in the Nimar district. 21 villages were formed with an approximate area of 26,227 acres, of which 19,235 acres were surveyed in detail, but only 11,764 acres recorded. I am disappointed with the outturn, which should have been considerably larger. The cost of the operations was only Rs. 3,285-15-0. The completion of the work has been entrusted to Mr. Parmanand, who has been recently promoted to the rank of Assistant Settlement Officer, and it will be very shortly out of hand.

43. The Mandla district contains a very large number of villages which are cultivated by ryots holding direct from Government, but which have never yet been regularly settled. It has been determined to undertake their survey and settlement, which would have been entrusted to *Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein* had it not been necessary to place him in charge of the regular Settlement of Jubbulpore. The villages at present all form part of Government Forest; and before survey can be commenced we have, firstly, to decide which of them are of such circumstances as to be fitly left as Forest villages under the management of the Forest Department—and, secondly, to select and demarcate outside boundaries for those to be settled and managed in the Revenue Department. A large number of villages were inspected by Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein before his transfer, and the collection of the requisite information and the alignment of provisional boundaries was effected during the year very satisfactorily by Mr. Abdul Hak, Settlement Superintendent. The proceedings have now to be submitted for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

GENERAL.

44. The traverse survey of the Mandla district, including ryotwari as well as malguzari villages, was undertaken during the year by Party No. 9 of the Imperial Survey Department under Mr. G. H. Cooke. An area of 3,000 square miles was traversed at a cost rate of Rs. 23 per square mile.

45. The survey work effected by the Settlement Department during the year covered an area of 8,812 square miles. The programme on which the current quinquennial contract was based provided for the survey of about 33,600 square miles up to its close on the 3rd March 1892. By the end of the year under report—that is to say six months before the termination of the contract period—the area surveyed amounts to close upon 38,800 square miles, and I anticipate that by the 31st March next we shall be ahead of our engagements by at least 7,000 square miles.

46. Owing to the inability of the Administration to depute to the Settlement Department the required staff of Covenanted Officers the work of the year has been carried out under peculiar difficulties. In April last my Assistant was withdrawn for the charge of a district, leaving Mr. Craddock—the Settlement Officer of Nagpur—the only Covenanted Officer in the Department. In September Mr. Craddock was also withdrawn for three weeks for the charge of the Nagpur district.

47. During my cold weather tour I inspected field work in the Sambalpur, Raipur, Bhandara, Nagpur, Betul, Nimar and Hoshangabad districts, and during the recess I inspected office work in every one of the 18 districts, visiting five of the number twice. Mr. Cleveland, my Assistant, inspected field work in Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Wardha, Betul, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Saugor, and I am very much indebted to him for the thoroughness with which he threw himself into his duties.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. FULLER,

Commr. of Settlements and Agriculture.

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STATEMENT I.

Details of establishment employed on regular Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1891.

District.	Control.		Supervision.					Patwaris.	Patwhri Madadgars.	Office.			Remarks.
	Settlement Officer.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendent.	District Revenue Inspector.	Inspectors (permanent).	Inspectors (temporary).				English Clerks.	Vernacular Clerks.	Servants.	
						12 months.	8 months.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Saugor	...	2	1	1	7	13	16	218	60	1	1	6	
Damoh ...	1	1	1	1	4	5	3	...	...	2	6	7	
Jubbulpore ...	1	2	1	1	8	16	...	...	...	4	5	13	
Mandla ..	...	...	1	1	6	4	...	84	...	1	1	4	
Seoni ...	...	1	...	1	4	7	10	90	16	1	3	6	
Narsinghpur ...	...	1	1	1	6	8	1	...	...	1	3	4	
Hoshangabad ...	...	1	1	1	8	9	6	119	41	2	2	5	
Nimar ...	...	1	1	1	4	8	9	109	25	1	3	5	
Betul ...	.	1	..	1	5	13	6	174	...	1	4	4	
Chhindwara ...	...	1	...	1	5	4	1	146	22	1	4	3	
Wardha ...	1	2	1	1	7	7	8	63	13	1	6	9	
Nagpur ...	1	2	1	1	8	14	19	180	56	3	6	12	
Chanda ...	...	1	1	1	7	8	5	145	...	1	3	4	
Bhandara ...	...	1	1	1	6	6	8	185	...	1	3	6	
Balaghat ...	...	1	1	1	4	6	3	92	...	1	3	4	
Raipur ...	1	3	1	2	26	...	6	120	...	1	4	9	

STATEMENT II.

Progress made in Settlement field survey during the year ending 30th September 1891.

District.	Area.			Number of fields surveyed.	Average size of each field.	Average number of patwaris who ought to have been working on 15th December, February and April.	Figure of efficiency (a).	Number of villages for which maps prepared.	Details of check.				Remarks.
	Total in district to be surveyed	Surveyed in previous years.	Surveyed during year under report.						Number of fields checked by circle Inspector's check lines.	Percentage on total number of fields surveyed.	Length of check lines run by		
											Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Superintendents, District Revenue Inspectors and Tahsil Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Acres.						Chains.	Chains.	
Saugor ...	3,186	2,288	898	1,72,152	3·34	211	6·07	648	39,137	23	6,400	31,671	(a) Obtained by dividing the area surveyed *plus* one-third of the area recorded by the number of patwaris shown in column 7.
Seoni ...	2,362	1,505	772	3,49,680	1·41	106	9·77	479	36,408	10	6,148	14,897	
Hoshangabad ...	2,777	2,246	531	30,722	11·06	114	6·64	336	20,850	68	3,253	13,339	
Nimar ...	1,472	748	709	10,700	4·24	158	6·13	363	37,257	35	4,439	21,334	
Betul ..	2,603	497	582	65,040	5·72	156	4·71	261	36,812	56	5,187	21,277	
Chhindwara ...	2,246	1,759	487	53,717	5·80	71	9·14	285	7,823	14	6,079	15,091	
Wardha ...	2,222	1,618	604	25,295	15·28	79	11·18	423	7,945	31	4,466	25,939	
Nagpur ...	3,320	1,642	1,283	2,06,277	3·92	236	7·17	809	86,779	42	11,089	67,056	
Chanda ...	5,898	459	698	4,43,447	1·0	121	7·47	385	48,263	10	6,272	25,368	
Bhandara ...	3,418	203	968	8,45,448	0·73	160	7·91	529	68,014	8	6,605	39,831	
Balaghat ...	1,729	286	476	4,67,213	0·65	92	7·02	293	58,924	13	7,242	19,762	
Raipur. Malguzari ...	2,100	1,555	545	5,43,061	0·54	90	8·4	343	44,483	9·2	487	11,297	
Raipur. Zamindari ...	not known.	65	242	1,96,193	0·79	30	10·4	178	16,004	8	273	3,220	

STATEMENT III.

Progress made in the preparation of revised Land Records during the year ending 30th September 1891.

District.	Area.			Number of khasra entries written.	Number of khasra entries per acre.	Number of fields for which khasra written.	Number of villages for which khasra written.	Detail of check.				Remarks.
	Total in district for which khasra to be written.	For which khasra was written previously.	For which khasra written within year.					Number of entries tested by Circle Inspectors.	Percentage on total number of entries.	Number of entries checked by		
										Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Superintendents, District Revenue Inspectors and Tahsil Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.									
Saugor	3,186	2,038	1,148	2,30,984	0·31	2,30,984	648	76,807	33	2,214	13,896	
Seoni	2,362	1,450	793	1,16,506	0·23	3,51,600	479	1,06,498	91	1,452	3,855	
Hosbangabad	2,777	2,099	678	62,105	0·14	53,747	336	34,999	56	1,801	6,833	
Nimar	1,472	480	779	92,000	0·18	92,000	356	33,664	41	736	3,968	
Betul	2,603	346	459	66,741	0·23	66,741	261	30,562	46	678	6,869	
Chhindwara	2,246	1,759	487	53,717	0·17	53,717	285	18,693	35	1,133	3,831	
Wardha	2,222	1,384	838	42,932	0·08	42,932	423	22,047	51	612	13,397	
Nagpur	3,320	1,466	1,288	1,22,742	0·14	1,84,350	809	51,010	42	940	12,082	
Chanda	5,898	414	617	73,006	0·18	73,006	385	48,046	6	1,594	29,414	
Bhandara	3,418	103	911	1,35,736	0·23	8,17,979	529	49,555	36	990	7,019	
Balaghat	1,729	223	510	1,15,244	0 35	5,35,304	293	38,445	33	1,578	5,639	
Raipur. Malguzari ...	2,100	1,452	648	5,07,061	1·2	5,43,461	354	84,883	17	521	13,105	
Raipur. Zamindari ..	not known	63	211	1,24,013	0·92	1,96,193	174	22,627	18	116	5,395	

STATEMENT IV.

Progress made in the disposal of Settlement Office work during the year ending 30th September 1891.

District.		Inking.	Map copying.	Area calculation.	Area passing by Settlement Officer.	Area entry in khasras and jamabandis.	Totalling khasras and jamabandis.	Preparation of milan khasras, jinswars and jamabandi abstracts.	Copying.	Binding.	Remarks.
		Sheets.	Sheets	Numbers.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor ...	Total to be disposed of	1,385	1,385	2,98,153	648	648	648	648	648	429	
	Disposed of during year ...	1,385	1,238	2,98,153	648	648	648	648	648	382	
	Balance ...	...	147	...	...		...	...	...	47	
Seoni ...	Total to be disposed of	898	903	1,17,119	480	484	484	484	484	484	
	Disposed of during year ...	898	887	1,15,060	474	478	478	478	478	434	
	Balance ..	..	16	2,059	6	6	6	6	6	50	
Hoshangabad ..	Total to be disposed of	920	920	62,105	336	336	336	336	336	336	
	Disposed of during year ...	920	920	62,105	336	333	336	336	336	336	
	Balance ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Nimar ...	Total tobe disposed of ...	910	910	90,000	356	356	356	356	356	356	
	Disposed of during year ..	910	910	90,000	356	356	356	356	356	356	
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Betul ...	Total to be disposed of ..	651	651	1,49,695	493	493	493	493	493	493
	Disposed of during year ..	651	651	1,49,695	493	493	493	493	493	261
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	232
Chhindwara ...	Total to be disposed of ..	673	673	53,717	285	285	285	285	285	285
	Oisposed of during year ..	673	673	53,717	285	285	285	285	285	285
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha ...	Total to be disposed of ..	761	897	42,932	423	460	460	460	460	505
	Disposed of during year ..	761	897	42,932	423	460	460	460	460	505
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Nagpur ...	Total to be disposed of ...	1,407	1,407	1,22,742	809	809	809	809	809	809
	Disposed of during year ..	1,407	1,264	1,22,742	809	742	742	742	734	709
	Balance ...	...	143	...	...	67	67	67	75	100
Chanda ...	Total to be disposed of ...	729	890	73,006	385	387	387	387	387	600
	Disposed of during year ...	729	583	71,970	384	365	362	362	364	335
	Balance ...	...	307	1,036	1	22	25	25	23	265
Bhandara ...	Total to be disposed of ...	1,067	1,067	1,94,830	529	529	529	529	529	529
	Disposed of during year ...	1,067	600	1,94,830	529	506	506	506	496	283
	Balance ...	...	467	...	...	23	23	23	33	246

STATEMENT IV—(Contd).

District.		Inking.	Map copying.	Area calculation.	Area passing by Settlement Officer.	Area entry in khasras and jamabandis.	Totalling khasras and jamabandis.	Preparation of milan khasras, jinswars and jamabandi abstracts.	Copying.	Binding.	Remarks.
		Sheets.	Sheets.	Numbers.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Balaghat ...	Total to be disposed of ...	575	575	1,15,244	293	293	293	293	293	293	
	Disposed of during year ...	575	575	1,15,244	293	293	293	293	293	293	
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Raipur — Malguzari.	Total to be disposed of ...	628	628	5,07,061	354	354	354	354	354	354	
	Disposed of during year ...	628	330	5,07,061	354	354	340	296	118	*45	*Recently taken in hand.
	Balance ...	...	298	...	...	...	14	55	236	309	
Raipur — Zamindari.	Total to be disposed of ...	248	248	1,24,013	153	153	153	153	153	153	
	Disposed of during year ...	248	...	1,24,013	153	74	74	74	...	...	
	Balance ..	...	248	...	...	79	79	79	153	153	

STATEMENT V.

Progress made in the regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment during the year ending 30th September 1891.

District.	Season of survey.	Number of mahals.				Number of mahals disposed of.								Enhancement in land revenue obtained.	Percentage of enhancement on former land revenue demand.	Percentage by which rents have been enhanced.	Number of ryots' holdings dealt with.	Area.		
		Ready for assessment at close of each season.	Assessed in previous years.	Remaining for assessment at commencement of year under report.		Attested.	Inspected by Settlement Officer.	Preparation of ryotwari abstracts.	Submission of Rent-rate reports.	Entry of proposed rents.	Compilation of village assessment statistics.	Submission of final proposals.	Announcement of jamas and fixation of rents.					Assessed during year.	Assessed in previous years.	Remaining to be assessed in district.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
														Rs.				Sq. miles.	Sq. miles	Sq. miles
Damoh ...	1886-87 ... 162 1887-88 ... 372 1888-89 ... 497 1889-90 ... 372 1890-91 .. 1	1,404	484	...	Previously ...	852	852	852	852	704	704	704	...	1,23,251	55	14	14,141	1,022	958	*Nil.*
					During year ...	552	552	552	552	700	700	700	...	43,077	73	10	20,333			
					Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	...	...	...	...			
Jubbulpore ...	1886-87 .. 438 1887-88 .. 655 1888-89 .. 786 1889-90 .. 663 1890-91 ... 19	2,561	549	2,012	Previously ...	989	972	967	839	798	798	519	...	1,62,265	44	4	42,482	211	950	2,394
					During year ...	356	373	346	422	160	160	409	212							
					Balance ...	1,216	1,216	1,258	1,300	1,603	1,603	1,603	1,370							
Wardha ...	1888-89 ... 377 1889-90 ... 548 1890-91 ... 460	(a) 1,385	...	1,385	Previously ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222
					During year ...	89	...	...	89	...	...	...	...							
					Balance ...	1,296	1,385	1,296	1,385	1,385	1,385	1,385	1,385							
Nagpur ...	1888-89 ... 314 1889-90 ... 728 1890-91 ... 809	(a) 1,851	...	1,851	Previously ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,320
					During year ..	313	313	313	313	...	...	...	...							
					Balance ...	1,538	1,538	1,538	1,851	1,851	1,851	1,851	1,851							

(a) Whole villages, not mahals.

STATEMENT

Expenditure on regular Settlement operations during

District.	Establishment.						Travelling
	Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendents and Inspectors paid from Settlement Funds.	Patwaris (if any) paid from Settlement Funds.	Clerks.	Servants.	Total	Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	5,060 0 0	7,554 4 10	...	1,288 0 0	272 6 9	14,174 11 7	864 4 0
Damoh ...	9,169 5 4	3,749 14 0	...	2,012 10 2	655 11 1	15,587 8 8	670 8 0
Jubbulpore ...	18,355 6 2	6,969 6 11	...	3,093 11 4	950 0 9	29,368 9 2	1,482 3 10
Mandla ...	5,000 0 0	2,050 0 0	658 9 8	607 8 6	424 3 8	8,740 5 7	136 0 0
Seoni ...	2,525 0 0	3,669 0 8	...	990 2 7	134 0 0	7,318 3 3	569 8 0
Narsinghpur ...	600 0 0	3,855 13 5	...	851 5 6	236 0 0	5,543 2 11	...
Hoshangabad ...	4,498 6 2	6,344 9 0	1,108 7 8	1,245 0 0	516 0 0	13,712 6 10	721 12 0
Nimar ...	3,400 0 0	4,587 9 7	(a) 1,088 1 6	1,046 8 0	295 15 1	10,418 2 2	434 10 0
Betul ...	2,800 0 0	3,716 2 11	...	1,149 12 1	267 13 3	7,933 12 3	463 0 0
Chhindwara ...	3,948 6 2	2,740 10 3	570 0 0	522 8 0	226 8 0	8,008 0 5	279 0 0
Wardha ...	5,550 0 0	4,523 9 1	...	1,237 15 1	342 8 9	11,654 0 11	724 4 0
Nagpur ...	17,143 15 4	7,604 7 10	...	2,073 10 6	607 2 2	27,429 3 10	1,503 3 1
Chanda ...	2,150 0 0	3,427 9 0	...	997 0 6	250 3 2	6,824 12 8	552 8 0
Bhandara ...	3,000 0 0	4,082 9 9	...	1,045 8 1	404 13 7	8,532 15 5	434 0 0
Balaghat ...	1,892 0 0	2,569 14 4	...	1,136 12 0	262 4 0	5,860 14 4	460 0 0
Raipur ...	11,986 10 8	6,826 13 5	2,074 13 2	2,088 6 6	931 15 1	23,908 10 10	847 6 0
Bilaspur ...	8,450 0 0	2,037 7 6	29 13 0	1,348 4 4	546 12 10	12,412 5 8	976 10 0
Sambalpur ...	1,363 8 8	146 14 0	...	...	...	1,510 6 8	360 12 0

(a) The whole of this amount is the

VI.

the year ending 30th September 1891.

Allowance.		Contingencies.					Grand Total Settlement expenditure.	Expenditure exclusive of the preceding defrayed from Provincial Land Revenue or Patwari Fund.	
Subordinates.	Total.	Pay of chainmen.	Rewards.	Instruments and Stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Salaries of Inspectors.	Salaries of Patwaris.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
530 15 0	1,395 8 0	11,877 15 10	896 10 8	1,420 0 1	3,741 10 6	17,436 4 8	33,006 3 3	4,003 11 6	23,904 10 6
257 12 0	928 4 0	539 8 4	10 0 0	173 0 2	2,852 2 10	3,574 11 4	20,090 8 0	2,283 5 4	...
452 1 4	1,934 5 2	1,318 11 1	248 11 8	1,521 14 9	6,550 15 7	9,640 5 1	40,943 3 5	3,435 0 0	...
257 10 0	393 10 0	390 7 3	...	335 4 1	1,260 5 11	1,986 1 3	11,120 0 10	2,715 [illegible] 0	...
60 4 0	629 12 0	4,095 2 11	1,800 0 0	1,512 5 11	2,679 3 8	10,086 12 6	18,034 11 9	2,551 0 10	11,000 0 0
320 14 0	320 14 0	976 7 5	324 0 0	119 15 1	2,118 5 7	3,538 12 1	9,402 13 0	2,283 8 7	...
639 11 0	1,381 7 0	4,932 13 0	501 1 3	1,017 6 10	2,914 0 2	9,365 5 3	24,[illegible]29 3 1	4,021 14 0	4,154 5 0
345 13 0	830 7 0	6,123 14 11	1,832 7 6	2,141 12 10	3,817 1 4	13,915 4 7	25,163 13 9	1,645 0 0	3,702 5 4
36 12 0	499 12 0	5,310 11 0	1,086 8 11	1,345 15 10	4,888 10 5	12,62[illegible] [illegible]	21,060 6 5	2,[illegible]05 [illegible] 1	8,020 10 7
43 4 0	322 4 0	2,361 1 1	2,267 5 10	1,243 13 2	1,908 8 5	7,775 [illegible] [illegible]	16,196 0 11	2,570 0 0	10,919 4 10
82 4 0	806 8 0	3,578 10 8	1,231 2 1	870 2 6	1,783 8 2	7,463 7 [illegible]	19,923 15 [illegible]	3,570 0 0	9,000 0 0
352 10 0	1,855 13 1	10,832 12 4	2,300 0 0	1,473 12 10	4,525 6 11	19,132 0 [illegible]	[illegible]8,417 1 0	...	22,000 0 0
246 9 6	799 1 6	4,532 1 9	...	539 7 0	2,985 5 6	8,056 [illegible] [illegible]	15,630 12 5	2,973 0 0	13,843 12 7
300 3 5	734 3 5	6,846 15 1	268 12 0	1,802 12 6	66 5 9	8,984 13 [illegible]	18,[illegible]52 0 2	2,003 3 7	14,455 3 7
71 8 0	531 8 0	4,329 3 8	1,338 7 8	541 12 5	1,489 9 2	7,699 0 11	14,691 7 3	2,150 0 0	12,600 5 6
328 10 0	1,176 0 0	6,278 0 6	1,323 9 6	5,921 2 9	3,180 4 9	16,703 1 0	41,787 11 10	2,030 0 0	14,500 0 0
81 9 0	1,058 3 0	44 15 10	414 10 0	296 14 9	1,599 11 9	2,356 [illegible] [illegible]	15,826 [illegible] 0	...	..
...	360 12 0	88 13 10	120 0 0	91 8 0	624 1 4	919 7 2	2,790 9 10	...	...

pay of Ryotwari Amins.

STATEMENT VII.

Incidence of expenditure on regular Settlement operations during the year ending 30th September 1891.

District.	During year.			From commencement of Settlement.				Remarks.
	Total expenditure (column 16 of Statement VI).	Incidence per square mile of area		Total expenditure.	Incidence per square mile of area			
		Surveyed.	Surveyed and recorded.		Surveyed.	Surveyed and recorded.	Surveyed, recorded and assessed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Saugor ...	33,006 3 3	36 12 1	28 12 1	1,16,514 5 5	36 9 5	36 9 5	...	
Damoh ...	20,090 8 0	...	...	1,18,392 12 11	59 12 9	59 12 9	59 12 9	
Jubbulpore ...	40,943 3 5	...	...	1,90,897 13 11	53 6 2	53 6 1	...	
Seoni ..	18,034 11 9	23 5 9	22 11 11	63,734 4 4	27 15 10	28 6 8	...	
Narsinghpur ...	9,402 13 0	...	...	79,744 12 2	47 10 7	47 10 7	...	
Hoshangabad ...	(*a*)23,059 3 1	43 5 10	34 0 2	(*a*)84,799 7 4	30 8 7	30 8 7	...	(*a*). Exclusive of Rs. 1,400 spent on special ryotwari work.
Nimar ...	(*b*)21,877 13 9	30 13 8	28 1 4	41,846 6 6	28 1 1	33 4 1	...	(*b*). Do. „ 3,286 do. do.
Betul ...	21,060 6 5	36 2 11	45 14 2	48,798 3 11	45 3 8	60 9 8	...	
Chhindwara ..	16,106 0 11	33 1 2	33 1 2	70,745 3 11	31 8 0	31 8 0	...	
Wardha ..	19,923 15 11	33 15 9	23 12 4	56,181 13 11	25 4 6	25 4 6	...	
Nagpur ...	48,417 1 0	38 5 4	37 9 5	1,01,718 13 7	35 0 3	36 14 11	...	
Chanda ...	15,680 12 5	22 7 5	25 6 7	29,884 12 6	25 13 3	28 15 9	...	
Bhandara ...	18,252 0 2	18 13 8	20 0 5	35,430 7 7	30 4 1	34 14 11	...	
Balaghat ...	14,091 7 3	29 9 7	27 10 1	27,567 8 2	36 2 10	37 9 9	...	

Raipur—Malguzari Survey ...	21,806 8 6	40 0 2	33 10 5	(c) 65,281 8 6	31 1 4	31 1 4	...	(c). Exclusive of Rs. 3,000 estimated to have been spent on zamindari survey during 1889-90.
„ —Zamindari Survey ...	8,481 3 4	35 0 8	40 3 1	11,481 3 4	37 6 4	41 14 5	...	
„ —Regular Settlement ..	11,500 0 0	...	..	(d) 2,30,951 3 8	...	...	81 0 6	(d). This includes the cost of assessing the area surveyed by professional agency though this area has not been included in the divisor.
				(e) 3,10,406 9 10	...	...	90 14 4	(e). This includes the area surveyed by professional agency in 1886-87 and the cost of its survey.
Bilaspur—Regular Settlement ..	15,826 13 0	...	...	(f) 1,00,875 10 1	..	...	32 1 2	(f). Expended by the Settlement Department on attestation and assessment.
				(g) 5,30,341 10 1	...	...	165 10 1	(g). Total expenditure including cost of survey by professional agency.
Sambalpur—Regular Settlement.	2,790 9 10	...	...	1,44,241 10 11	..		75 2 0	

NOTE.—(1) Save in the case of the Bilaspur district the rates given above are exclusive of the cost of the preliminary traverse survey which may be estimated at an all-round rate of Rs. 20 per square mile.

(2) The expenditure incurred on the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur Settlements includes the outlay on the summary Settlement of zamindari estates for whose areas however no allowance has been made.

No. $\frac{253A}{3}$ **Annexure B.**

SUBJECT.

Administration Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, for the year 1890-91.

FROM

J. B. FULLER, ESQ., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

DIRECTOR,

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces,

THE REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 28th January 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, in the form prescribed by the Government of India, my report on the Administration of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending 30th September 1891.

(1).—ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE RECORDS.

2. The improvement of the patwari staff of Nimar by the gradual abolition of very small circles has continued to receive attention, 19 circles having been absorbed during the year.

3. Two very important rulings affecting the efficiency of patwaris have been made by the Chief Commissioner during the year. It has been laid down that a man is disqualified from being the patwari of a circle in which he himself holds land as proprietor, and patwaris have further been prohibited on pain of dismissal from engaging in money-lending or extensive cultivating transactions either within or outside their circles. Both rulings will require at the outset to be worked with judgment, as they strike at conditions which in some districts are of very general occurrence. But both were urgently needed in order to prevent patwaris from attracting to themselves powers which would render them a serious incubus on the agricultural population. The position of a patwari as village notary gives him a good deal of power for good or harm, and he can hardly be expected to perform his functions properly if he has a personal interest in misrepresenting facts.

4. The following matters have been added to those which patwaris are to record in their diaries and bring to the notice of higher authority:—

(1) the denial by proprietors of rights possessed by their tenants over the village common lands:

(2) the illegal ejectment of tenants or enhancement of rents by proprietors:

(3) the infringement by proprietors of the rules which have been made by the Chief Commissioner under Section 124-A of the Land Revenue Act for the proper management of private forests.

5. The revision of the patwari staff of the Bijeraghogarh pargana of the Jubbulpore district and of its emoluments was effected during the year on the occasion of the re-settlement of this pargana. The principle has been accepted that ryots should contribute to patwaris' pay—not by contributions in kind fixed for the holding as is now the case in most districts—but in cash at a rate on the rental which in this tract has been settled at $\frac{1}{4}$ anna per rupee.

6. The patwari staff which has recently been introduced into zamindari estates in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts has now taken up its duties. The first step will be to prepare proper field maps for open and well established villages. Good progress was made in this direction in the Raipur district, where the work had the advantage of being started before the Settlement Officer (Mr. Carey) had left the district. In Bilaspur and Sambalpur nothing was done, owing partly to the lack of proper organization and partly to the indiscriminate employment of the patwaris on Census operations. But surveying has been taken up systematically during the current season. Experience has shown that the advantages of a proper survey are appreciated by the zamindars, who are indeed in many cases showing much interest in the work.

The enforcement of the Patwari Rules in the Chanda zamindaris has been still held in suspense pending the receipt of the orders of Goverment on an appeal which the zamindars have preferred against the appointment of patwaris.

7. The settlements of the malguzari (or *khalsa*) area of the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts had been completed by the commencement of the year, and I had hoped to be able to submit a satisfactory report on the first season's work of the patwaris at their ordinary duties. The results were however disappointing, principally owing to the wholesale employment by the Deputy Commissioners of the patwaris on Census work. In districts where the patwari staff was engaged on survey it was recognized as impossible that they should be withdrawn in large numbers for the superintendence of enumeration, but in these three districts the patwaris were apparently held to be fair game. I had intimated that there would be no objection to the employment of patwaris on Census work in or in the vicinity of their own circles, but as a matter of fact they were sent about the country as convenience dictated, a large proportion being told off for work in distant zamindaris, where moreover a number of them fell ill and could not return to duty when the Census was over. It is however to be added that in these districts, owing to the paucity of men who can read and write, it was exceptionally difficult to provide for the Census enumeration. Work in Sambalpur has been further impeded owing to the retention in the Census Office at Nagpur of a considerable number of the best patwaris, all of whom have not been discharged even at the present time.

8. In the other districts patwaris were engaged to a greater or less extent on survey, save in Narsinghpur, Damoh and Jubbulpore. In the two latter districts assessment work was in progress, and a considerable portion of the staff was necessarily employed in the Settlement Office, though I insist on the principle that no patwari is to be used for work unconnected with his circle, so that as each circle is assessed its patwari is free to return to his ordinary duties. Annual papers were prepared for almost all circles in the Damoh and Jubbulpore districts and for all circles in Narsinghpur. Moreover in Hoshangabad and Wardha, the survey of which was nearly completed, records were prepared for all villages; and the same would have been the case in Chhindwara had it not been for neglect of orders by the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge. The survey of nine districts (exclusive of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur) has now been completed or practically completed, and during the current season the greater part of the patwaris of these Provinces will discharge their ordinary duties under the rules.

9. The only district in which the patwari staff was altogether free for its ordinary duties was Narsinghpur, where the records were filed with fair punctuality and were satisfactorily tested, Tahsildars having checked entries in 431 out of 1,131 villages. The Hoshangabad and Wardha districts also show well, though a certain number of patwaris in both districts were still engaged on survey. The figures for Damoh are disappointing: a large number of jamabandis remained unfiled at the close of the year, owing I think to the fact that the greater part of the Inspectors' time was occupied in Settlement work, leav-

ing them but little leisure for the supervision of patwaris. No returns have been submitted from the Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nimar and Nagpur districts, though in all four the greater part of the patwari staff had leisure for its ordinary duties, and as a matter of fact did perform them. Returns are also wanting from Bilaspur, where indeed it was not till the year was half over that the patwaris were appointed definitely to their circles. Figures are given for Raipur and Sambalpur, but are not satisfactory. In both districts the patwaris were new to their duties—and in both a large portion of the staff was engaged on Census work during the busiest months of the year.

10. In the important matter of compelling patwaris to reside within their circles good progress has been made in Damoh and Jubbulpore. The Balaghat district shows well, but patwaris who are making preparations to become resident have been classed as resident, and in this matter results are very different from professions. Generally the figures for the year under report show that the number of non-resident patwaris has been much under-stated in the past—and indeed, so long as the men are engaged in survey it is difficult to ascertain whether they have permanently taken up their residence or not; and it is also in some cases hardly fair to enforce residence, as the patwaris are summoned to the Settlement Office for three months during the rains. During the progress of survey it is hardly worth while to take up the question very seriously, but as soon as the survey of a district has been completed the rules should be energetically enforced. But I think that patwaris living within two or three miles of their circles may generally be given the exemption for which the rules provide. I observe that no exemptions have been given in the Saugor, Seoni, Chhindwara, Wardha and Bhandara districts. The districts in which the number of non-resident patwaris is largest are Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Raipur and Bilaspur, in all of which it is over 33 per cent. Of these survey is now only in progress in Bhandara and Chanda, and I trust that the other districts will show substantial improvement next year. I issued instructions during the year under which the village in which each patwari resides is to be formally registered, the entry showing in each case whether the village is (*a*) within the circle, (*b*) outside the circle but authorized, or (*c*) outside the circle and unauthorized. This will, I trust, systematize surveillance, which in the past has generally been irregular and spasmodic.

11. The rules under the Land Revenue Act relating to patwaris as originally framed in 1884 have been greatly modified and amplified by subsequent rulings of the Chief Commissioner. These rulings have all been brought together and incorporated with the rules, a complete set of which in manual form has now been issued.

12. During the year the orders of the Government of India were received sanctioning the provincialization of the Patwari Fund, the improvement of the supervising agency, and the charging to the Patwari Fund of the cost of this agency. These orders give the finishing touch to our arrangements for the proper maintenance of village maps and records throughout these Provinces.

II.—Analysis of districts with reference to protection from famine.

13. The only fact I have to notice here is the introduction of the Village Note Book, referred to in paragraph 11 of my last year's report, into the Seoni, Wardha, Raipur and Bilaspur districts on the completion of their survey.

III.—System of collection of revenue and rental in precarious tracts.

14. I have nothing to record this year under this heading.

IV.—Measures of protection against famine.

(1). *Fodder Reserves and Arboriculture.*

15. There are several matters of detail still unsettled in regard to the system on which Fuel and Fodder Reserves in the Sambalpur district are to be managed. At the request of the Deputy Commissioner their decision was allowed to await the result of local enquiries made during this field season.

The Government of India have sanctioned the scheme for acquiring under the Land Acquisition Act tracts of unculturable *bhata* land in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts to be managed by Government as village Reserves, and it will be carried into effect as soon as a report on some matters of detail is received from the Commissioner of the Division.

During the year an area of 425 acres, consisting of the summit and slopes of a barren range of trap hills in the close vicinity of the station of Nagpur, has been acquired as a field for experimenting to determine how far land of this description which has been entirely stripped of all trees and bushes by indiscriminate cutting and grazing can be improved by the exclusion of cattle and inexpensive cultural operations. The land is typical of hundreds of thousands of acres in these Provinces, and the experiment will be one of much interest.

16. Roadside arboriculture has been separately reported on to the Chief Commissioner. The results of the year were distinctly disappointing, and, so far, the transfer of arboriculture to District Councils seems hardly to have proved a success. Many of the Councils indeed appear to have worked with the object of rather making a money profit out of the avenues in their charge than of improving or adding to them. Mismanagement and failure occurred of course before District Councils were instituted, but this was then counterbalanced by conspicuous instances of success obtained by Deputy Commissioners who took an interest in tree planting and used their influence to extend it.

(2). *Extension of communications.*

17. The year saw the completion of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway as originally projected. So far as local interests are concerned the original project was defective in that it did not include a branch line to the town of Sambalpur. The construction of this branch has now however been taken up.

18. Road making and the improvement of existing roads has continued to make good progress. A length of 134 miles of new roadway was constructed during the year, and 69 miles of metalled road and 153 miles of unmetalled road were raised in class. The extension of road communication during the last few years has been particularly large in Chhattisgarh, a tract which has till lately been specially badly off for trade communications.

(3). *Irrigation.*

19. There are no Government irrigation works in these Provinces save a few tanks in some ryotwari villages.

A considerable number of certificates for land improvement (mainly connected with irrigation) were distributed in the Saugor (20), Nimar (16), Chhindwara (13), Nagpur (59) and Bhandara (90) districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar writes that well sinking by ryots is distinctly advancing. The construction of wells may have been checked in some districts by a provision which occurs in the village Administration Paper of last Settlement, under which tenants of all classes are prohibited from sinking wells, except with the malguzar's consent. In the case of tenants with rights of occupancy this provision is contrary to the law, and this will be made clear to the people at the new Settlements.

V.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS INCLUDING FARMS.

20. The results obtained at the Nagpur Experimental Farm have been separately reported upon. The Farm has been very greatly improved by a systematic classification of its lands, based on the produce of the past six years, so as to ensure that the area appropriated to each experiment in future is really of homogeneous quality throughout. A scheme has been drawn out under which a portion of the experimental area has been permanently set aside for the continuous making of certain definite experiments.

The most interesting of the results obtained were those connected with the effect of green soiling, of embankment and of irrigation on wheat, and with the relative merits of various kinds of cotton. Contrary to anticipation timely irrigation added very largely to the wheat crop, although the cold weather rain-fall was unusually large, without moreover rendering the crop more liable to rust.

In Circular No. 12—96-1 A, dated 11th June 1891, the Government of India have requested that the results of any experiments with bone manure may be referred to in this report. Very numerous experiments with this manure have been made on the Farm during the past seven years, with results which have frequently been very discrepant. The most reliable facts are those given by a series of plots regularly cropped with wheat which have been treated with various kinds of manures during the past seven years. The outturns of the six years 1884-85 to 1889-90 show that the application of 360 lbs. of bone dust to the acre, without irrigation, raised the outturn of grain on an average by 80 lbs. (worth Rs. 2-8-0), or 9 per cent. During the year under report (which was one of plentiful cold weather rain-fall), the increase was as high as 170 lbs., and the gain in value of produce (straw included) amounted to about Rs. 5-12-0. The results of experiments in which bone dust was employed in addition to saltpetre or cattle dung are conflicting, but it appears tolerably clear that under these circumstances it added very little indeed to the outturn. It will be safer to defer drawing deductions on the point till the experiments run for a longer term.

The net cost of the Farm, including the Superintendent's salary, was Rs. 6,663-5-1.

21. The number of experimental crop cuttings made during the year was 409, of which 30 were conducted by Deputy Commissioners, 4 by Settlement Officers, 133 by Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners, 148 by Assistant Settlement Officers, and the rest by Tahsildars and Settlement Superintendents. Their results will be reviewed separately.

22. Mention may be made here of the deputation to the Sambalpur district of a trained sugar-maker from Shahjehanpur, in the North-Western Provinces. Sugar is largely produced in the district, but owing to defects in the method of manufacture it is of poor quality, and here (as in other districts) wood is wasted as fuel, no attempt being made to utilize the megass, which in the North-Western Provinces is the principal fuel used. The man succeeded in making excellent sugar from the local cane, and his system excited a good deal of interest. He has been again sent to this district during the current season.

The iron-roller sugar mill, which has so far only made way in the Betul district, is now beginning to come into use in Chanda.

23. The management of public gardens has been separately reported upon and hardly calls for notice here.

VI.—Cattle breeding and Veterinary establishments.

24. The small cattle dispensary which has been opened on the Nagpur Farm—principally for purposes of demonstration to the students of the Agricultural Class—is gaining in attendance, 570 cases having been treated, of which 455 were received during the last six months. But its repute with the people is still very small. The Veterinary Inspector attached to the Chhattisgarh Division is reported to have treated 908 cases, of which 529 were from the town of Raipur, but I doubt whether much real good has been effected. Both Veterinary Inspectors have been now equipped with travelling chests of Veterinary medicine and appliances, and measures are been taken to systematize their tours so as to render them of more practical service to the people. I am indebted to the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh (Mr. Fraser) for some valuable suggestions on this subject.

25. In paragraph 5 of letter No. 1295 R—11-3, dated 6th June 1891, the Government of India have desired that the names and character of any disease from which cattle may have suffered during the year may be noted in this report. Enquiries were instituted some years ago into the character of the more virulent types of cattle disease occurring in these Provinces, and a mass of information was collected, which was submitted to the criticism of a Veterinary Surgeon (Mr. E. V. Gunn). Such diagnoses as he was able to make did not show the existence of any disease of peculiar nature; but the materials before him were necessarily imperfect, and the question can only be dealt with satisfactorily by professional investigation on the spot. The information which was collected went to show that the four most destructive diseases were those which are the most destructive in European countries, *viz.*, Rinderpest (or Cow-pox) Anthrax, Pleuropneumonia and Foot and Mouth disease. Local reports show that there was considerable mortality from rinderpest in the rice districts of Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and Raipur. Foot and mouth disease broke out in several districts, but taken as a whole the year was not unhealthy for cattle. This is not the place to ventilate theories, but I will venture to remark that, so far as these diseases remove the weakest and worst fed cattle, their alleviation would be a measure of doubtful expediency. Owing to pasturage facilities the stock of cattle in these Provinces is, in my experience, in excess of requirements, and the general character of the *working* village cattle suffers very much from the competition on the village grazing grounds of hosts of under-sized useless animals.

26. Less use has been made of the pony stallions stationed at Saugor, Damoh, and Narsinghpur, as is shown by the following figures :—

Quarter ending.	Number of mares served.								
	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsinghpur.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsinghpur.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsinghpur.
December 31st ...	6	1	3	7	5	4	5	7	5
March 31st ...	10	4	11	6	10	5	5	3	4
June 30th ...	7	4	13	9	9	13	5	2	8
September 30th ..	8	2	2	11	4	5	6	2	4
Total ...	31	11	29	33	28	27	21	14	21

The fewer number of servings has not been explained by the Deputy Commissioners. I will enquire into the matter. The cost of feeding and keeping the stallions was :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Saugor ...	236	13	2
Damoh ...	199	13	3
Narsinghpur ...	206	7	1

VII.—Agricultural and Fiscal statistics.

27. The completion of the survey of nine districts has given us for the first time for many years a set of village statistics on which some reliance can be placed. In the case of a large proportion of villages the only figures available were those of the survey record, and related of course to different

years, as the survey of each patwari's circle generally extended over a term of two or three years. But they give a much more accurate indication of existing circumstances than anything which has been available for many years past. I trust that for the current year statistics will be ready for 13 out of 18 districts.

VIII.—Trade and Trade statistics.

28. The quarterly and annual returns of rail-borne traffic were as usual compiled in my office. No registration of road or river traffic was effected during the year.

IX.—Museums.

29. The additions made to the collections of the Provincial Museum at Nagpur included coins, some skins and stuffed hides, and part of a meteoric stone which fell in the Sambalpur district in June 1890.

The Museum was visited by *325,966 persons, against 290,015 in the previous year.

* 140,523 men.
118,625 women.
66,818 children.

The local Museum at Raipur was enriched by a collection of art-ware specimens from the North-Western Provinces, which I procured through the courteous assistance of the Lucknow Museum authorities. The Museum was visited by 144,449 persons, against 126,027 in the previous year.

No measures were taken to acquire articles under the Treasure Trove Act.

Under the orders of the Chief Commissioner the revision of the lists of Archæological remains and their classification has been entrusted to a Committee consisting of the Superintending Engineer and myself.

General.

30. An important ruling in the interests of the agricultural classes was made by the Chief Commissioner during the year, exempting from payment of royalty (including Forest dues) stone, lime or kanker quarried by agriculturists for the construction of wells or other agricultural improvements (including the improvement of their houses). All minerals on private lands in these Provinces are the property of Government and liable to payment of royalty, and most of the available mineral supply lies within areas which were excised from village lands at last Settlement and constituted Reserved Forest. This concession (if properly carried into effect) is therefore very far reaching. I came across a case eighteen months ago in which well-construction had been stopped *after commencement* by a demand on the part of Government for royalty on the stone in use.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. FULLER,

Director,

Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT A.—*Showing the Rain-fall of the year in each district of the Central*

Districts.	Year.	Early monsoon.				
		June.	July.	August.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Saugor ..	1890-91 ..	19·66	13·38	9 34	42·68	43
	Average of 23 years preceding .	5·54	16 41	13 21	35·16	a 45
Damoh ..	1890-91 ...	17·70	12·03	19 21	49·04	40
	Average of 23 years preceding ..	4·71	18·68	12·44	35· 1	a 39
Jubbulpore ..	1890-91 ..	8·33	12·46	13·91	34·70	48
	Average of 23 years preceding ..	9·40	19 70	14·62	43·72	a 56
Mandla ..	1890-91 ...	8·49	17·09	16·79	42 37	54
	Average of 23 years preceding ..	11·56	16 65	13·44	41·05	a 55
Seoni ..	1890-91 ...	7·00	20 08	14 53	41 61	47
	Average of 23 years preceding ..	11 55	15 41	12 69	39 56	a 54
Narsinghpur ..	1890-91 ..	4·95	17·47	10·53	32·75	46
	Average of 23 years preceding ...	10·98	11·94	14 82	40·74	a 47
Hoshangabad ..	1890-91 ...	4·38	12·28	10·78	27·44	43
	Average of 23 years preceding ...	8·57	15 98	15 33	39·88	a 47
Nimar ...	1890-91 ..	3·15	6·53	7··2	16 80	32
	Average of 23 years ; receding .	7·52	8·96	8·14	24 62	a 33
Betul ..	1890-91 ...	7·92	12·55	14·95	35 42	45
	Average of 23 years preceding ..	9·34	12·08	11·65	33 07	a 41
Chhindwara ..	1890 91 ..	7·20	15·84	7·14	30·18	37
	Average of 23 years preceding ..	10·87	10·32	7·53	28 72	a 38
Wardha ...	1890-91 ..	3·75	14·18	3 66	21·89	32
	Average of 23 years ; receding ..	8·55	11·97	7·73	28·25	a 25
Nagpur ...	1890 91 ..	9·67	15·66	11·72	37·05	42
	Average of 23 years preceding ..	10·56	12·81	8·41	31·78	a 38
Chanda ..	1890-91 ..	8·36	21·49	6·65	36·50	46
	Average of 23 years preceding ..	9·18	16·40	13·45	39 03	a 38
Bhandara ..	1890-91 ..	8·57	22·12	11·04	41·73	56
	Average of 23 years preceding ..	11·70	16·18	12 94	40·82	a 50
Balaghat ..	1890-91 ..	9·24	29·59	19·06	57·89	58
	Average of 23 years preceding ..	14·30	22 86	14·07	51·23	a 60
Raipur ...	1890-91 ..	6·27	10·77	12·96	30·00	45
	Average of 23 years preceding ...	12·58	14·14	13·24	39·96	a 49
Bilaspur ..	1890-91 ..	4·48	22·64	10·08	37·20	38
	Average of 23 years preceding ...	9·69	12·40	10·57	32·66	a 45
Sambalpur ..	1890-91 ..	7·69	25·29	13·53	46 51	49
	Average of 23 years preceding ..	13·18	16·18	14 99	44·35	a 54

a For corresponding period

Provinces during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1891.

Late monsoon.					Cold weather.					Hot weather.				
September	October.	November.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months	December.	January.	February.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months	March.	April.	May.	Total.	Grand total for the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches		Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches		Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
11·73	·09	·11	11·93	8	·32	...	·03	·35	1	·17	·05	·15	·37	55 33
6·45	1·29	·27	8·01	a 6	·66	·67	·20	1·53	...	·19	·16	·31	·66	45·36
6·02	...	...	6·02	8	·06	...	·03	·09	...	...	...	...	...	55·15
9·16	2·06	·16	11·38	a 8	·57	·34	·14	1·05	...	·29	·26	·34	·89	49·18
9·90	·73	·60	11 23	14	...	...	·70	·70	2	·19	...	·30	·49	47·12
9·81	1·52	·33	11 66	a 5	1 07	·59	·13	1·79	...	·52	·28	·52	1·32	58·49
6·93	·25	·81	8 02	14	...	...	1·95	1 95	3	1·46	·17	·77	2·40	54·74
5·48	1·37	·33	7·18	a 9	·35	·54	·44	1·33	a 1	1·08	·49	·63	2·15	51·71
14·04	·50	1 85	16·39	19	1·61	·15	1·70	3·46	9	1·32	1 07	·49	2·88	64·34
8·03	1·83	·41	10·27	a 13	·56	·55	·96	2·07	...	·58	·40	·57	1·50	53·10
14·08	·09	·43	14·60	12	...	...	1·00	1·00	2	...	...	...	...	48·35
6·38	1·42	·32	8·12	a 10	·41	·50	·40	1·31	...	·39	·09	·35	·83	51·00
10·07	·46	...	10·53	12	·06	...	·50	·56	2	·01	...	·13	·14	38·67
8·30	1·40	·29	9 99	a 8	·58	·31	·13	1·02	...	·11	·10	·38	·59	51·48
6·68	·01	·26	6·95	13	1·31	...	·09	1·40	2	...	1·10	...	1·10	26·25
5·55	1·13	·26	6·94	a 8	·36	·33	·33	1·02	...	·09	·12	·32	·53	38·11
11·94	·63	1 63	14·20	16	·45	·52	·19	1·16	2	·04	·82	...	·86	51·64
6·37	2·06	·56	8 99	a 15	·48	·52	·22	1·22	...	·57	·21	·43	1·21	44·49
10·71	·07	2·85	13·63	16	·52	...	·46	·98	4	·13	·77	...	·90	45·69
9·82	2·35	·53	12·70	a 13	·47	·84	·36	1·67	...	·42	·33	·62	1·37	44·46
9·76	·06	2·96	12·78	12	·96	1·55	·40	2·91	6	·70	·32	·10	1·12	38·70
8·34	2·42	·50	11·26	a 12	·46	·37	·13	·96	...	·80	·29	·77	1·36	41 83
13·92	·06	2·53	16·51	19	2 62	1·17	·63	4·42	8	·86	·44	·33	1·63	59·61
8·48	2·38	·38	11·24	a 16	·35	·67	·34	1·36	...	·37	·28	·51	1·16	45·54
12·28	·18	2·02	14·43	18	1·09	2·09	·60	3·78	9	2·93	·56	·26	3·75	58·46
6·31	1·91	·49	8 71	a 14	·38	·26	·12	·76	...	·61	·44	·66	1·71	50·21
18·30	·71	6·50	25 51	20	2·30	·90	·93	4·13	7	2·30	·92	·55	3·77	75·14
2 35	1·40	·33	11·08	a 18	·30	·65	·19	1·14	...	·52	·95	·67	2·14	55·18
8·99	·95	2 92	12·86	15	·50	1·52	1·11	3 13	7	1·59	·46	·48	2 53	76·41
10 06	1·47	·33	11 86	a 14	·31	·15	·37	·83	...	·39	·35	·72	1·46	66·38
7·99	·15	1·07	9·21	20	·26	·42	·25	·93	3	2·88	1·05	1·65	5·58	45·72
6·59	1·95	·36	8 90	a 12	·31	·34	·20	·85	...	·08	·56	7·4	1 93	51 84
12·74	1·07	·68	14·49	16	...	·75	·89	1·64	3	2·91	·82	3·72	7 45	60·78
8·13	1·58	·50	10 21	a 19	·30	·46	·26	1 02	...	·63	1·02	1·24	2·89	48·78
5·49	·23	·39	6·11	15	...	·08	·39	·47	2	5·51	·80	5·26	11·57	64·66
9·19	2·02	·36	11·57	a 28	·29	·61	·32	1·22	...	·00	·28	1·23	2·11	59·35

in previous year.

C. (2).—Details of Irrigation, &c.

District.	Irrigation. Area irrigated from				Number of irrigation wells.		Number of artificial irrigation tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough cattle.
	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Temporary.	Durable.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acree.	Acres.					
Saugor	5,723	227	1,635	7,585	2,852	316	22	56,129	125,589
Damoh	3,179	123	193	3,495	492	555	158	40,337	85,704
Jubbulpore	2,538	...	...	2,538	1,310	679	39	78,326	167,663
Mandla	340	560	296	1,196	336	4	205	40,540	81,080
Seoni	1,836	21,597	1	23,434	699	268	836	32,622	91,465
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	13,616	22,507	2,125	38,248	5,689	1,822	1,260	2,47,954	551,501
Narsinghpur	1,743	...	552	2,295	311	179	...	31,548	63,096
Hoshangabad	2,971	...	139	3,110	635	493	1	44,360	161,911
Nimar	10,534	124	5	10,663	1,910	1,011	1	27,779	56,406
Betul	8,914	...	8	8,922	4,127	1,260	...	41,812	90,210
Chhindwara	7,003	3	72	7,078	3,402	432	10	41,760	98,607
Total Nerbudda Division ...	31,165	127	776	32,068	10,385	3,375	12	187,259	470,230
Wardha	2,621	20	20	2,661	464	515	2	536	107,266
Nagpur	12,122	19,396	1,584	33,102	3,479	1,007	311	68,807	139,888
Chanda	7,578	130,011	10,728	148,317	708	225	4,000	55,132	136,624
Bhandara... khalsa ...	5,130	100,743	1,183	167,056	1,053	225	4,300	69,709	156,873
Bhandara... zamindaris ...	409	90,875	56	91,331	136	41	1,270	22,145	55,889
Balaghat ... khalsa ...	6,959	58,758	384	66,101	1,077	23	942	29,879	59,654
Balaghat ... zamindaris ...	892	13,771	...	14,663	646	33	252	9,452	18,956
Total Nagpur Divisinn ...	35,702	473,574	13,955	523,231	7,563	2,069	11,077	255,663	675,150
Raipur ... khalsa ...	7,050	15,050	5,018	27,118	5,276	209	2,048	133,179	405,430
Raipur ... zamindaris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bilaspur	647	46,544	2,599	49,790	3,277	148	6,396	74,653	213,985
Sambalpur.. khalsa ...	714	36,342	...	37,056	1,997	34	4,047	59,755	119,845
Sambalpur.. zamindaris ...	...	1,025	...	1,025	64	1	843	10,493	21,221
Total Chhattisgrah Division ...	8,411	98,961	7,617	114,989	10,614	392	17,334	278,080	760,481
GRAND TOTAL ...	88,894	595,169	24,473	708,536	34,251	7,658	29,683	968,956	24,57,362

STATEMENT D.—*Showing the area under each of the principle crops in each District*

D. 1.—Crops grown in the Kharif (or Sehari) season

Districts.	Rice transplanted.		Rice broad casted.		Juari.	Juari arkar, (Tur.)	Kodo and kutki.	Arhar (Tur.)	Urad, Mung & Moth.	Cotton.	Cotton, Arhar (Tur.)	Til.	Castor.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	...	4,890	...	16,942	30,218	8,670	47,635	796	1,811	23,678	12,122	32,837	50
Damoh ...	...	609	...	53,995	13,891	15,233	60,155	902	5,015	3,902	3,041	19,726	185
Jubbulpore ...	...	6,113	...	172,491	15,152	5,181	1,62,140	23,038	10,7	6,018	12,058	50,265	704
Mandla ...	...	112	...	77,340	35	68	2,06,823	14	725	..	...	20,700	7
Seoni ...	21,597	60,582	...	15,948	9,979	2,384	1,39,520	3,936	3,851	4,771	1,987	22,375	482
Total Jubbulpore Division.	21,597	72,306	...	3,36,919	69,275	31,536	6,16,287	28,736	22,161	38,369	29,208	1,45,903	1,429
Narsinghpur ...	...	176	...	28,617	10,311	21,078	72,698	3,195	1,001	2,954	35,275	25,521	1,050
Hoshangabad ...	...	116	1	16,101	14,921	41,503	64,920	3,648	643	6,591	15,494	86,393	721
Nimar ...	..	3	131	11,171	1,47,012	212	5,08.	36,717	25,740	75,87:	4,818	37,577	...
Betul ...	...	...	...	10,628	22,583	28,877	1,43,89:	6,052	6,750	1,760	998	18,178	4,356
Chhindwara ...	25	535	1	4,652	1,04,389	41,714	77,175	6,597	3,828	36,100	32,251	8,459	9,877
Total Nerbudda Division...	25	829	133	71,169	2,95,216	1,33,384	3,63,767	56,209	37,962	1,23,281	88,746	1,76,128	16,004
Wardha ...	...	15	1	316	1,54,555	89,588	492	388	1,644	534	2,98,762	51,242	4,084
Nagpur ...	18,364	9,504	932	3,445	1,32,528	1,78,624	4,37:	39,535	7,041	53,556	91,468	25,825	8,906
Chanda ...	1,37,686	25,583	3,666	23,416	30,641	52,837	318	5,534	882	597	12,956	8,469	74
Bhandara ... { Khalsa ...	1,31,521	1,01,529	12,182	58,677	5,226	15,445	7,969	1,356	30,484	12	11	3,024	2,489
Bhandara ... { Zamindari.	82,444	1,02,961	6,922	61,855	314	1,071	4,706	31:	6,54:	...	1	332	676
Balaghat ... { Khalsa ...	59,19.	1,20,58(	4,033	20,038	283	317	12,41:	2,21(	13,13(	....	...	643	1,812
Balaghat ... { Zamindari.	12,613	38,742	1,107	17,905	106	1,397	3,292	1,287	14,11:	..	...	423	904
Total Nagpur Division ...	4,41,821	3,98,916	28,843	1,85,712	3,23,653	3,39,269	33,57.	50,620	73,850	54,699	4,03,198	89,958	18,945
Raipur ... { Khalsa ...	655	6,353	21,053	12,28,227	...	...	1,41,764	7,697	94,831	5,432	6,859	39,057	11,695
Raipur ... { Zamindari.	...	709	3	10,529	...	...	6,11:	646	789	129	1,062	852	...
Bilaspur ...	...	1,416	55,711	7,00,535	275	125	51,178	1,186	32,332	14,226	...	22,912	25,341
Sambalpur... { Khalsa ...	4,151	13,636	29,067	3,34,895	1:	...	151	21	41,489	16,982	...	28,091	943
Sambalpur... { Zamindari	38	499	430	1,09,140	...	...	1,990	31	9,368	3,515	...	2,062	359
Total Chhattisgarh Division	4,844	22,607	1,06,264	23,73,335	28:	12.	2,04,193	9,581	1,78,810	40,284	7,921	92,974	38,338
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,68,287	4,94,658	1,35,244	29,67,135	6,88,432	5,04,31	12,17,817	1,45,146	3,12,784	2,56,633	5,29,073	5,04,963	74,716

* 10,897 acres are shown under cotton as rabi crops

of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending 31*st May* 1891.

including permanent orchards and groves.

San hemp.	Sugar-cane.		Groves and Orchards.		Garden crops.		Miscellaneous food crops.		Miscellaneous non-food crop.		Total.		Remarks.
	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acree.	Acres.	Acres.	
2,187	3,900	2,513	50	220	331	58	...	31,894	...	1,575	4,281	2,18,126	
924	128	897	352	1,956	675	...	306	19,939	...	9,211	1,461	2,09,579	
1,354	..	902	...	10,809	668	...	...	8,517	...	19,873	668	5,05,432	
62	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	52,605	...	...	...	3,58,694	
3,316	981	...	...	258	...	426	...	49,259	...	5,898	22,581	3,24,979	
7,843	5,012	4,342	402	13,243	1,674	487	306	1,62,214	...	36,557	28,991	16,16,810	
2,338	961	189	...	2,400	...	363	...	10,334	...	33,570	961	2,51,071	
1,862	299	...	212	1,943	332	1,572	275	11,467	5	70,779	1,124	3.38,582	
2,106	65	...	276	673	431	156	489	44,502	81	12,725	1,473	4,00,363	
3,232	7,73[illegible]	...	...	338	...	650	...	95,210	...	8,639	7,734	3,52,150	
2,326	4,852	...	89	32	91	2,720	8	1,02,927	...	2,521	5,066	4,36,103	
11,864	13,911	189	577	5,386	854	5,461	772	2,64,440	86	1,28,234	16,358	17,78,269	
1,447	17[illegible]	...	136	776	128	3,378	252	4,999	2	10,647	698	6,22,868	
1,960	3,250	...	3,462	836	478	964	2,722	3,636	...	20,254	29,208	5,82,460	
62[illegible]	3,24[illegible]	...	55	715	2	59	876	2,829	14	1,686	1,45,543	1,67,214	
676	4,94[illegible]	...	57	132	103	...	484	23,001	67	11,547	1,49,357	2,61,578	
23	1,04	...	63	...	23	...	20	6,078	...	45	90,514	1,84,921	
58	1,79[illegible]	2	4	136	9	41	68	3,004	...	61	65,102	1,74,738	
9	43[illegible]	...	2	...	1	19	19	2,064	29	95	14,207	80,418	
4,799	4,88[illegible]	2	3,779	2,595	744	4,461	4,441	45,611	112	44,335	4,94,629	20,74,197	
1,883	1,01[illegible]	...	144	9,545	328	3,417	184	2,26,426	...	18,859	23,409	17,95,045	
45	2[illegible]	..	...	249	19	87	1	11,005	4	455	50	32,663	
1,043	96[illegible]	3,000	157	5,859	129	584	195	72,380	52	793	57,208	9,33,186	
3[illegible]	2,[illegible]	302	8	25[illegible]	104	439	186	23,621	1	74	35,56	4,60,951	
4[illegible]	46[illegible]	...	...	...	...	3	7	3,446	...	147	93[illegible]	1,30,612	
3,0[illegible]0	[illegible]	3,302	309	15,911	580	4,53[illegible]	573	3,3[illegible],878	57	20,328	1,17,16[illegible]	33,[illegible]2,457	
27,5[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	5,067	[illegible]7,135	3,852	14,939	6,09[illegible]	8,09,143	255	2,29,45[illegible]	6,57,14[illegible]	[illegible]8,21,733	

District.	Wheat pissi.	Wheat other kinds.	Wheat gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Masur.	Tiuri Lakh.	Linseed.
	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	4,44,280	88,884	31,216	72,941	2,390	13,401	2,586	22,768
Damoh ...	1,38,734	77,940	18,405	57,523	890	3,504	2,368	33,971
Jubbulpore ...	1,67,146	95,860	1,94,883	80,829	1,471	34,664	1,554	51,320
Mandla ...	297	1,28,654	728	28,972	10	3,538	...	9,660
Seoni ...	2,21,119	44,154	..	33,410	3,867	25,793	22,653	18,338
Total Jubbulpore Division...	9,71,576	4,35,492	2,45,292	2,73,675	8,628	80,900	29,161	1,36,057
Narsinghpur ...	45,110	9,006	1,97,764	87,889	4,391	16,819	7,748	9,496
Hoshangabad ...	4,02,465	1,03,207	1,04,592	54,197	2,070	5,353	23,159	18,822
Nimar ...	6,832	18,393	269	5,628	674	3,524	59	1,958
Betul ...	1,17,475	22,658	26,006	83,150	3,337	26,632	18,162	2,836
Chhindwara ...	88,397	76,591	40,073	56,630	1,915	12,909	5,053	8,335
Total Nerbudda Division ...	6,60,279	2,29,855	3,68,704	2,87,494	12,387	65,237	54,181	40,947
Wardha ...	17,585	1,73,213	1,429	16,015	4,670	755	11,85-	1,41,133
Nagpur ...	1,62,238	2,12,274	4,098	26,033	6,815	2,752	41,778	1,17,652
Chanda ...	23,972	71,895	82	19,350	5,604	429	38,589	49,934
Bhandara { khalsa ...	99,579	34,399	108	25,460	2,885	1,252	62,663	51,289
Bhandara { zamindari...	9,813	3,852	249	7,267	618	695	27,416	11,711
Balaghat { khalsa ...	16,649	5,227	193	2,034	1,331	1,241	28,236	11,885
Balaghat { zamindari...	4,944	1,283	192	4,925	1,873	513	9,000	5,917
Total Nagpur Division ...	3,34,780	5,02,143	6,351	1,07,090	23,796	7,637	2,19,540	3,89,521
(a) Raipur { khalsa ...	1,22,346	69,252	986	36,119	67,004	24,800	90,225	3,82,183
(a) Raipur { zamindari...	1,591	5,205	24	745	203	241	632	2,903
(b) Bilaspur ...	1,10,326	556	1,247	26,007	60,049	27,033	48,979	1,38,942
(c) Sambalpur { khalsa ...	...	81	...	984	289	...	...	104
(c) Sambalpur { zamindari...	...	1,824	...	3,007	326	435	...	1,169
Total ...	2,34,263	76,918	2,257	66,862	1,27,871	52,507	1,39,836	5,25,301
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,00,898	12,44,408	6,22,604	7,35,121	1,72,683	2,06,281	4,42,718	10,91,826

rabi (or Unhari) season.

Linseed gram.	Tobacco.		Melons.		Garden crops.		Miscellaneous food-crops.		Miscellaneous, non-food crops.		Total.	
Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
3,975	6	1,726	60	15	675	77	5,575	39,049	286	4,751	6,402	7,28,053
...	...	1,843	126	...	1,007	1,824	179	2,997	10	124	1,322	3,40,183
11,002	...	938	...	...	...	1 540	...	13,829	...	577	...	6,55,613
89	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	14,516	...	...	...	1,86,474
1,423	...	1,125	35	...	818	...	...	28,757	...	42	853	4,00,681
16,489	6	5,636	221	15	2,500	3,441	5,554	99,148	296	5,494	8,577	23,11,004
6,843	...	1,394	...	...	806	770	198	14,456	...	415	1,004	4,02,101
4,807	1	1,707	...	..	1,219	2,303	418	2,614	5	297	1,640	7,25,003
256	...	...	...	...	1,944	1.503	161	439	...	8,095	2,105	47,630
2,792	2	—307	...	..	267	253	40	11,001	100	143	777	3,14,752
1,950	53	1,544	...	...	1,402	95	116	185	1	935	1,572	2,94,610
16,648	56	4,952	...	...	5,638	4,922	1,501	28,695	104	9,795	7,095	17,84,096
189	131	2,364	...	77	898	858	934	579	...	720	1,963	3,71,425
1,873	...	1,996	465	...	1,070	53	2,359	57,515	...	2,940	3,894	6,38,492
5	96	539	...	...	287	421	2,391	*1,57,347	...	1,208	2,774	3,69,381
...	75	131	103	50	514	1,066	384	20,692	1	665	1,077	3,00,239
...	8	31	21	...	463	123	323	1,300	...	78	817	63,153
486	525	265	7	7	231	282	223	1,985	7	155	993	75,976
244	307	144	2	12	73	126	69	609	...	69	451	29,851
2,797	1,142	5,470	598	146	3,538	3,386	6,683	2,40,025	8	5,835	11,969	18,48,517
1,898	190	2,431	...	...	2,832	5,978	410	15,756	6	4,644	3,438	8,23,622
62	2	176	...	.	9	147	20	535	...	88	31	12,552
915	82	798	1,079	311	537	2,971	240	57,393	203	12,131	2,141	4,87,661
...	26	126	2	6	647	274	206	1,073	1	18	882	2,955
...	14	201	1	...	45	41	19	3,068	...	11	79	10,030
2,878	314	3,732	1,082	317	4,070	9,411	895	77,825	210	16,892	6,571	13,36,570
38,812	1,518	19,790	1,901	478	15,746	21,160	14,433	4,45,693	618	38,016	34,216	72,80,487

* Includes 10,897 under Cotton.

STATEMENT E.—*Showing the results of experimental harvestings made during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1891, in the case of wheat, gram, linseed, juari, cotton and sugar-cane.*

Districts.	Soil. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured.)	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets.)								Corresponding 16 annas outturn calculated from experimenting Officer's estimates of crops in annas per rupee.							
		Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked.) Transplanted.	Rice (unhusked.) Broadcasted.	Juari.	Cotton (with seed.)	Sugarcane (gurh.)	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked.) Transplanted	Rice (unhusked.) Broadcasted.	Juari.	Cotton (with seed.)	Sugarcane (gurh.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Saugor ..	Dry { Mund, 1st Class ...	745(43)	...	362(5	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	...	579	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 2nd do ..	530(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rathia ..	450(1)	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	720	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Rayan ...	532(4)	...	290(1)	...	...	...	...	...	851	...	386	...	...	...	..	...
Damoh ..	Dry { Kabar, 2nd do ..	900(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Mund 1st do ...	840(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 2nd do ...	740(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. tagar ...	762(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rathia ..	...	...	...	...	1,216(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,216	..	...	...
	Patarua mutbarra ...	..	...	...	...	865(7)	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	923	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	Dry { Kabar, 1st Class ...	925(2	962(5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	1,026	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Do. 2nd do. ...	773(3)	685(2)	..	..	...	...	..	...	727	685	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Emb. ...	842(4	1,131(5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	898	1,209	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund, 1st do. ...	747(4)	980(1)	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,086	871	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Emb. ...	661(7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sahra ...	540(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	Dry { Kabar, 1st do. ...	320(1)	240(1)	...	600(2)	...	...	...	...	640	960	...	872	...	...	...	...
	Do. M. ...	...	...	...	856(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,053	...	...	...	...
	Do. 2nd do. ..	250(1)	...	...	517(4)	...	...	...	...	666	...	...	689	...	...	...	...
	Mund, 1st do. M...	316(3)	1,100(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	922	1,257	...	...	..	...	...	...
Seoni ...	Dry { Kabar, 2nd do. ...	...	...	360(1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	480	...	...	...	...	...
	Morand, 1st do. ...	577(4)	...	470(1	...	...	...	...	...	710	..	470	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 2nd do. ...	678(5)	1,000(1)	405(2,	...	...	...	...	...	834	1,600	341	...	...	..	...	...

Narsinghpur	Dry	Kabar	2nd Class	525(2)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund	1st do.	550(2)	310(1)	240(1)	...	...	...	...	...	587	620	640	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	2nd do.	550(4)	...	200(1)	...	...	...	...	...	677	...	400	...	...	...	...	...
		Patarua	..	...	260(2)	380(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	675	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	Dry.	Kabar,	2nd do.	295(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mar,	2nd do.	340(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand,	1st do.	525(16)	200(1)	140(1)	...	...	...	...	...	700	320	280	...	...	...	...	...
		Rankar,	1st do.	710(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	Dry	Gohali,	1st do.	580(3)	...	...	...	...	...	400(1)	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
		Mal,	1st do.	300(1)	...	...	...	...	857(10)	4,07(14)	...	660	...	...	...	...	980	435	...
		Do.	3rd do.	...	...	...	...	...	490(2)	365(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	365	...
Betul	Dry	Kali,	2nd do.	2,000(1)	660(1)	...	...	...	510(1)	...	4,322(1)	2,666	812	...	...	...	510	...	3,241
		Morand	1st do.	1,027(4)	1,060(1)	...	...	...	230(1)	...	5,242(1)	1,264	1,211	...	...	...	262	...	2,759
		Mutbarra	..	...	...	...	...	...	910(1)	...	1,367(1)	...	...	...	...	...	808	...	1,440
		Khardi	..	..	...	...	...	...	375(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	...	...
Chhindwara	Dry	Morand M.	...	900(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	..	...	...	...	...	8,000
		Do.	1st Class	650(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000(1)	866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Wardha	Dry	Kali	2nd do.	485(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand,	1st do.	630(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	2nd do.	345(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur		Kali,	1st do.	...	...	...	...	...	1,330(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1330	...	...
Chanda	Dry	Kali	2nd do.	...	...	...	...	...	233(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	...	...
		Morand	..	...	...	...	1,433(3)	...	442(4)	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	...	544	...	...
		Kali	1st do.	890(3)	560(2)	...	190(1)	...	2,740(1)	...	...	1,424	746	...	253	...	2753	...	...
		Kanhar	1st do.	460(1	730(2)	...	1,780(1)	...	1,033(6)	...	...	1,226	1,460	...	3,560	...	1658	...	...
		Do.	2nd do.	400(1)	720(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bersi Kanhar	...	...	...	...	1,400(1)	...	1,290(1)	..	...	...	...	...	2,240	...	1720	...	...
		Do. M.	..	...	...	...	...	...	390(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	...	...
		Morand	..	...	...	...	...	...	300(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685	...	...
Bhandara	Dry	Kali	1st Class	130(1)	330(1)	500(1)	...	...	...	...	...	693	660	500	...	...	...	...	...
		Kanhar	..	250(1)	520(1)	...	940(2)	...	...	...	...	663	832	...	1,504	...	...	...	...
		Morand	...	225(4)	...	...	1,798(6)	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	1,786	...	...	...	...
		Kanhar	...	500(3)	...	240(1)	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	640	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT E.—(Contd.)

Districts.	Soil. (The letter M denotes that the land is manured.)	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets.)								Corresponding 16 annas outturn, calculated from experimenting Officer's estimates of crops in annas per rupee.							
		Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked). Transplanted.	Rice (unhusked). Broadcasted.	Juari.	Cotton (with seed.)	Sugarcane (gurh.)	Wheat	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice unhusked. Transplanted.	Rice unhusked. Broadcasted	Juari.	Cotton (with seed.)	Sugarcane (gurh.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Balaghat ...	Dry { Morand ..	...	...	270(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry { Mutbarra ...	630(1)	...	...	1,185(2)	...	...	...	...	1,260	...	...	1,458	...	...	...	...
	Dry { Sehar ...	...	...	...	2,016(5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,016	...	...	...	...
Raipur ..	Dry { Kanhar ...	...	...	375(4)	7,360(1)	...	...	...	...	..	...	500	7,360	...	...	...	...
	Dry { Dorsa ...	...	...	247(6)	2,073(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	2,764	...	...	...	...
	Dry { Matasi ...	...	...	...	1,456(11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,799	...	...	...	...
	Dry { Kanhar ...	700(1)	...	250(1)	782(8)	...	...	...	...	700	...	400	782	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur, Sambalpur.	Dry { Dorsa ..	600(1)	...	270(1)	880(1)	...	...	...	...	800	...	540	880	...	...	...	...
	Dry { Bahal ...	...	...	...	3,140(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,186	...	...	...	...
	Dry { Do. M. ...	...	...	...	2,680(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070	...	...	...	...
	Dry { Berna, M. ...	...	...	...	1,697(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,081	...	..	...	...
	Dry { Mal, M. ...	...	...	...	1,283(8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	...	..	...	...
	Dry { Barchha, Irrg. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6637(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,637
	Dry { At ...	...	...	...	1,070(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	...	...	...	...

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STATEMENT F.—*Showing the retail prices in seers per rupee ruling for the more important*

District.	Year.	Wheat.				Rice, common.				Juar.			
		August 15th, 1890.	November 15th, 1890.	February 15th, 1891.	May 15th, 1891.	August 15th, 1890.	November 15th, 1890.	February 15th, 1891.	May 15th, 1891.	August 15th, 1890.	November 15th, 1890.	February 15th, 1891.	May 15th, 1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Saugor ..	1890-91	13·73	18·51	12·53	13·19	9·43	9·51	11·18	9·88	...	...	16·0	13·34
	1889-90	14·54	16·76	16·76	14·99	9·25	10·60	10·60	9·43	...	...	22·80	...
Damoh ...	1890-91	18·27	18·0	16·0	18·27	13·33	13·33	13·33	12·30	...	...	24·0	...
	1889-90	14·11	16·0	17·15	18·27	12·0	13·33	13·33	11·76	...	...	21·33	21·33
Jubbulpore ..	1890-91	15·75	15·75	14·25	14·75	12·0	14·0	15·25	14·25	16·50	17·0	20·0	15·75
	1889-90	15·50	15·50	15·50	16·25	9·75	10·0	11·75	12·0	16·0	17·0	20·50	18·0
Mandla ...	1890-91	22·0	21·0	16·0	19·0	15·0	19·0	17·0	15·0	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	16·50	18·0	17·0	20·0	12·50	16·0	18·0	15·0	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	1890-91	19·47	16·59	16·59	14·93	13·57	14·93	16·59	14·93	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	17·92	16·59	17·92	19·47	12·10	13·57	13·57	13·57	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur...	1890-91	15·75	15·18	13·50	13·50	12·65	12·65	12·65	12·65	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	13·50	14·62	15·75	15·75	10·35	...	13·80	12·65	...	...	20·47	...
Hoshangabad.	1890-91	14·47	14·47	15·0	13·38	10·0	10·0	10·50	9·06	...	...	21·0	18·32
	1889-90	14·40	15·0	15·50	15·50	17·50	10·50	10·50	9·52	...	21·0	22·0	22·0
Nimar ...	1890-91	15·06	15·06	15·06	14·22	11·44	11·44	13·06	12·47	24·80	27·55	24·80	24·80
	1889-90	13·47	15·06	15·06	15·06	10·55	11·44	11·44	11·44	20·66	24·80	27·55	24·80
Betul ...	1890-91	18·0	18·0	14·89	14·40	10·05	10·05	10·80	10·05	19·20	19·20	19·20	19·20
	1889-90	15·0	16·56	16·15	17·28	10·0	13·09	11·67	10·80	17·45	14·77	19·20	19·20
Chhindwara....	1890-91	17·54	17·54	17·54	17·54	11·43	11·43	11·43	10·30	28·80	28·80	28·80	21·60
	1889-90	15·20	16·88	15·20	16·88	10·0	12·30	13·33	10·40	18·0	25·57	24·0	24·0
Wardha ...	1890-91	20·0	20·0	17·14	16·0	11·42	11·42	11·42	11·42	26·66	26·66	26·66	22·66
	1889-90	16·0	17·14	17·14	17·14	10·0	10·0	11·42	11·42	20·0	20·0	24·0	24·0
Nagpur ...	1890-91	16·25	18·12	17·50	16·87	9·68	11·87	12·50	12·50	22·62	22·50	21·37	23·75
	1889-90	16·25	16·25	16·25	16·25	11·25	11·25	9·37	8·75	19·69	19·69	21·50	21·25
Chanda ...	1890-91	15·42	17·20	17·60	17·60	11·80	12·80	12·80	13·0	18·0	20·20	20·0	22·40
	1889-90	14·32	15·42	15·0	15·0	12·80	12·80	11·80	11·80	20·20	23·60	18·0	18·0
Bhandara ..	1890-91	18·75	18·75	16·25	18·75	12·50	13·25	13·25	13·25	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	16·25	17·50	16·25	18·75	10·0	11·75	11·25	11·25	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	1890-91	19·69	21·0	21·0	17·06	16·57	17·85	17·85	16·57	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	17·06	17·06	17·06	18·37	15·30	16·57	17·85	16·57	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	1890-91	20·78	21·25	19·68	17·50	16·53	22·81	22·81	17·60	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	19·69	19·18	21·88	22·97	14·78	14·79	15·97	16·53	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	1890-91	22·42	26·62	23·66	21·30	18·0	26·18	26·18	20·09	..	...	...	...
	1889-90	16·70	18·93	21·30	23·66	13·50	15·79	21·60	22·73	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1890-91	20·13	20·13	19·25	19·25	19·25	21·0	21·0	21·0	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	12·25	12·25	15·75	14·0	16·62	18·38	21·88	22·75	...	...	...	...

kinds of agricultural produce during the agricultural year ending 31*st May* 1891.

Gram.				Kutki and kodon.				Linseed.				Cotton, cleaned.			
August 15th, 1890.	November 15th, 1890.	February 15th, 1891.	May 15th, 1891.	August 15th, 1890.	November 15th, 1890.	February 15th, 1891.	May 15th, 1891.	August 15th, 1890.	November 15th, 1890.	February 15th, 1891.	May 15th, 1891.	August 15th, 1890.	November 15th, 1890.	February 15th, 1891.	May 15th, 1891.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
15·45	14·77	14·54	14 76	...		...	...	10·20	10·74	9·83	9·81	2 16	2·09	2·35	2·35
16·43	17·39	20·20	18·1	...	...	...	...	9·60	10 20	11·34	10 20	2·14	2·26	2·26	2·26
21·82	21·82	17·14	20 0	...	...	...	..	12·0	12·0	11·45	12 0	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·75
18·46	24·0	24 0	21·82	...	...	..	...	9·84	10 36	10 36	12·0	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25
21·0	17·50	17·50	20·0		..	...	...	9·50	10·25	10·50	9·75	2·25	2·25	2·50	2·75
17·	17 0	15·5	21 0	...	...	...	.	8·0	8·25	9·0	10 0	2· 5	2·18	2·27	2·31
32·0	28·0	23 70	2·0·0	22·0	22·50	22·0	20·0	13·0	12·.	15·0	12·	2·1	2·0	2·(	2·0
19·0	20·0	22·0	30·0	14·0	15·0	22·0	22·0	10·50	10·0	10·0	12·0	...	2·0	2·25	2·6
19·47	16 59	19·47	19·47	..	...	...		8·80	...	..	...	2·49	2·49	2·49	2·49
19·17	16·0	16·59	19·47	..	...	...	...	8·80	8·80	8·80	8·80	2·50	2 49	2·19	2·49
19·75	19·75	18·75	20·37	...	...	...	...	9·80	9·80	9·80	9·80	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50
17·60	18·70	22·0	22·0		...	15·60		7·20	...	...	10·80	2·37	2·50	2·5	2·50
19·0	19·0	20·0	19·0	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	10·41	2·50	2·50	3·0	2·50
17·0	18·46	20·0	22·0	...	...	...	...	9·0	9·50	9·52	9 52	2·60	2·50	2·50	2·50
15·10	13·42	15·10	15·10	..	...	...	...	10·18	10·18	10·18	10·18	2·28	2·28	2·28	2·28
		16 10	17·10	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	10·18	2·0	2·0	1·88	1·88
18·78	18·78	17·28	18·0	14·22	15·36	13·71	12·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16·0	14·0	15·50	17·28	..	14·22	14·22	14·22	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
17·54	17 54	17·54	21·71	20·0	20·0	20·0	17·77	10·66	10·66	10·66	12 80	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·28
19·0	16·88	15·20	16·88	13·33	17·77	16·0	16·0	9·14	10·66	9·14	10·66	1·60	2·66	2·0	2·0
17· 4	17·14	·7·14	17·40	.	...	...	...	10·0	11·42	11·42	11·42	...	2·28	2·28	2·52
17·14	17·14	17·14	20·0	...	...	..	...	10·0	10·0	11·42	11·42	...	2·0	1·60	1·77
17·50	18·75	17·50	21·25	...	...	...	...	9·0	9·56	9·0	10·12	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·53
16 25	15·0	15 0	16·25	...	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	8·70	9·0	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·40
19·20	15·50	14·90	20·0	...	...	..	...	9·10	9·0	9·60	9·60	2·0	2·0	2·10	2·40
19·20	19·20	14·90	9·20	..	...	...	..	8·80	8·80	9·10	9·10	1·73	2·0	2·0	1·77
20·0	18·75	16·25	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
17·50	16·25	13·25	20·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20·40	22·80	22·80	21 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19·20	18·0	19·20	24·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21·31	19·12	19·12	15·93	...	21·75	21·75	20·84	9·81	10·12	10·12	10·12	2.0	2·0	2·0	2·0
15·0	15·97	14·87	19·12	...	...	...	...	10 68	10·0	10·0	9·81	2·50	2·0	2·0	2·0
20·10	24·36	20·10	22·97	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13·62	15·76	15·76	16·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14·25	15·75	16·50	16·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 50	2·0	2·0	2·0
9·0	10·0	10·50	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 75	2·0	2·50	2·0

STATEMENT. G.—*Showing the area held by the several classes of Landlord and Tenants, and also the rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending 31st May* 1891.

G (1).—Details of proprietors.

Districts.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by malguzars.			Land held by malik-makbuzas.			Land held by Revenue-free grantees.			Total area held by proprietors *i. e.*, totals of columns 2, 3, 6 and 9.
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.	No. of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	No. of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
Saugor	11,80,480	1,13,392	1,18,703	19	3,263	41,751	23,807 0 0	708	9,570	4,117 0 0	2,83,416
Damoh	7,21,353	92,024	31,510	17	2,391	29,326	12,561 9 10	561	4,155	1,002 0 6	1,57,015
Jubbulpore	14,21,019	1,50,742	66,467	15	5,958	50,876	24,351 0 0	4,055	11,123	3 0 0	2,79,208
Mandla	5,84,405	28,505	28,341	9	258	3,078	852 0 0	25	66	.....	59,990
Seoni	8,69,814	1,42,094	63,101	23	242	6,932	2,221 8 4	10	187	82 8 1	2,12,314
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	47,77,073	5,26,757	3,08,122	17	12,111	1,31,963	63,792 2 2	5,359	25,101	5,804 8 6	9,91,943
Narsinghpur	7,24,558	84,445	31,893	16	839	18,993	9,075 11 0	70	1,479	147 7 0	1,36,810
Hoshangabad	13,02,055	2,20,289	71,076	22	419	12,023	4,798 2 4	234	4,424	734 2 10	3,07,813
Nimar	5,50,320	46,779	9,425	10	10,283	1,74,007	1,07,571 0 0	1,224	22,817	15,913 0 0	2,53,028
Betul	7,95,573	54,697	59,662	14	230	6,984	3,521 10 10	86	3,359	976 9 4	1,24,704
Chhindwara	8,32,483	1,27,770	44,085	20	515	7,990	31,508 2 0	29	446	110 12 0	1,80,291
Total Nerbudda Division ..	42,04,989	5,33,980	2,16,141	17	11,816	2,19,999	1,56,474 10 2	1,643	32,525	17,881 15 2	10,02,645
Wardha	11,28,369	1,54,808	42,092	17	3,637	51,793	44,176 3 11	265	8,343	91 11 9	2,57,036
Nagpur	15,36,386	1,91,106	39,618	15	13,301	88,904	1,08,122 0 0	2,185	18,703	3,034 0 0	3,38,331
Chanda	9,08,014	80,195	23,136	11	3,585	67,428	33,360 0 0	999	84,836	17,620 0 0	2,55,597
Bhandara ... { khalsa ...	7,04,470	1,35,034	26,899	22	2,878	53,763	42,554 0 0	142	1,077	129 0 0	2,16,773
{ zamindari ...	3,01,270	48,671	14,305	20	282	9,468	5,027 0 0	2	11	.....	72,455
Balaghat ... { khalsa ...	2,93,335	50,636	15,207	22	513	10,504	6,250 10 7	.....	.....	.....	76,347
{ zamindari ...	1,09,830	23,593	4,651	26	69	1,869	702 13 3	.....	... ..	.....	30,113
Total Nagpur Division ...	49,81,674	6,84,043	1,65,910	17	24,265	2,83,729	2,40,172 11 9	3,593	1,12,970	20,874 11 9	12,46,652
Raipur ... { khalsa ...	24,13,226	3,65,501	1,02,423	14	2,276	9,755	4,058 14 5	36	800	7 4 0	4,78,479
{ zamindari A. ..	51,522	7,708	911	5	42	260	87 0 7	1	64	.....	8,943
Bilaspur ... { khalsa ...	13,91,634	1,63,351	57,057	13	2,231	32,050	15,346 12 0	23	331	.....	2,52,789
{ Zamindari ...					No statistics	available.					
Sambalpur ... { khalsa ...	6,22,445	1,08,720	31,652	22	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,40,372
{ zamindari ..	1,59,832	38,418	9,991	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,409
Total Chhatisgarh Division ...	46,38,659	6,83,698	2,02,034	19	4,549	42,065	19,492 11 0	60	1,195	7 4 0	9,28,992
	1,86,02,393	24,28,478	8,92,207	17	52,741	6,77,756	4,79,932 3 1	10,655	1,71,791	44,268 7 5	41,70,232

A Figures for 55 villages of the zamindari estates, which have been surveyed in the Drug tahsil.

Districts.	Land held by absolute occupancy tenants.				Land held by occupancy tenants.				Land held in ordinary tenant right by tenants of other classes.		
	No. of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	No. of holdings.	Area.	Return	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per arce.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	12,913	1,87,765	1,64,591 0 0	0 14 0	22,008	2,34,780	2,29,454 0 0	0 15 8	1,11,557	1,36,133 0 0	1 3 6
Damoh ...	14,047	1,35,011	1,18,348 1 10	0 14 1	8,040	1,68,589	1,16,616 9 5	0 13 10	62,755	67,903 8 9	1 1 3
Jubbulpore ...	20,004	2,35,345	2,81,319 0 0	1 3 1	40,361	3,45,713	4,17,800 0 0	1 3 4	1,56,028	1,56,566 0 0	1 0 1
Mandla ...	864	12,814	8,701, 0 0	0 10 0	14,096	1,62,279	77,362 0 0	0 7 0	29,811	...	...
Seoni ...	2,181	46,832	33,144 14 9	0 11 4	12,401	2,38,247	1,45,309 2 7	0 9 9	70,158	39,905 12 7	0 9 0
Total Jubbulpore Division	50,009	6,17,767	606,101 0 7	0 15 8	96,906	11,49,608	10,16,541 12 0	0 14 1	430,309	400,408 5 0	0 15 10
Narsingpur ...	9,684	1,66,069	2,22,304 10 6	1 5 5	19,325	2,15,913	2,94,679 8 6	1 3 6	43,978	88,646 6 0	2 0 0
Hoshangabad ...	13,052	3,24,183	3,19,252 13 7	0 15 9	18,887	3,53,645	3,48,977 2 10	0 15 9	54,130	91,842 3 10	1 11 2
Nimar ...	329	5,719	2,763 0 0	0 7 9	18,165	2,07,922	1,12,640 0 0	0 8 6	1,513	977 0 0	0 10 4
Betul ...	7,475	1,48,350	97,352 9 2	0 10 6	12,421	2,42,136	1,23,736 14 11	0 8 2	70,851	15,358 11 9	0 3 5
Chhindwara ...	7,198	1,15,398	1,00,434 9 3	0 13 11	23,002	2,64,710	1,30,650 3 10	0 7 11	87,237	35,781 8 0	0 6 7
Total Nerbudda Dn.	37,738	7,59,669	7,12,107 10 6	0 14 9	92,100	13,14,326	10,40,133 14 1	0 12 4	2,57,709	2,32,605 12 10	0 14 5
Wardha ...	8,753	1,76,377	1,43,435 0 7	0 13 1	205	4,22,995	3,29,646 14 3	0 12 5	49,920	46,626 10 7	0 14 11
Nagpur ...	31,492	2,75,114	2,86,447 0 0	1 0 7	68,0 3	5,46,179	4,52,054 0 0	0 13 2	66,152	53,588 0 0	0 13 0
Chanda ...	7,376	1,28,897	71,772 0 0	0 8 0	40,222	5,09,270	3,01,666 0 0	0 9 5	...	.....	...
Bhandara { khalsa ... / zamindari ...	6,478 / 1,347	87,851 / 26,920	57,052 0 0 / 20,859 0 0	0 10 4 / 0 13 5	15,396 / 3,690	1,97,337 / 53,845	1,51,110 0 0 / 17,625 0 0	0 11 6 / 0 14 5	38,518 / 14,198	30,272 0 0 / 8,387 0 0	0 12 6 / 0 9 7
Balaghat { khalsa .. / zamindari ...	2,582 / 582	34,696 / 10,408	31,108 3 7 / 8,620 2 3	0 14 6 / 0 13 3	6,616 / 2,075	82,480 / 31,487	74,812 6 3 / 28,018 8 1	0 14 6 / 0 14 3	15,305 / 5,951	10,801 5 5 / 3,180 6 7	0 11 4 / 0 8 7
Total Nagpur Dn.	58,600	7,40,293	6,19,593 6 5	0 13 4	1,56,602	18,43,594	13,84,962 12 7	0 12 0	1,10,044	1,52,855 6 2	0 12 10
Raipur... { khalsa ... / zamindari A	18,478 / ...	3,21,408 / ...	1,93,331 11 6 /	0 9 7 / ...	49,132 / 451	7,82,646 / 12,404	5,07,679 3 9 / 7,657 10 0	0 10 4 / 0 9 11	1,32,955 / 5,762	75,345 12 5 / 1,994 8 0	... / 3 0
Bilaspur ...	11,365	1,52,698	82,320 0 8	0 9 10	46,492	4,38,008	2,57,985 12 0	0 8 4	1,18,817	76,415 12 0	0 10 3
Sambalpur ... { khalsa ... / zamindari ...	...	..	..... /	... / ...	32,689 / 8,311	4,48,313 / 1,07,365	1,36,195 12 9 / 16,953 3 9	0 4 10 / ...	... / ...	..... /	... / ...
Total ...	29,843	4,54,106	2,75,651 12 2	0 9 9	1,37,075	17,88,736	9,26,471 10 3	0 8 3	2,57,534	1,52,856	9 5
GRAND TOTAL	1,76	2	3,56 13 8	0 13 11	4,82,683	61,31,263	43,68,110 0 11	0 11 4	11,35,59	9,38,795	13 2

Statistics of surveyed zamindari villages.

G.—(Contd).

Land held by ordinary tenants.				Total tenant area, *i. e.*, total of columns 2, 6, 9 and 13.	Total rental (*i. c.*, columns 3, 7, 10 and 14).	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.		Land held rent-free.		Land held by sub-tenants of sir land.		
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.
2,734	3,39,754	3,92,951 0 0	1 2 6	8,73,856	9,23,129 0 0	1 0 11			9,133	14,075	7,539	28,997	46,474 0 0
21,386	1,87,442	2,15,470 5 10	1 2 4	5,53,797	5,48,338 9 10	0 15 10			4,212	8,327	2,785	7,160	14,448 9 7
59,517	3,76,876	4,66,440 0 0	1 3 10	11,13,962	13,22,125 0 0	1 3 0			14,806	13,039	5,982	22,330	66,541 0 0
30,746	3,09,983	1,20,157 0 0	0 6 0	5,14,887	2,06,220 0 0	0 7 0			6,747	2,781	...	2,527	2,138 0 0
22,312	2,91,354	2,07,236 4 9	0 11 4	6,46,591	4,25,496 2 4	0 10 6			8,334	2,574	1,795	18,934	17,202 10 10
1,72,695	15,05,409	14,02,254 10 7	0 14 10	37,03,093	34,25,308 12 2	0 14 6			43,234	38,796	18,101	79,978	1,46,804 3 5
15,064	1,36,803	3,07,758 8 1	2 4 0	5,62,763	9,12,789 1 5	1 10 0			10,183	14,801	1,953	18,127	37,034 7 0
51,056	2,46,519	4,31,628 7 2	1 12 0	9,78,428	11,91,700 11 5	1 3 5			7,845	7,908	2,882	43,719	1,31,984 9 10
378	5,615	4,105 0 0	0 11 8	2,80,869	1,50,535 0 0	0 8 7			1,062	15,361	1,648	16,002	19,863 0 0
26,317	2,00,495	97,476 10 4	0 7 9	6,61,832	3,33,924 13 5	0 8 1			3,817	5,219	2,583	53,945	7,072 11 0
25,926	1,80,261	93,779 6 5	0 8 4	6,47,606	3,60,645 11 6	0 8 11			3,631	953	1,705	36,511	18,651 13 0
1,18,741	7,69,693	9,34,748 0 0	1 3 5	31,31,498	29,40,595 5 9	0 15 0			26,537	44,302	10,771	1,67,404	2,14,636 8 10
11,204	2,18,907	1,95,390 4 11	0 13 0	8,68,199	7,15,008 14 4	0 13 2			2,179	955	11,903	2,20,516	4,58,022 10 8
20,159	2,88,088	2,27,313 0 0	0 12 5	11,75,533	10,19,402 0 0	0 13 10			1,575	20,947	4,216	48,696	93,361 0 0
...	..	.....	...	6,38,167	3,73,438 0 0	0 7 10			2,900	11,350	4,494	21,189	38,172 0 0
20,148	1,59,398	1,83,776 0 0	1 2 6	4,83,134	4,22,240 0 0	0 14 5			1,455	3,108	3,335	27,817	35,359 0 0
10,088	1,32,419	89,163 0 0	0 10 8	2,27,382	1,66,034 0 0	0 11 8			1,157	276	2,011	15,124	17,266 0 0
10,005	83,883	81,932 13 10	0 15 8	2,16,364	1,98,954 13 1	0 14 9			377	247	5,861	30,007	31,508 0 10
3,062	31,525	30,612 15 5	0 15 8	79,371	70,432 0 2	0 14 2			213	133	2,352	14,876	18,456 6 2
74,666	9,14,220	8,08,188 2 2	0 14 2	36,88,150	29,65,599 11 7	0 12 10			9,856	37,016	34,172	3,78,224	6,92,144 12 8
59,194	6,57,659	4,26,669 7 2	0 10 6	18,94,468	12,03,026 2 10	0 10 1			14,751	25,328	4,343	23,361	20,227 1 1
1,260	23,529	11,926 14 0	0 8 1	41,695	20,679 0 0	0 7 10			570	312	128	694	608, 12 0
62,283	4,11,733	2,48,656 6 0	0 9 7	11,01,258	6,65,377 14 8	0 9 8			12,720	24,867	4,152	16,582	11,917 8 5
...	...	.....	...	4,48,313	1,36,195 12 9	0 4 10			3,176	30,581	3,673	25,960	10,508 9 4
...	...	.....	...	1,07,365	16,953 3 9	0 2 6			438	3,618	923	5,214	1,390 4 9
1,22,737	10,92,921	6,87,252 11 2	0 10 0	35,93,299	20,42,232 2 0	0 9 3			31,655	84,706	13,219	70,911	44,652 3 7
4,88,839	42,82,243	38,32,443 7 11	0 12 5	14,116,040	1,13,82,736 15 6	0 12 9			1,11,282	2,04,830	76,263	6,96,517	10,98,207 12 6

STATEMENT H.—*Showing the extent to which village papers were tested and the result of such testing during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1891.*

District.	Total number of villages.	Total number of Khasra entries.	Amount of Khasra testing and results.											Jamabandi testing by Kanungoes.		
			By Revenue Inspectors.				By District Revenue Inspectors.			By Tahsildars.		By Dy. Commr. or Asst. Commr.				
			Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries containing errors in rent, right or possession.	Percentage of col. 5 on col. 4.	Number of Revenue Inspectors' circles visited.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number found incorrect.	Percentage of incorrect entries on number tested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh ...	1,348	5,08,50[illegible]	600	36,420	323	·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...						Settlement work		in progress.								
Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Seoni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,348	5,08,5[illegible]	600	36,420	323	·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	*1,113	2,11,4[illegible]	1,093	54,206	2,297	4	6	483	8,061	431	8,464	...	...	...	...	..
Hoshangabad ...	1,530	2,13,09	1,470	36,975	1,849	5	†11	240	4,357	...	...	...	1,801	...	...	...
Nimar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	2,643	4,24,56[illegible]	2,563	91,181	4,146	4·5	17	723	12,418	431	8,464	...	1,801	..	...	...
Wardha ...	960	1,03,94[illegible]	878	60,839	1,122	1	13	84	1,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	960	1,03,942	878	60,839	1,122	1	13	84	1,158	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Raipur ...	3,310	51,82,266	2,533	2,97,681	13,410	5	18	165	5,450	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1,219	10,08,326	1,011	66,694	3,034	4·5	4	49	1,070	...	...	...	...	16,336	81	...
Total ...	4,529	61,90,592	3,544	3,64,375	16,444	4	22	214	6,520	...	...	...	...	16,336	81	..
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,480	72,27,60[illegible]	7,585	5,52,815	22,035	4	52	1,021	20,096	431	8,464	...	1,801	16,336	81	...

* Includes Additional Revenue Inspectors' circles also.
† Excluding 20 villages of Government forest of which village papers have not been prepared.

STATEMENT I.—*Showing progress made in compelling patwaris to reside within their circles during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1891.*

Total number of patwaris.		Number non-resident (*a*) on September 30th 1890.		Number non-resident (*b*) on September 30th 1891.		Percentage of patwaris non-resident without permission.		Remarks.
1		2		3		4	5	6
		With permission	Without permision.	With permission.	Without permission.	(*a*) on September 30th 1890.	(*b*) On September 30th 1891.	
Sangor	420	...	34	1	68	8	16	
Damoh	174	...	...	22	34	...	19·5	
Jubbulpore	397	17	147	31	71	37	18	
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Seoni	(A)129	...	35	..	32	27·1	24·8	(A) Excludes 6 patwaris lately appointed for Forest cultivation villages.
Narsinghpur	277	...	47	37	60	17	21	
Hoshangabad	445	3	34	3	23	8	5	
Nimar	246	36	24	36	26	9·75	10·56	
Betul	174	11	97	11	86	55	49	
Chhindwara	151	...	21	...	113	14	75	
Wardha	207	...	52	...	104	25	50	
Nagpur	259	7	46	7	46	18	18	
Chanda	145	2	13	2	50	9	34	
Bhandara	185	...	...		63	...	34	
Balaghat	92	12	45	12	3	52	3	Those patwaris who having adopted a residence in their circles are making arrangements to build houses, are shown as permanently resident in their circles.
Raipur	709	...	...	...	283	...	40	
Bilaspur	393	...	...	...	238	...	60	
Sambalpur	283	1	31	1	79	18	14	The patwari staff has increased by 86 patwaris appointed in the Zamindaris in the year under report.

STATEMENT J.—*Showing the extent to which punctuality was observed in filing the principal village returns during the agricultural year ending* 31*st May* 1891.

District.	Milan Khasra.						Jinswar.						Jamabandi of year under report.				
	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within 1 month after date.	Number filed within 3 months after date.	Number filed more than 3 months after date.	Number unfiled on September 30th.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within 1 month after date.	Number filed within 3 months after date.	Number filed more than 3 months after date.	Number unfiled on September 30th.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within 1 month after date.	Number filed after one month after date but before September 30th.	Number unfiled on September 30th.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Saugor ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh ...	1,348	96	272	243	55	682	2,696	162	394	306	510	1,324	1,420	56	152	322	890
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,348	96	272	243	55	682	2,696	162	394	306	510	1,324	1,420	56	152	322	890
Narsinghpur ...	1,093	1,003	90	...	...	...	1,093	878	215	...	...	...	1,093	156	263	674	...
Hoshangabad ...	1,530	1,500	30	...	...	...	1,530	1,500	30	..	...	...	1,575	1,545	30	...	...
Nimar ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,623	2,503	120	...	...	...	2,623	2,378	245	...	...	...	2,668	1,701	293	674	...
Wardha ...	1,383	453	481	26	423	...	1,383	213	162	240	768	...	1,383	960	...	423	...
Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,383	453	481	26	423	...	1,383	213	162	240	768	...	1,383	960	...	423	...
Raipur ...	2,533	59	885	719	61	809	2,533	604	340	719	61	809	2,533	9	184	664	1,676
Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1,219	...	637	283	299	...	1,219	..	75	283	861	...	1,219	...	202	850	167
Total ...	3,752	59	1,522	1,002	360	809	3,752	604	415	1,002	922	809	3,752	9	386	1,514	1,843
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,106	3,111	2,395	1,271	838	1,491	10,454	3,357	1,216	1,548	2,200	2,133	9,223	2,726	831	2,933	2,733

STATEMENT K (1)—*Showing financial results of action under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the districts of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1891.*

Division.	District.	Loans outstanding (principal) in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during year under report on account of loans sanctioned in previous years.		Paid out during year under report on account of loans sanctioned during the year under report.		Recoveries made on account of principal during the year under report (column 17 of Statement K (2).)	Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of interest during year under report (column 18 of Statement K (2).)	Percentage of interest recovered on the amount shown in column 4.	Remarks.
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	8	1,010 0 0	2	135 0 0	(a) 77	9,858 0 0	210 0 0	10,793 0 0	41 5 3	4·0	(a) 34 under clause (a) of section 4 (2).
	Damoh ...	2	200 0 0	...	...	2	250 0 0	40 0 0	410 0 0	3 0 5	1·5	
	Jubbulpore ...	20	3,722 8 0	...	...	4	1,325 0 0	839 2 8	4,208 5 4	216 8 0	5·8	45 do. (b) of ,,
	Mandla ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seoni ...	15	3,949 0 0	1	500 0 0	12	2,825 0 0	740 0 0	6,534 0 0	233 13 1	5·9	
	Total ...	45	8,881 8 0	3	635 0 0	95	14,258 0 0	1,829 2 8	21,945 5 4	494 10 9	5·5	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	4	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	300 0 0	15 3 2	4·2	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nimar ...	59	7,765 0 0	...	...	5	2,000 0 0	1,652 10 3	8,112 5 9	498 7 9	6·4	
	Betul ...	12	2,595 0 0	...	...	6	1,440 0 0	523 0 0	3,512 0 0	151 11 9	5·9	
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	75	10,720 0 0	...	...	11	3,440 0 0	2,235 10 3	11,924 5 9	665 6 8	6·2	
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	24	5,796 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,298 8 0	4,497 8 0	362 4 0	6·2	
	Chanda ...	15	6,412 8 0	..	...	1	200 0 0	1,322 0 4	5,290 7 8	422 14 0	6·6	(b)
	Bhandara ...	75	14,502 12 6	...	...	(b) 64	10,125 0 0	5,463 10 4	22,164 2 2	758 15 8	5·2	52 under clause (b) of section 4 (2).
	Balaghat ...	21	1,497 8 7	1	50 0 0	4	250 0 0	725 0 0	1,072 8 7	85 1 2	5·7	
	Total ...	135	28,208 13 1	1	50 0 0	69	10,575 0 0	6,809 2 8	32,024 10 5	1,629 2 5	5·7	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	13	9,775 0 0	...	...	7	4,850 0 0	2,375 0 0	12,250 0 0	667 7 4	6·9	
	Bilaspur ...	11	9,258 8 3	...	...	9	4,725 0 0	601 6 1	13,382 2 2	532 14 5	5·7	
	Sambalpur ...	82	17,115 4 9	...	...	2	270 0 0	2,775 3 3	14,610 1 6	825 5 6	4·7	
	Total ...	106	36,148 13 0	...	...	18	9,845 0 0	5,751 9 4	40,242 3 8	2,025 11 3	5·5	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	361	83,959 2 1	4	685 0 0	193	38,118 0 0	16,625 8 11	1,06,136 9 2	4,814 15 1	5·8	

STATEMENT K (2).—*Showing efficiency of collection on account of loans under the the year ending*

Division.	Distric.	Demand for year under report under terms on which loans were made.		Arrear demand.		Collection made in advance in previous year.		Net demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (columns 3+5 −7).	Interest columns 4+6 −8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	233 0 0	44 10 7	15 0 0	11 13 9	.....	.....	248 0 0	56 8 4
	Damoh ...	40 0 0	3 0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	3 0 5
	Jubbulpore ...	819 2 8	214 14 4	20 0 0	1 10 8	.....	.....	839 2 8	216 9 0
	Mandla ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seoni ...	894 0 0	306 5 9	.....	0 14 1	.....	.....	894 0 0	307 3 10
	Total ...	1,986 2 8	668 15 1	35 0 0	14 6 6	.....	.....	2,021 2 8	683 5 7
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	60 0 0	15 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	15 3 2
	Hoshangabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nimar ...	1,240 2 3	467 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,240 2 3	467 13 0
	Betul ...	523 0 0	151 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	523 0 0	151 11 9
	Chhindwara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,823 2 3	634 11 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,823 2 3	634 11 11
Nagpur	Wardha ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nagpur ...	1,298 8 0	362 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,298 8 0	362 4 0
	Chanda ...	1,313 5 4	411 11 8	12 8 0	2 6 4	.....	.....	1,325 13 4	414 2 0
	Bhandara ...	3,311 0 9	725 13 6	322 9 7	112 8 8	11 11 8	2 6 1	3,621 14 8	836 0 1
	Balaghat ...	802 0 0	85 11 2	8 0 0	0 11 11	85 0 0	1 5 11	725 0 0	85 1 2
	Total ...	6,723 14 1	1,585 8 4	343 1 7	115 10 11	96 11 8	3 12 0	6,971 4 0	1,697 7 3
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	100 0 0	62 8 0	2,275 0 0	608 7 4	.....	.....	2,375 0 0	670 15 4
	Bilaspur ...	601 6 1	532 14 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	601 6 1	532 14 5
	Sambalpur ...	2,877 9 8	857 5 6	150 0 0	46 14 0	.....	.....	3,027 9 8	904 3 6
	Total ...	3,578 15 9	1,452 11 11	2 425 0 0	655 5 4	.....	.....	6,003 15 9	2,108 1 3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,113 2 9	4,341 15 3	2,803 1 7	785 6 9	96 11 8	3 12 0	5,819 8 8	5,023 10 0

Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the districts of the Central Provinces during 31st March 1891.

Collection made on account of net demand.		Balance.		Advance collections.		Total collections.		Remarks.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (columns 11 + 15).	Interest (columns 12 + 16).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
210 0 0	41 5 3	38 0 0	15 3 1	...	...	210 0 0	41 5 3	
40 0 0	3 0 5	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	3 0 5	
839 2 8	215 8 0	...	1 1 0	...	1 0 0	839 2 8	216 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
730 0 0	223 1 5	164 0 0	84 2 5	10 0 0	10 11 8	740 0 0	233 13 1	
1,819 2 8	482 15 1	202 0 0	100 6 6	10 0 0	11 11 8	1,829 2 8	494 10 9	
60 0 0	15 3 2	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	15 3 2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,240 2 3	467 13 0	...	...	412 8 0	30 10 9	1,652 10 3	498 7 9	
523 0 0	151 11 9	...	...	...	...	523 0 0	151 11 9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,823 2 3	634 11 11	...	...	412 8 0	30 10 9	2,235 10 3	665 6 8	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,293 8 0	362 4 0	...	...	...	...	1,293 8 0	362 4 0	
1,265 13 4	404 2 0	60 0 0	10 0 0	56 3 0	18 12 0	1,322 0 4	422 14 0	
3,351 15 8	745 6 11	269 15 0	90 9 2	111 10 8	13 8 4	3,463 10 4	758 15 3	
725 0 0	85 1 2	...	...	...	...	725 0 0	85 1 2	
6,641 5 0	1,596 14 1	329 15 0	100 9 2	167 13 8	32 4 4	6,809 2 8	1,629 2 5	
2,375 0 0	667 7 4	...	3 8 0	...	...	2,375 0 0	667 7 4	
601 6 1	532 14 5	...	...	...	...	601 6 1	532 14 5	
2,775 3 3	825 5 6	252 6 5	78 14 0	...	...	2,775 3 3	825 5 6	
5,751 9 4	2,025 11 3	252 6 5	82 6 0	...	...	5,751 9 4	2,025 11 3	
16,035 3 3	4,740 4 4	784 5 5	283 5 8	590 5 8	74 10 9	16,625 8 11	4,814 15 1	

STATEMENT L (1).—*Showing financial results of action under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of* 1884) *in the districts of the Central Provinces during the year ending* 31*st March* 1891.

Division.	District.	Loans outstanding (principal) in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during the year under report on account of loans sanctioned in previous year.		Paid out during year under report on account of loans sanctioned during the year under report.		Recoveries made on account of principal during the year under report (column 17 of Statement L (2).)	Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of interest during the year under report (column 18 of Statement L (2).)	Percentage of interest recovered on the amount shown in col. 4	Remarks.
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ..	...	...	...	...	188	26,516 0 0	345 0 0	26,171 0 0	15 15 1	...	(*a*).—Includes Rs. 27-3-10 recovered as excess interest.
	Damoh ..	188	11,451 0 0	...	...	37	3,700 0 0	5,104 0 0	10,047 0 0	495 12 4	4·3	
	Jubbulpore ...	14	1,177 0 0	...	...	2	60 0 0	387 15 11	849 0 1	60 9 2	5 1	
	Mandla ..	31	1,416 0 0	...	...	29	1,425 0 0	658 6 0	2,182 10 0	76 0 3	5·3	
	Seoni ...	110	3,875 10 6	...	..	13	1,908 0 0	1,746 15 9	4,036 10 9	(*a*)231 2 4	5 9	
	Total ...	343	17,919 10 0	...	...	269	33,609 0 0	8,242 5 8	43,286 4 10	879 7 2	4·8	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nimar ..	51	3,625 0 0	...	...	1	(*b*) 400 0 0	892 5 9	3,132 10 3	196 15 8	5·4	(*b*) Includes Rs. 300 adjusted by the Comptroller.
	Betul ..	19	2,309 0 0	...	...	29	3,390 0 0	1,147 0 0	4,552 0 0	140 12 2	6·1	
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..	70	5,934 0 0	...	...	30	3,790 0 0	2,039 5 9	7,684 10 3	337 11 10	5·7	
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	349	33,311 14 4	2	238 0 0	119	12,303 0 0	11,840 10 8	34,012 3 8	1,881 7 7	5·4	
	Nagpur ...	83	6,096 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,135 0 0	3,961 0 0	382 0 2	6·2	
	Chanda ...	167	15,323 0 1	2	140 0 0	34	6,624 0 0	6,284 12 5	15,802 3 8	756 8 5	4·9	
	Bhandara ...	4	353 5 4	...	...	163	10,537 0 0	244 5 4	10,646 0 0	31 15 1	9·0	
	Balaghat ...	202	9,762 10 0	15	741 8 0	85	4,458 0 0	4,480 10 0	10,481 8 0	576 5 6	5·8	
	Total ...	805	64,846 13 9	19	1,119 8 0	401	33,922 0 0	24,985 6 5	74,902 15 4	3,628 4 9	5·6	(*c*) Previous year's balance was wrong. The correct balance is now shown, see Comptroller's No. 4138 of 4th November 1890.
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ..	954	(*c*)21,629 12 0	...	...	165	9,294 8 0	10,326 15 3	20,597 4 9	1,344 4 6	6·2	
	Bilaspur ..	253	10,678 1 4	1	70 0 0	28	2,616 0 0	4,000 6 0	9,363 11 4	570 10 5	5·3	
	Sambalpur ...	1,490	(*c*)24,041 2 0	...	...	362	5,409 0 0	15,048 12 11	14,401 5 1	1,369 15 6	5·7	
	Total ..	2,697	56,348 15 4	1	70 0 0	555	17,319 8 0	29,376 2 2	44,362 5 2	3,284 14 5	5·7	(*d*) Includes Rs. 163 shown in previous year's balance.
	GRAND TOTAL ..	3,915	1,45,049 7 7	20	1,189 8 0	1,255	88,640 8 0	64,643 4 0	1,70,236 3 7	8,130 6 2	5·6	

STATEMENT L. (2).—*Showing efficiency of collection on account of loans during the year ending*

Division.	District.	Demand for year under report under terms on which loans are made.		Arrear demand.		Collection made in advance in previous year.		Net Demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal [Col. 3. + Col. 5.— Col. 7.]	Interest [Col. 4 + Col. 6 and —Col. 8.]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs, a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	345 0 0	15 15 1	...	...	...	...	345 0 0	15 15 1
	Damoh ...	5,824 0 0	523 6 6	357 0 0	62 10 6	300 0 0	...	5,951 0 0	586 1 0
	Jubbulpore ..	418 10 8	63 15 4	..	...	...	...	418 10 8	63 15 4
	Mandla ...	658 6 0	76 2 6	...	...	...	* 0 6 3	658 6 0	75 12 3
	Seoni ...	1,911 0 0	246 13 3	98 2 6	9 12 11	17 8 0	0 9 2	1,991 10 6	256 1 0
	Total ...	9,227 0 8	926 4 8	455 2 6	72 7 5	317 8 0	0 15 5	9,364 11 2	997 12 8
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	842 5 9	196 15 8	...	...	...	...	842 5 9	196 15 8
	Betul ...	1,204 0 0	140 9 2	...	...	(b) 57 0 0	...	1,147 0 0	140 9 2
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	2,046 5 9	337 8 10	...	...	57 0 0	...	1,989 5 9	337 8 10
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	12,025 10 8	1,922 14 3	10 0 0	6 10 3	(c) 350 10 0	52 11 8	11,685 0 8	1,876 12 10
	Nagpur ..	2,150 0 0	385 14 2	...	..	15 0 0	3 14 0	2,135 0 0	352 0 2
	Chanda ..	7,336 0 0	929 6 7	1,134 11 9	90 10 10	402 10 8	31 3 4	8,068 1 1	988 14 1
	Bhandara ...	244 5 4	31 15 1	...	...	...	...	244 5 4	31 15 1
	Balaghat ..	4,366 10 0	563 13 0	107 0 0	18 9 2	20 0 0	(d) 31 1 2	4,271 10 0	551 5 6
	Total ...	26,122 10 0	3,833 15 7	1,251 11 9	115 14 3	970 4 8	118 14 2	26,404 1 1	3,830 15 8
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ..	1,270 0 0	230 11 0	9,578 4 0	1,232 12 6	118 8 0	5 4 11	10,729 12 0	1,458 2 7
	Bilaspur ...	4,052 5 4	593 11 5	183 0 0	22 11 5	350 0 0	60 4 0	3,885 5 4	556 2 10
	Sambalpur ..	15,378 13 4	1,419 11 4	...	...	288 11 4	44 9 8	15,090 2 0	1,373 1 11
	Total ...	20,701 2 8	2,244 1 9	9,761 4 0	1,255 7 11	757 3 4	110 2 4	29,705 3 4	3,389 7 4
	GRAND TOTAL ..	58,097 3 1	7,341 11 10	11,468 2 3	1,443 13 7	2,102 0 0	229 15 11	67,463 5 4	51,562 8 5

under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) in the districts of the Central Provinces the 31st March 1891.

Collections made on account of net demand.		Balance.		Advance collections.		Total collections.		Remarks.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (cols. 11 (+) 15.)	Interest (cols. 12 (+) 16.)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
345 0 0	15 15 1	...	...	...	...	345 0 0	15 15 1	
4,104 0 0	495 12 4	847 0 0	90 4 8	...	...	5,104 0 0	495 12 4	
387 15 11	60 0 10	30 10 9	3 14 6	...	0 8 4	387 15 11	60 9 2	
658 6 0	75 12 3	...	...	...	0 4 0	658 6 0	76 0 3	
1,746 15 9	(a)231 2 4	244 10 9	24 14 8	...	...	1,746 15 9	231 2 4	(a) Includes Rs. 27-3-10 collected in excess.
8,242 5 8	878 10 10	1,122 5 6	119 1 10	...	0 12 4	8,242 5 8	879 7 2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
642 5 9	196 15 8	...	...	50 0 0	...	692 5 9	196 15 8	(b) Last year the advance collections were reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be Rs. 32, now Rs. 57.
1,147 0 0	140 9 2	...	...	...	0 3 0	1,147 0 0	140 12 2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,989 5 9	337 8 10	...	...	50 0 0	0 3 0	2,039 5 9	337 11 10	
11,568 0 8	1,851 10 9	117 0 0	25 2 1	272 10 0	29 12 10	11,840 10 8	1,881 7 7	(c) & (d) Previously wrongly reported.
2,135 0 0	382 0 2	...	...	...	...	2,135 0 0	382 0 2	
6,034 7 1	738 4 1	1,953 10 0	250 10 0	200 5 4	18 4 4	6,284 12 5	756 8 5	
244 5 4	31 15 1	...	...	...	...	244 5 4	31 15 1	
4,203 10 0	550 5 6	8 0 0	1 0 0	217 0 0	26 0 0	4,480 10 0	576 5 6	
24,295 7 1	3,554 3 7	2,108 10 0	276 12 1	689 15 4	74 1 2	24,985 6 5	3,628 4 9	
10,023 12 0	1,325 10 8	706 0 0	132 7 11	303 3 3	18 9 10	10,326 15 3	1,344 4 6	
3,712 13 4	538 5 6	172 8 0	17 13 4	287 8 8	32 4 11	4,000 6 0	570 10 5	
15,048 12 11	1,369 15 6	41 5 1	5 2 5	...	...	15,048 12 1	1,369 15 6	
28,785 6 3	3,233 15 8	919 13 1	155 7	590 11 11	50 14 9	29,376 2 2	3,284 14 5	
63,312 8 9	8,004 6 11	4,150 12 7	551 5 7	1,330 11 3	1 5 15 3	64,643 4 0	8,130 6 2	

STATEMENT L. (2).—*Showing efficiency of collection on account of loans during the year ending*

Division.	District.	Demand for year under report under terms on which loans are made.		Arrear demand.		Collection made in advance in previous year.		Net Demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal [Col. 3, + Col. 5.— Col. 7.]	Interest [Col. 4 + Col. 6 and —Col. 8.]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs, a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	345 0 0	15 15 1	...	...	...	...	345 0 0	15 15 1
	Damoh ...	5,894 0 0	523 6 6	357 0 0	62 10 6	300 0 0	...	5,951 0 0	586 1 0
	Jubbulpore ...	418 10 8	63 15 4	..	...	...	...	418 10 8	63 15 4
	Mandla ...	658 6 0	76 2 6	...	...	...	0 6 3	658 6 0	75 12 3
	Seoni ...	1,911 0 0	246 13 3	98 2 6	9 12 11	17 8 0	0 9 2	1,991 10 6	256 1 0
	Total ...	9,227 0 8	926 4 8	455 2 6	72 7 5	317 8 0	0 15 0	9,364 11 2	997 12 8
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	842 5 9	196 15 8	...	...	...	...	842 5 9	196 15 8
	Betul ...	1,204 0 0	140 9 2	...	...	(b) 57 0 0	...	1,147 0 0	140 9 2
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	2,046 5 9	337 8 10	...	...	57 0 0	...	1,989 5 9	337 8 10
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	12,025 10 8	1,922 14 3	10 0 0	6 10 3	(c) 350 10 0	52 11 8	11,685 0 8	1,876 12 10
	Nagpur ..	2,150 0 0	385 14 2	...	...	15 0 0	3 14 0	2,135 0 0	382 0 2
	Chanda ..	7,336 0 0	929 6 7	1,134 11 9	90 10 10	402 10 8	31 8 4	8,068 1 1	988 14 1
	Bhandara	244 5 4	31 15 1	...	...	...	...	244 5 4	31 15 1
	Balaghat ..	4,366 10 0	563 13 0	107 0 0	18 9 2	20 0 0	(d) 31 1 2	4,271 10 0	551 5 6
	Total ...	26,122 10 0	3,833 15 7	1,251 11 9	115 14 3	970 4 8	118 14 1	26,404 1 1	3,830 15 8
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ..	1,270 0 0	230 11 0	9,578 4 0	1,232 12 6	118 8 0	5 4 11	10,729 12 0	1,458 2 7
	Bilaspur ...	4,052 5 4	593 11 5	183 0 0	22 11 5	350 0 0	60 4 0	3,885 5 4	556 2 10
	Sambalpur ..	15,378 13 4	1,419 11 4	...	...	288 11 4	44 9 5	15,090 2 0	1,375 1 11
	Total ...	20,701 2 8	2,244 1 9	9,761 4 0	1,255 7 11	757 3 4	110 2 4	29,705 3 4	3,389 7 4
	Grand Total ...	58,097 3 1	7,341 14 10	11,468 2 3	1,443 13 7	2,102 0 0	229 15 11	67,463 5 4	51,562 8 5

under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) in the districts of the Central Provinces the 31st March 1891.

Collections made on account of net demand.		Balance.		Advance collections.		Total collections.		Remarks.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (cols. 11 (+) 15.)	Interest (cols. 12 (+) 16.)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
345 0 0	15 15 1	...	...	...	...	345 0 0	15 15 1	
4,104 0 0	495 12 4	847 0 0	90 4 8	...	...	5,104 0 0	495 12 4	
387 15 11	60 0 10	80 10 9	8 14 6	...	0 8 4	387 15 11	60 9 2	
658 6 0	75 12 3	...	...	...	0 4 0	658 6 0	76 0 3	
1,746 15 9	(a)231 2 4	244 10 9	24 14 8	...	...	1,746 15 9	231 2 4	(a) Includes Rs. 27-3-10 collected in excess.
8,242 5 8	878 10 10	1,122 5 6	119 1 10	...	0 12 4	8,242 5 8	879 7 2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
842 5 9	196 15 8	...	...	50 0 0	...	892 5 9	196 15 8	(b) Last year the advance collections were reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be Rs. 32, now Rs. 57.
1,147 0 0	140 9 2	...	...	...	0 3 0	1,147 0 0	140 12 2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,989 5 9	337 8 10	...	...	50 0 0	0 3 0	2,039 5 9	337 11 10	
11,568 0 8	1,851 10 9	117 0 0	25 2 1	272 10 0	29 12 10	11,840 10 8	1,881 7 7	(c) & (d) Previously wrongly reported.
2,135 0 0	382 0 2	...	...	...	...	2,135 0 0	382 0 2	
6,084 7 1	738 4 1	1,953 10 0	250 10 0	200 5 4	18 4 4	6,284 12 5	756 8 5	
244 5 4	31 15 1	...	...	...	...	244 5 4	31 15 1	
4,263 10 0	550 5 6	8 0 0	1 0 0	217 0 0	26 0 0	4,480 10 0	576 5 6	
24,295 7 1	3,554 3 7	2,103 10 0	276 12 1	689 15 4	74 1 2	24,985 6 5	3,628 4 9	
10,023 12 0	1,325 10 8	706 0 0	132 7 11	303 3 3	18 9 10	10,326 15 3	1,344 4 6	
3,712 13 4	538 5 6	172 8 0	17 13 4	287 8 8	32 4 11	4,000 6 0	570 10 5	
15,048 12 11	1,369 15 6	41 5 1	5 2 5	...	...	15,048 12 1	1,369 15 6	
28,785 6 3	3,233 15 8	919 13 1	155 7	590 11 11	50 14 9	29,376 2 2	3,284 14 5	
63,312 8 9	8,094 6 11	4,150 12 7	551 5 7	1,330 11 3	175 15 7	64,643 4 0	8,130 6 2	

REVENUE STATISTICS.

STATEMENT I.—*Showing the alterations which have occurred in the demand*

District.		Land Revenue on roll on 1st October 1890.	Increase during the year.					
			By lapse or resumption of revenue free tenures.	By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	By land released from occupation by Government	By any other cause.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division.	Saugor ...	4,48,889 12 4	142 14 0	43 5 2	...	...	139 10 6	325 13 8
	Damoh ...	2,67,234 2 2	409 15 6	...	...	...	...	409 15 6
	Jubbulpore ..	5,73,438 9 9	226 10 6	...	...	...	5 0 0	231 10 6
	Mandla ...	1,05,107 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ..	1,56,560 2 9	...	82 8 0	...	...	...	82 8 0
	Total ..	15,51,229 14 9	779 8 0	125 13 2	...	...	144 10 6	1,049 15 8
Nerbudda Division.	Narsinghpur...	4,19,011 9 6	566 10 8	...	...	...	...	566 10 8
	Hoshangabad.	438,651 1 3	177 0 7	1,209 14 0	...	...	...	1,386 14 7
	Nimar ..	1,80,224 7 5	41 11 7	...	...	...	...	41 11 7
	Betul ..	1,90,592 9 0	1 0 0	...	...	..	...	1 0 0
	Chhindwara..	2,15,644 15 4	...	..	...	...	165 9 0	165 9 0
	Total ..	14,44,124 10 6	786 6 10	1,209 14 0	...	...	165 9 0	2,161 13 10
Nagpur Division.	Wardha ...	5,17,325 15 6	28 0 6	...	...	...	13 9 0	41 9 6
	Nagpur ...	8,37,629 15 7	10,075 12 6	2 8 0	...	...	83 8 11	10,161 13 5
	Chanda ...	2,90,225 15 1	181 0 3	90 6 0	...	111 11 9	36 11 11	419 13 11
	Bhandara ...	4,02,166 14 9	30 3 0	...	...	36 8 0	...	66 11 0
	Balaghat ...	1,55,716 14 8	...	508 8 0	...	...	12 9 0	521 1 0
	Total ..	22,03,065 11 7	10,315 0 3	601 3 0	...	148 3 9	146 6 10	11,211 0 10
Chhattisgarh Division.	Raipur ..	8,59,233 1 6	...	....	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	5,22,779 6 0	698 7 0	...	...	...	...	698 7 0
	Sambalpur ...	1,53,785 6 0	9 4 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	11 12 0
	Total ..	15,35,797 13 6	707 11 0	..	...	..	2 8 0	710 3 0
	Grand Total.	67,34,218 2 4	12,588 10 1	1,937 1 2	..	148 3 9	459 2 4	15,133 1 4

of Land Revenue on the roll, during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1891.

Decrease during the year.					Increase.	Decrease.	Land Revenue on roll on October 1st 1891.
By revenue free grants.	By revision of assessment.	By Government appropriation.	By any other cause.	Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	46 1 8	74 5 5	60 3 0	180 10 1	145 8 7	...	4,49,034 15 11
...	...	...	...	...	409 15 6	...	2,67,644 1 8
136 0 0	...	...	1 0 1	137 0 0	94 10 6	...	5,73,533 4 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,107 3 9
...	1,588 4 0	...	...	1,588 4 0	...	1,505 12 0	1,55,054 6 9
136 0 0	1,634 5 8	74 5 5	61 3 0	1,905 14 1	649 13 7	1,505 12 0	15,50,374 0 4
...	...	...	157 2 3	157 2 3	409 8 5	...	4,19,421 1 11
...	625 0 0	...	...	625 0 0	761 14 7	...	4,39,412 15 10
...	178 9 0	...	100 0 0	278 9 0	...	236 13 5	1,79,987 10 0
...	49 0 0	30 8 2	...	79 8 2	...	78 8 2	1,90,514 0 10
...	...	13 14 0	...	13 14 0	151 11 0	...	2,15,796 10 4
...	852 9 0	44 6 2	257 2 3	1,154 1 5	1,323 2 0	315 5 7	14,45,182 6 11
...	...	0 14 0	...	0 14 0	40 11 6	...	5,17,366 11 0
...	4 3 3	17 8 7	36 0 0	57 11 10	10,104 1 7	...	8,47,734 1 2
1 0 0	807 0 0	0 3 6	0 8 0	808 11 6	...	388 13 7	2,89,837 1 6
...	...	2 1 8	...	2 1 8	64 9 4	...	4,02,231 8 1
...	410 0 0	7 11 0	...	417 11 0	103 6 0	...	1,55,820 4 8
1 0 0	1,221 3 3	28 6 9	36 8 0	1,287 2 0	10,312 12 5	388 13 7	22,12,989 10 5
...	...	118 12 1	12,905 9 11	13,024 6 0	...	13,024 6 0	8,46,208 11 6
...	...	...	14,573 0 0	14,573 0 0	...	13,874 9 0	5,08,904 13 0
...	...	...	2,135 0 0	2,135 0 0	..	2,123 4 0	1,51,662 2 0
...	...	118 12 1	29,613 9 11	29,732 6 0	...	29,022 3 0	15,06,775 10 6
137 0 0	3,708 1 11	265 14 5	29,968 7 2	34,079 7 6	12,285 12 0	31,232 2 2	67,15,271 12 2

STATEMENT II.—*Showing demands and collections during*

II. A.—Land Revenue on the roll and

District.	Demand.						Collection.	
	Balance from previous year.	For year under report.					On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.
		Land revenue.	Cesses including additional rates.	Total.	Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division. Saugor	134 6 6	4,48,889 12 4	30,943 8 6	4,79,833 4 10	167 13 0	4,79,665 7 10	124 1 0	4,79,601 4 10
Damoh	...	2,67,234 2 2	18,444 10 0	2,85,678 12 2	19 8 7	2,85,659 3 7	...	2,85,659 3 7
Jubbulpore	...	5,73,438 9 9	40,178 7 3	6,13,617 1 0	133 5 6	6,13,483 11 6	...	6,10,595 15 1
Mandla	...	1,05,107 3 9	8,168 9 0	1,13,275 13 9	14 14 0	1,13,260 14 9	...	1,13,260 14 9
Seoni	185 1 8	1,56,560 2 9	10,772 4 0	1,67,332 6 9	36 10 7	1,67,295 12 2	185 1 8	1,67,183 6 10
Total	319 8 2	16,51,229 14 9	1,08,507 6 9	16,59,737 5 6	372 3 8	16,59,365 1 10	309 2 8	16,56,210 13 1
Nerbudda Division. Narsinghpur	...	4,19,011 9 6	28,421 8 0	4,47,433 1 6	59 14 11	4,47,373 2 7	...	4,47,373 2 7
Hoshangabad	...	a4,38,833 3 3	30,943 3 1	4,69,776 6 4	105 0 1	4,69,671 6 3	..	4,69,636 3 11
Nimar	...	1,80,224 7 5	13,540 6 0	1,93,764 13 5	0 4 0	1,93,764 9 5	...	1,93,723 7 5
Betul	...	1,90,592 9 0	12,657 8 0	2,03,250 1 0	151 9 2	2,03,098 7 10	...	2,03,018 15 8
Chhindwara	132 2 0	2,15,644 15 4	14,527 14 1	2,30,172 13 5	24 10 9	2,30,148 2 8	12 5 0	2,30,120 7 5
Total	132 2 0	14,44,306 12 6	1,00,090 7 2	15,44,397 3 8	341 6 11	15,44,055 12 9	12 5 0	15,43,872 5 0
Nagpur Division. Wardha	...	5,17,325 15 6	34,627 2 8	5,51,953 2 2	355 8 11	5,51,597 9 3	...	5,51,597 9 3
Nagpur	...	8,37,629 15 7	58,501 8 0	8,96,131 7 7	68 10 8	8,96,062 12 11	...	8,96,042 12 11
Chanda	2,584 0 5	2,90,225 15 1	21,926 4 0	3,12,152 3 1	12 12 9	3,12,129 6 4	1,826 8 6	3,11,257 2 4
Bhandara	21 8 0	4,02,166 14 9	28,120 14 0	4,30,287 12 9	d 33 0 11	4,30,254 11 10	21 8 0	4,30,037 15 10
Balaghat	..	1,55,716 14 8	10,703 4 0	1,66,420 2 8	29 14 11	1,66,390 8 9	...	1,66,390 3 9
Total	2,605 8 5	22,03,065 11 7	1,53,879 0 8	23,56,944 12 3	530 0 2	23,56,414 12 1	1,848 0 6	23,56,335 12 1
Chhattisgarh Division. Raipur	...	8,59,233 1 6	70,369 12 0	9,29,602 13 6	1,022 7 7	9,28,580 5 11	...	9,28,580 5 11
Bilaspur	195 5 0	5,22,779 6 0	44,839 6 11	5,67,618 2 11	159 8 0	5,67,459 4 11	195 5 0	5,67,459 4 11
Sambalpur	...	1,53,785 6 0	17,389 0 1	1,71,174 6 1	169 11 4	1,71,004 10 9	...	1,71,004 10 9
Total	195 5 0	15,35,797 13 6	1,32,598 3 0	16,68,396 0 6	1,351 10 11	16,67,044 5 7	195 5 0	16,67,024 5 7
GRAND TOTAL	3,252 7 7	67,34,400 4 4	4,95,075 1 7	72,29,475 5 11	2,595 5 8	72,26,880 0 3	2,364 13 2	72,22,493 3 9

a. A difference of Rs. 182-2-0 between this figure and column 1 of Statement I, due to certain items,
b Remitted under orders contained in Junior Secretary's
c Do. Do. contained in Junior Secretary's
d Includes a sum of Rs. 35-15-3 collected in excess

the Revenue year ending 30*th September* 1891.

cesses assessed on the Land Revenue.

Balance.		Particulars of balance.						Total of columns 12, 13, 14 and 15	Date of the oldest item of balance in column 12	Collected in advance on account of the following year.
		On account of previous year		On account of year under report.						
				Real.						
On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	Remitted as irrecoverable.	Recoverable.	In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	February 1890.	Rs. a. p.
10 5 6	64 3 0	...	10 5 6	...	64 3 0	...	...	74 8 6	...	173 14 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 4 7
...	2,977 12 5	...	...	2,841 12 5	...	...	136 0 0	2,841 12 5	...	213 7 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	46 6 0
...	112 5 4	...	...	112 5 4	...	...	...	112 5 4	...	15 8 2
10 5 6	3,154 4 9	...	10 5 6	2,954 1 9	64 3 0	...	136 0 0	3,028 10 3	...	481 8 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	96 5 7
...	35 2 4	...	...	35 2 4	...	...	...	35 2 4	...	240 2 10
...	41 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	41 2 0	...	...	...
...	79 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	*b* 79 8 2		...	200 0 9
119 13 0	27 11 3	119 13 0	...	...	...	...	*c* 27 11 3	...	..	13 14 5
119 13 0	183 7 9	119 13 0	...	35 2 4	...	...	148 5 5	35 2 4	...	550 7 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603 15 1
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
757 7 11	872 4 0	522 2 0	235 5 11	2 0 0	16 12 0	...	853 8 0	251 1 11	...	26 12 6
...	156 12 0	...	...	156 12 0	...	...	...	156 12 0	...	17 14 10
...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8 0
757 7 11	1,029 0 0	522 2 0	235 5 11	158 12 0	16 12 0	...	853 8 0	410 13 11	....	667 2 5
..	20 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	1,561 15 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...
.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	1,561 15 5
887 10 5	4,386 12 6	641 15 0	45 11 5	3,168 0 1	80 15 0	...	1,137 13 5	3,494 10 6	...	3,261 2 1

plus Rs. 807-2-0 and *minus* Rs. 625, brought on kisthundi only this year instead of last year.
No. 4: 31-157 and 5046-67, dated 3rd December 1890.
No. 1473, dated 30th March 1891.
In previous year. It has not yet been paid.

STATEMENT II. B.—*Land Revenue not on the roll.*

Districts.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand.	Collections.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of year following.	Remarks.
	Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jubbulpore Division. Saugor	.....	835 3 7	0 8 0	834 11 7	.....	833 9 7	...	1 2 0	0 4 0	(a) In the last years statement Rs. 22-7-10 were shown as advance collection—out of this Rs. 7-8-9 escheated to Government owing to want of trace of the payers.
Damoh	.....	1,225 6 7	...	1,225 6 7	.....	1,225 6 7	...	...	...	
Jubbulpore	.....	574 4 1	...	574 4 1	.....	574 4 1	...	...	...	(b) Excludes –Rs. 22-8-0 remitted under Chief Commissioners orders. Rs. 8-0-0 wrongly shown as part of demand.
Mandla	* 919 7 5	42,934 8 4	(a)14 15 1	43,838 8 8	919 7 5	42,822 8 0	...	96 9 3	26 3 10	
Seoni	(b) 801 0 6	7,526 14 8	..	8,327 15 2	506 14 9	6,462 6 7	294 1 9	1,064 8 1	9 6 2	(c) This balance has been written off as per No. 3002-44-S, dated 22nd July 1891.
Total	1,720 7 11	53,095 13 3	15 7 1	54,800 14 1	1,126 6 2	51,918 2 10	294 1 9	1,162 3 4	35 14 0	(d) Out of this amount Rs. 112-8-6 have been written off as irrecoverable.
Nerbudda Division. Narsinghpur	644 15 6	.....	...	644 15 6	.....	.....	(c) 644 15 6	...	...	(e) Remitted *vide* Junior Secretary's Nos. 4396-44, 4292-44, and 4953-S, dated 10th October 1891, 22nd October 1890 and 26th November 1890.
Hoshangabad	3,440 11 2	48,816 8 6	15 4 5	52,271 15 3	3,325 12 0	45,501 1 0	(d) 114 15 2	3,330 3 1	...	
Nimar	.....	1,869 6 8	...	1,869 6 8	.....	1,842 1 8	...	27 5 0	...	(f) This has been written off as irrecoverable. Out of Rs. 126-6-0 Rs. 119-6-0 have been written off as irrecoverable.
Betul	486 4 0	8,453 10 2	...	8,939 14 2	28 11 1	8,361 13 0	(e) 457 8 11	(e) 91 13 2	4 12 0	
Chhindwara	(g) 76 7 9	4,811 1 0	...	4,887 8 9	24 1 0	4,684 11 0	(f) 52 6 9	(f) 126 6 0	..	(g) Of the balance reported in the previous year in columns 7 and 8 of this statement, Rs. 306-1-5 were remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 72-7-9 to be collected, but a further sum of Rs. 4 on account of previous year was ordered to be realized; hence the entry in column 1, is Rs. 76-7-9.
Total	4,648 6 5	63,980 10 4	15 4 5	68,613 12 4	3,378 8 1	60,389 10 8	1,269 14 4	3,575 11 3	4 12 0	
Nagpur Division. Wardha	38 4 0*	104 12 5	...	143 0 5	2 0 0	104 12 5	36 4 0	...	...	(h) This amount is nominal and is to be struck off, as the person from whom it was due cannot be traced.
Nagpur	186 12 7	12,488 6 9	...	12,675 3 4	120 12 7	10,378 10 2	(h) 66 0 0	2,009 12 7	13 0 0	
Chanda	(i) 186 11 0	12,187 3 2	...	12,373 14 2	36 2 10	12,142 9 8	(j) 150 8 2	(k) 44 9 6	...	(i) Steps are being taken for the recovery of this balance.
Bhandara	.....	4,673 10 1	...	4,673 10 1	...	4,673 10 1	...	...	..	
Balaghat	* 149 4 0	7,616 1 0	...	7,765 5 0	148 0 0	7,598 9 0	(l) 1 4 0	(l) 17 8 0	...	(j) Out of this balance Rs. 51-1-0 were remitted under the authority of Junior Secretary's No 4-S, dated 2nd January 1891, Rs. 94-13-2 being irrecoverable, Rs. 4-10-0 are under realization.
Total	560 15 7	37,050 1 5	...	37,611 1 0	306 15 5	34,898 3 4	254 0 2	2,151 14 1	13 0 0	(k) Steps are being taken to realize this sum. Of this amount Rs. 32-15-10 are due from ryots of the Ryotwari village of Janalla.
Chhattisgarh Division. Raipur	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	..	...	(l) Of this sum Rs. 3-8-0 due by a tenant of Tekari being irrecovable was struck off as irrecoverable under sanction of Chief Commissioner conveyed in Junior Secretary's No 3810-44, dated 10th September 1891, and Rs. 1-4-0 due by a tenant of unsettled village were remitted under Deputy Commissioner's orders.
Bilaspur	24 4 0	14 10 0	...	38 14 0	..	11 10 0	(n) 24 4 0	3 0 0	...	
Sambalpur	.....	427 15 0	..	427 15 0	...	427 15 0	...	...	...	
Total	24 4 0	442 9 0	...	466 13 0	.	439 9 0	24 4 0	3 0 0	...	(n) Remitted as irrecoverable under Chief Commissioner's orders, *vide* Junior Secretary's No. 6098 of 12th September 1891.
GRAND TOTAL	6,954 1 11	1,54,569 2 0	30 11 6	1,61,492 8 5	5,111 13 8	1,47,645 9 10	1,842 4 3	6,892 12 8	53 10 0	

* In Mandla the figures do not agree with the previous years. No explanation.
In Balaghat—No balance was shown last year.

STATEMENT II. C.—*Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*

Districts.	Demand.		Amount collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand.	Collections.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanation.
	Balance from previous years.	Estimate for year under report.			On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jubbulpore Division.										
Saugor ...	...	2,330 6 8	...	2,330 6 8	...	2,330 6 8	...	...	...	
Damoh ...	...	501 1 4	...	501 1 4	...	501 1 4	...	...	...	
Jubbulpore ...	550 0 0	4,040 3 5	...	4,590 3 5	550 0 0	3,348 14 6	...	691 4 11	..	
Mandla ...	2 8 0	533 8 3	...	536 0 3	2 8 0	533 8 3	...	...	...	
Seoni ...	1 8 0	271 5 6	...	272 13 6	1 8 0	268 5 6	...	*a* 3 0 0	...	*a* In train of collection.
Total ...	554 0 0	7,676 9 2	...	8,230 9 2	554 0 0	6,982 4 3	...	694 4 11	...	
Nerbudda Division.										
Narsinghpur..	9 4 0	2,127 8 2	6 0 0	2,130 12 2	0 8 9	2,121 8 2	8 11 3	...	382 0 7	
Hoshangabad ..	519 15 10	8,688 6 6	...	9,208 6 4	518 15 10	8,431 8 5	1 0 0	256 14 1	20 0 0	
Nimar ...	...	1,110 3 0	...	1,110 3 0	...	1,110 3 0	...	...	...	
Betul ...	...	739 6 5	...	739 6 5	...	739 6 5	...	...	...	
Chhindwara ...	...	217 0 0	...	217 0 0	...	217 0 0	...	...	...	
Total ...	529 3 10	12,882 8 1	6 0 0	13,405 11 11	519 8 7	12,619 10 0	9 11 3	256 14 1	402 0 7	
Nagpur Division.										
Wardha ...	409 0 8	2,325 5 5	8 0 0	2,726 6 1	402 4 8	2,291 5 5	6 12 0	26 0 0	...	
Nagpur ...	*b* 513 2 0	5,602 2 3	...	6,115 4 3	513 2 0	5,585 6 3	...	16 12 0	38 0 0	*b* Excludes Rs. 107-8-0, struck off.
Chanda ...	...	772 15 3	...	772 15 3	...	772 15 3	...	...	...	
Bhandara ...	...	952 4 7	30 0 0	922 4 7	...	*c* 937 0 8	...	...	..	*c* The collection exceeds the figure
Balaghat ...	...	1,546 0 0	...	1,546 0 0	...	1,132 11 6	...	413 4 6	...	of Col. 4 which is but an estimate.
Total ...	922 2 8	11,198 11 6	38 0 0	12,082 14 2	915 6 8	10,719 7 1	6 12 0	456 0 6	38 0 0	
Chattisgarh Division.										
Raipur ..	*d* 3 4 0	3,002 6 9	...	3,005 10 9	3 4 0	3 002 6 9	...	...	20 0 0	*d* The nominal balance of Rs.
Bilaspur ...	46 10 0	2,273 14 9	0 4 0	2,320 4 9	46 10 0	2,262 3 6	...	11 7 3	8 8 0	636-6-10 shown last year has been
Sambalpur ...	427 4 0	2,623 1 0	25 0 0	3,025 5 0	427 4 0	2,206 5 0	..	391 12 0	64 0 0	omitted.
Total ...	477 2 0	7,899 6 6	25 4 0	8,351 4 6	477 2 0	7,470 15 3	...	403 3 3	92 8 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,482 8 6	39,657 3 3	69 4 0	42,070 7 9	2,466 1 3	37,792 4 7	16 7 3	1,810 6 9	532 8 7	

STATEMENT III.—*Showing coercive processes used in collection of land revenue under Sections 93 and 94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue year ending 30th September* 1891.

Districts.	Notices of demand under Section 93.		Arrest under Section 94 (*a*).		Attachment and sales of property under Section 94 (*b*).			Attachment, transfer, or sale of estates in respect of which arrear accrued. Sections 94 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) & (*f*).				Attachment of other immoveable property belonging to defaulter. Section 94 (*g*).				
	Total number of mahal in district.	No. of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to district or tahsil Headquarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Number of attachments ordered.	Number or attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Number of estates attached and held under management, [clause (*c*)].	Number of estates transferred, [clause (*g*)].	Number of estates the settlement of which was annulled [clause (*e*)].	Number of estates sold, [clause (*f*)].	Number of cases of attachment.	Number of cases of sale.	Amount of process fees and talabana realized.	Cost of issuing notices and processes.	Surplus credited to Government.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division. Saugor	2,275	..	10	..	89	6	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	1,459	18	33	..	93	6	3	..	..	...	...	...	...	142 8 0	...	142 8 0
Jubbulpore	2,670	..	3	...	123	25	...	9	..	...	...	...	...	145 0 0	...	145 0 0
Mandla	1,418	34	15	..	163	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 8 0	...	209 8 0
Seoni	1,603	...	2	...	21	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9,425	52	63	...	497	39	4	9	...	1	...	...	...	497 0 0	...	497 0 0
Narbudda Division. Narsinghpur	1,322	...	...	...	551	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551 0 0	...	551 0 0
Hoshangabad	1,595	20	3	..	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	692	...	...	..	105	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 0 0	...	105 0 0
Betul	1,198	104	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 4 0	...	88 4 0
Chhindwara	1,903	52	..	...	403	20	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	456 0 0	...	456 0 0
Total	6,700	176	3	...	1,074	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 4 0	...	1,200 4 0
Nagpur Division. Wardha	1,872	90	39	...	101	3	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	207 8 0	...	207 8 0
Nagpur	2,594	13	3	..	333	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	1,732	87	5	3	172	20	3	3	..	..	..	...	...	169 8 0	...	169 8 0
Bhandara	1,446	108	...	...	485	17	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	614 8 0	148 8 0	466 0 0
Balaghat	695	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,339	298	47	3	1,109	48	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	991 8 0	148 8 0	843 0 0
Chhattisgarh Division. Raipur	3,336	98	60	...	33	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 8 0	...	133 8 0
Bilaspur	2,208	43	118	...	125	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	283 2 0	..	283 2 0
Sambalpur	944	4	1	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total	6,488	145	179	...	205	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416 10 0	..	416 10 0
GRAND TOTAL	30,952	671	292	3	2,885	141	8	13		1	..	1	...	3,105 6 0	148 8 0	2,956 14 0

STATEMENT IV.—*Showing results of the annual enquiry into the lapsing and resumption of revenue-free estates made under Section 130 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1891.*

Lapses and resumptions.

Districts.	No. of lapses. Unreported from previous year. Pending for settlement.	Settled but not reported.	Occuring during year under report.	No. of cases reported during year under report.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of cases unsettled at close of year.	Number of cases settled but not reported at close of year.	Date of the oldest case settled but not reported.	Number of revenue free or quit-rent holders whose tenure is subject to change on their deaths extant in the district at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jubbulpore Division. Saugor ...	...	...	5	6	A. r. p. 359 2 2	Rs. a. p. 142 14 0	1	...	...	90
Damoh ...	5	...	23	24	3,436 0 15	409 15 6	4	...	...	855
Jubbulpore ...	...	5	22	20	1,253 3 28	226 10 6	...	7	14th Octr. 1891	314
Mandla ...	2	...	...	2	42 2 8	(a) 18 13 9	...	...	...	4
Seoni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total ...	7	5	50	52	5,091 0 13	798 5 9	5	7	...	1,271
Nerbudda Division. Narsingpur ..	...	...	2	2	1,378 1 0	566 10 8	...	8	21st Novr. 1889.	115
Hoshanghabad..	...	17	1	18	823 0 0	177 0 7	...	...	...	14
Nimar ...	...	4	9	8	71 3 8	41 11 7	...	5	18th Decr. 1890.	79
Betul ...	...	...	1	1	2 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	9
Chhindwara ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total ...	...	21	13	29	2,280 0 8	786 6 10	...	13	...	236
Nagpur Division. Wardha ...	...	5	10	6	65 0 20	28 0 6	...	9	7th April 1891	185
Nagpur ...	16	1,017	36	1,000	323 3 9	10,075 12 6	1	23	1st July 1891.	990
Chanda ...	15	..	52	52	7,412 1 3	181 0 3	15	...	...	434
Bhandara ..	...	6	1	6	60 3 0	30 3 0	...	1	4th August 1891.	34
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	31	1,028	99	1,064	7,871 3 32	10,315 0 3	16	33	...	1,643
Chhattisgarh Dn. Raipur ...	...	...	9	1	276 0 12	(b) 47 8 0	6	2	...	...
Bilaspur ..	...	...	...	5	2,321 0 3	698 7 0	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ..	...	...	4	1	18 0 2	9 4 0	...	3	23rd May 1891.	35
Total ...	...	...	13	7	2,615 0 17	755 3 0	6	5	...	35
GRAND TOTAL ...	38	1,054	175	1,152	17,858 0 30	12,654 15 10	27	58	...	3,185

(a).—The amount has not been shown in column 2 of Statement I, as it was included in the Land Revenue on Roll on 1st October 1890.
(b).—This amount has not been shown in column 2 of Statement I, as the resumption was ordered to take effect from 1st July 1890, hence this amount is included in the kistbandi for 1890-91.

STATEMENT V.—*Showing mutations in possession of proprietary rights due to sale or mortgage as registered under Section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue year ending 30th September* 1891.

Districts.	Private sales.					Sales by order of Court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees.					Mortgage with possession.				
	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
	Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jubbulpore Division.	No.	No.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	81	18	15,416 2 6	9,116 4 1	60,651 13 6	32	...	7,622 1 16	2,253 15 8	26,721 1 2	9	...	4,541 2 24	465 13 4	8,498 1 9
Damoh ...	47	14	6,951 2 35	2,374 11 9	38,012 0 6	13	6	895 1 31	193 8 9	4,288 8 0	2	...	429 2 10	54 2 8	1,477 0 0
Jubbulpore ...	85	45	19,194 1 12	6,979 7 11	1,39,172 8 0	32	4	6,694 0 0	2,507 1 10	13,995 6 5	15	4	7,121 3 32	3,839 9 7	71,104 0 0
Mandla ...	27	...	21,109 2 32	1,064 0 1	21,564 0 0	11	...	4,802 2 32	494 10 8	6,465 0 0	1	...	258 0 0	57 8 0	600 0 0
Seoni ...	16	3	4,522 2 32	432 11 10	22,626 0 0	3	...	1,108 1 20	79 14 0	3,652 10 6	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	256	80	67,194 3 37	19,967 3 7	2,82,026 6 0	91	10	21,122 3 19	5,531 2 11	55,122 10 1	27	4	12,351 0 26	4,417 1 7	81,679 1 9
Narbudda Division.															
Narsinghpur ...	29	3	15,181 3 8	6,307 4 4	76,227 8 8	9	1	2,793 3 32	1,453 2 3	24,319 5 0	26	2	18,835 2 8	7,395 14 8	86,959 0 0
Hoshangabad ...	22	8	12,130 3 0	3,764 11 11	97,771 15 0	11	1	6,543 1 8	1,926 0 0	66,265 8 2	13	2	6,936 0 0	2,041 0 2	60,333 14 0
Nimar ...	30	211	12,775 2 28	3,682 11 9	61,966 3 6	1	12	1,643 2 0	146 5 9	2,021 12 0	8	9	5,706 0 32	1,399 10 0	9,160 8 0
Betul ...	18	...	6,961 1 33	1,318 4 4	15,975 0 0	14	...	14,564 3 29	1,075 4 7	17,284 6 0	7	...	2,174 3 10	252 0 0	3,825 0 0
Chhindwara ...	41	10	15,699 2 27	1,939 6 6	58,249 0 0	7	...	4,676 2 32	679 8 0	8,867 12 0	1	...	645 0 4	162 8 0	625 0 0
Total ...	140	232	62,749 1 16	17,032 6 10	3,14,189 11 2	42	14	30,229 1 16	5,280 4 7	1,12,758 11 2	63	13	34,357 2 14	11,251 0 10	1,60,903 6 0
Nagpur Division.															
Wardha ...	49	29	13,727 0 0	4,232 0 0	41,448 0 0	6	7	1,129 0 0	698 0 0	6,300 0 0	6	3	1,828 0 0	432 0 0	2,010 0 0
Nagpur ...	59	88	21,176 0 1	8,262 0 1	59,421 0 0	17	35	3,737 0 0	1,672 0 1	14,511 0 0	6	3	1,875 0 0	923 0 0	6,850 0 0
Chanda ...	31	25	15,426 0 39	2,901 9 3	18,083 13 4	6	4	4,462 0 6	643 5 7	14,265 15 6	4	1	2,851 2 22	393 10 8	4,570 9 0
Bhandara ...	71	84	18,604 3 34	4,134 9 11	65,212 15 0	19	45	5,753 3 36	1,305 9 1	18,654 1 3	1	...	1,472 0 0	533 0 0	1,000 0 0
Balaghat ...	15	5	9,311 3 12	2,372 8 5	41,348 8 0	3	2	744 4 9	269 13 4	3,522 13 9	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	225	231	78,246 0 5	21,902 11 7	2,25,514 4 4	51	93	16,127 0 11	4,588 12 0	57,253 14 6	17	7	8,026 2 22	2,581 10 8	14,430 9 0
Chhattisgarh Division.															
Raipur ...	71	...	34,760 0 20	8,386 9 3	1,48,299 8 0	16	...	7,155 2 10	18,225 12 11	23,074 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	52	3	19,365 0 20	4,239 2 11	58,934 0 0	5	...	2,163 0 20	668 12 0	6,897 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	14	1	8,639 3 16	1,392 1 0	11,343 0 0	4	...	1,966 0 21	327 10 8	2,385 5 7	2	...	382 0 3	99 9 8	1,141 0 0
Total ...	137	4	62,765 0 16	14,017 13 2	2,18,576 8 0	28	...	11,584 3 11	19,162 3 7	32,357 4 7	2	.	382 0 3	99 9 8	1,141 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	758	547	2,70,955 1 34	72,920 3 2	10,40,306 13 6	212	117	79,064 0 17	34,562 7 1	2,57,492 8 4	109	24	55,117 1 25	18,349 6 9	2,58,154 0 9

STATEMENT VI A.—*Showing progress made by Deputy Commissioners in disposing of Partition cases under Act XIX of* 1863, *during the year ending* 30*th September* 1891.

Districts.		Cases pending from preceding year.				Cases instituted during year under report.			Cases pending at close of year.			Date of institution of oldest case in column 4.	Details of partitions effected during year.		
		No. pending at commencement of year.	No. adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	No. disposed of during year.	No. still pending at close of year.	No. of cases instituted.	No. adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	No. disposed of.	Instituted during year.	Instituted during two previous years.	Instituted further back than the two previous years.		No. of mahals formerly.	Number of mahals now.	Area partitioned.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
															A. r. p.
Jubbulpore Division ...	Sangor ...	26	4	11	11	4	1	...	3	9	2	.....	10	25	8,722 0 24
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	11	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Seoni ...	9	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	26th April 1889.	1	2	1,227 1 25
	Total ...	35	11	12	12	18	4	...	14	10	2	.....	11	27	9,949 2 9
Norbudda Division ...	Narsinghpur ...	7	2	2	3	17	3	10	4	1	2	9th April 1888.	2	4	491 3 24
	Hoshangabad ...	4	...	3	1	4	1	...	3	1	...	.....	2	3	1,450 3 0
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Chhindwara ...	9	5	4	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	.....	2	4	2,031 0 34
	Total ...	20	7	9	4	27	7	11	9	2	2	.....	6	11	3,993 3 18
Nagpur Division ...	Wardha ...	43	44	4	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	.....	16	35	12,202 3 2
	Nagpur ...	33	17	7	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	29th April 1889.	7	14	3,487 0 0
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	7	5	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Bhandara ...	20	2	14	4	15	4	...	11	1	3	.....	(a) 14	14	13,562 0 15
	Balaghat ...	10	...	9	1	8	...	1	7	1	...	11th October 1890.	1	3	8,270 1 25
	Total ...	111	63	34	14	45	14	8	23	11	3	.....	38	66	37,522 1 2
Chhattisgarh Division..	Raipur ...	15	...	2	13	15	6	1	8	11	2	17th March 1887.	3	7	3,438 3 5
	Bilaspur ...	8	...	*3	5	19	...	...	19	2	3	17th do 1885.	...	...	.....
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Total ...	23	...	5	18	34	6	1	27	13	5	.....	3	7	3,438 3 5
	GRAND TOTAL ..	189	81	60	48	124	31	20	73	36	12	.....	58	111	54,904 1 34

*In two of the cases disposed of during the year the partition sanctioned was an imperfect one. In the third the partition was effected by division and allotment of whole mahals; cols. 12 to 14 are therefore left blank.
(a) Partitions all imperfect.

STATEMENT VIB.—*Showing progress made by Commissioners in disposing of Partition cases under Act XIX of 1863, during the year* 1890-91.

Divisions.	Districts.	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.				Cases pending at close of year
					Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 15.	Finally sanctioned.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jubbulpore	Saugor	2	9	11	...	...	10	10	1
	Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	1
	Total	2	11	13	...	...	11	11	2
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...
	Hoshangabad	1	4	5	1	...	4	5	...
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Total	1	7	8	1	...	7	8	...
Nagpur	Wardha	6	12	18	1	...	12	13	5
	Nagpur	1	3	4	1	...	3	4	...
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	...	12	12	...	...	12	12	...
	Balaghat	2	10	12	...	...	9	9	3 *a*
	Total	9	37	46	2	...	36	38	8
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	...
	Bilaspur	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	3 *b*
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	12	13	...	...	10	10	3
	Grand Total	13	67	80	3	...	64	67	13

a Of these partition was sanctioned in two cases in October 1891, and one was returned for revision.

b Since disposed of.

STATEMENT VII.—*Showing work under certain heads of Revenue business, during the Revenue year ending 30th September* 1891.

Head of business.		Number of cases.																
		Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.
Mutation cases (Section 125, Land Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	88	23	88	67	24	9	65	130	...	2	121	78	62	39	8	43	86	54
	Instituted during year ...	893	585	888	93	133	233	306	1,044	238	206	720	678	384	385	300	368	312	111
	Disposed of during year ...	838	597	961	127	148	218	320	1,151	238	207	775	627	392	369	308	329	368	148
I.—Repair of boundary marks (Sections 132 (a), 134 and 135 of Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	1	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	5	4	1	9	3	13	1	6	2	9	6	...	1	5	1	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year ...	4	4	1	10	4	12	1	6	1	11	3	...	1	5	3	...	...	...
II.—Deposit of rent by tenants (Section 9 of Tenancy Act)	Pending at commencement of year ..	1	...	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	30	1	1
	Instituted during year ..	24	10	73	7	37	98	211	13	11	37	83	55	19	24	21	285	42	82
	Disposed of during year ...	25	10	72	8	36	100	211	13	11	37	84	...	21	24	21	307	43	83
III.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him (Section 13 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Disposed of during year ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	..
IV.—Applications to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 13-16 of Tenancy Act)	Pending at commencement of year ..	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Instituted during year ..	7	1	...	...	1	...	5	12	1	5	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
	Disposed of during year ...	8	...	...	...	2	...	5	13	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...
V.—Application to fix the price at which a landlord may purchase the holding of an absolute occupancy tenant in case of intended transfer (Section 38 of Tenancy Act)	Pending at commencement of year ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	3	5	...	1	...	3	...	...
	Instituted during year ..	6	...	...	...	1	9	19	...	3	7	22	16	...	4	14	13	...	...
	Disposed of during year ..	4	...	1	...	2	8	21	...	4	8	9	17	...	4	13	13	...	...
VI.—Application to fix rent of si. land transferred (Section 42 of Tenancy Act)	Pending at commencement of year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Instituted during year ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Disposed of during year. ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
VII.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 46 of Tenancy Act)	Pending at commencement of year ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Disposed of during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
VIII.—Application to confer occupancy rights and fix rent (Section 62 of Tenancy Act)	Pending at commencement of year ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	3	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	22	...	...
	Disposed of during year ..	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	27	...	...
IX.—Application to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (Section 80 of Tenancy Act)	Pending at commencement of year ...	11	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	4	1	18	5	...	1	...	24	...	...
	Instituted during year ..	33	...	...	7	27	9	7	25	8	19	43	48	5	10	10	55	12	...
	Disposed of during year ...	39	...	...	3	28	9	5	23	12	19	47	50	5	8	9	71	11	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		98	24	89	75	48	16	69	131	5	8	150	90	64	42	11	113	87	55
		979	691	962	116	202	370	519	1,104	258	286	876	802	499	428	350	746	369	193
		946	612	1,035	148	220	355	564	1,209	262	288	920	699	419	411	359	754	425	231

STATEMENT VIII.—*Showing principal suits between landlord and tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, during the Revenue year ending 30th September* 1891.

Districts.		Suits for arrears of rent.					Suits for ejectment of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of *sir* land, or under Section 48 (*b*).			Proceedings for ejectment of ordinary tenant, Sections 55 (*b*) to 57.				Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
		Number disposed of during year.			Number of decrees executed.		Number disposed of during year.			Number of notices issued under Section 56.	Number of statements of agreement filed by tenants or recorded by the Court.	Number of decrees for ejectment.		Number disposed of during year.		
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	By sale of distrained produce.	By ejectment.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.			Made absolute on payment of compensation by landlord.	Not made absolute.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jubbulpore Division.	Sugor ...	48	333	52	14	31	..	1	1	88	16	9	1	13	48	15
	Damoh ...	15	138	31	21	9	..	.		16	4	...	12	4	18	16
	Jubbulpore ...	72	563	193	3	2	.	3	2	2	...	...	...	11	88	116
	Mandla ...	13	40	15	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
	Seoni ...	13	163	61	10	7	1	8	26	3	...	...	...	9	59	53
	Total ..	142	1,242	352	48	53	1	12	29	109	20	9	13	37	218	215
Nerbudda Division.	Narsinghpur ...	44	297	167	176	34	3	11	6	15	1	1	...	5	19	5
	Hoshangabad ...	36	436	88	...	14	7	6	7	68	...	1	...	6	29	18
	Nimar ...	26	137	77	47	1	2	4	2	...	..	...	...	1	6	13
	Betul ...	14	109	55	9	21	...	...	...	23	10	...	...	...	8	11
	Chhindwara ...	13	124	73	2	...	...	2	1	86	...	6	4	...	26	28
	Total ...	133	1,123	420	234	70	12	23	16	192	11	8	4	12	88	81
Nagpur Division.	Wardha ...	79	407	153	25	18	..	...	...	665	260	36	31	1	5	2
	Nagpur ...	64	519	186	7	11	...	...	...	589	.	3	51	...	4	2
	Chanda ...	29	164	83	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	15
	Bhandara ...	41	371	19	.	17	...	4	1	597	160	40	7	1	4	1
	Balaghat ...	6	129	78	.	3	...	...	3	44	1	7	12	...	15	13
	Total ...	219	1,590	519	41	50	...	4	4	2,195	421	86	101	6	38	32
Chhattisgarh Division.	Raipur	45	291	107	2	7	35	184	105	307	94	...	...	5	30	121
	Bilaspur	38	219	103	16	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	19	76	89
	Sambalpur ...	4	74	47		...	3	66	19	...	...	...	...	2	52	67
	Total ...	87	584	260	18	19	38	250	124	311	94	...	...	26	158	277
	GRAND TOTAL ...	581	4,539	1,551	341	192	51	289	173	2,807	546	103	118	81	502	605

STATEMENT IX.—*Showing the action taken by Deputy Commissioners under the Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870) during the Revenue year ending 30th September* 1891.

Division.	District.	Whether acquisition permanent or temporary.	Area taken up				Total amount of compensation, of every description.	Annual reduction in land revenue.	Number of cases in which land has been occupied but in which no compensation has yet been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending case referred to in column 8.	Remarks.
			For Roads.	For Railways.	For other purposes.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.		
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	Permanent	106 1 10	65 0 19	.....	171 1 29	33,315 10 1	(a) 74 5 5	12	108 2 2	17th November 1890	(a.) Total amount remitted was Rs. 80-9-5. Out of this amount Rs. 4-8-0 was on account of cesses and Rs. 1-12-0 on account of additonal rates.
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
	Damoh	Permanent	161 0 21	.....	.....	161 0 21	61 6 9	.....	1	153 0 4	1st September 1890.	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
	Jubbulpore	Permanent	106 1 37	.....	32 0 29	138 2 26	2,055 0 0	.....	5	138 2 26	2nd May 1890.	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	... ..	
	Mandla	Permanent	406 3 8	.....	.....	406 3 8	195 8 6	3 0 0	...	... ..	.....	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
	Seoni	Permanent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
		Total	780 2 36	65 0 19	32 0 29	878 0 4	35,627 9 1	77 5 5	18	400 0 32	.....	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	Permanent	118 2 2	.....	.....	118 2 2	567 1 6	(b) 28 13 0	4	70 0 6	7th January 1890.	(b.) The cause of difference between column 7 of this Statement and column 10 of Statement I, is that last year Rs. 130-4-9 shown in column 7 was not deducted from Government demand and likewise Rs. 1-15-6 included in item of Rs. 28-13-0 in column 7 have not been deducted this year.
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	18 1 33	.....	
	Hoshangabad	Permanent	120 1 39	64 2 11	.....	185 0 10	2,917 13 5	.....	27	90 1 30	22nd January 1891.	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	... ..	
	Nimar	Permanent	66 1 10	.....	3 0 0	69 1 10	.....	.....	2	69 1 10	9th December 1889.	
		Temporary	35 3 0	.....	.....	35 3 0	.....	.....	...	35 3 0	.. ...	
	Betul	Permanent	86 0 20	.....	.....	86 0 20	1,193 15 3	20 2 7	...	.....	.....	
		Temporary	42 1 25	.....	... ..	42 1 25	24 15 10	10 5 7	...	.....	.....	
	Chhindwara	Permanent	676 2 27	.....	0 2 0	677 0 27	1,606 14 0	13 14 0	13	82 2 23	31st March 1891.	
		Temporary	39 0 20	.....	... ..	39 0 20	.....	.....	...	39 0 20	.....	
		Total	1,185 1 23	64 2 11	3 2 0	1,253 1 34	6,400 12 0	73 3 2	46	405 3 2	.. ...	
Nagpur.	Wardha	Permanent	2 0 22	47 3 28	.....	50 0 10	24 14 11	0 14 0	1	44 2 0	25th September 1890	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
	Nagpur	Permanent	81 3 24	.....	456 3 25	538 3 9	589 3 10	17 8 7	16	534 1 23	5th September 1890.	
		Temporary	50 2 23	.....	.....	50 2 23				50 2 23	...	
	Chanda	Permanent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 3 6	2	1,165 3 0	4th May 1889.	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
	Bhandara	Permanent	191 2 20	0 3 3	.....	192 1 23	0 12 0	2 1 8	25	191 2 20	25th April 1890.	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	... ..	
	Balaghat	Permanent	136 3 14	.....	0 1 12	137 0 26	625 11 10	7 11 0	..	.....	.....	
		Temporary	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	
		Total	463 0 23	48 2 31	457 0 37	969 0 11	1,240 10 7	28 6 9	44	1,986 3 26	.....	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	Permanent	188 0 0	.....	23 2 0	211 2 0	2,798 0 0	118 12 1	...	211 2 0	.....	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	... ..	
	Bilaspur	Permanent	.....	115 1 2	.....	115 1 2	19 14 4	.....	23	1,914 0 0	11th June 1889.	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	54 0 0	15th October 1890.	
	Sambulpur	Permanent	43 0 0	.....	99 2 0	142 2 0	518 3 1	2 1 0	2	143 0 0	24th March 1890.	
		Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
		Total	231 0 0	115 1 2	123 0 0	469 1 2	3,336 1 5	120 13 1	34	2,352 2 0	.....	
		GRAND TOTAL	2,660 1 2	293 2 23	615 3 26	3,569 3 11	46,605 1 4	299 12 5	142	5,145 1 20	.....	

STATEMENT X.—*Giving details of land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts during the year* 1890-91.

	Districts	Number of sales ordered by Civil Court.			Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.	Number of cases struck off in default.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Amount of land revenue transferred.	Price realized.	Number of year's purchase of Revenue.	Amount of encumbrances known to to exist on the property at the time of sale.
		Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division.	Saugor ..	88	93	181	49	4	34	1	93	1,207 13 8	7,519 0 0	6	13,176 15 10
	Damoh ...	11	32	43	12	1	6	14	10	153 12 8	1,930 7 9	12	1,749 0 0
	Jubbulpore ...	47	47	94	42	...	28	10	14	1,388 15 8	16,582 15 0	12	439 0 0
	Mandla ..	4	9	13	3	...	2	2	6	8 0 0	330 0 0	41	278 14 2
	Seoni ...	8	24	32	...	2	6	12	12	113 6 0	1,372 0 0	12	1,738 2 7
	Total ...	158	205	363	106	7	76	39	135	2,872 0 0	27,734 6 9	9	17,382 0 7
Nerbudda Division.	Narsinghpur ...	42	159	201	50	16	5	54	76	775 2 4	7,010 0 0	9	8,066 0 0
	Hoshangabad ..	75	271	346	33	8	67	102	136	1,662 0 6	23,140 9 4	13	1,14,310 14 10
	Nimar ...	37	70	107	42	3	19	6	30	631 6 6	1,918 0 0	3	4,340 0 0
	Betul .	7	35	42	9	...	5	19	9	227 11 10	2,606 12 3	9	400 0 0
	Chhindwara ...	14	40	54	22	3	9	...	20	229 1 0	2,430 2 0	10	1,080 0 0
	Total ..	175	575	750	163	30	105	181	271	3,525 6 2	36,505 7 7	10	1,28,196 14 10
Nagpur Division.	Wardha ..	67	91	158	43	8	21	31	60	411 3 9	6,680 5 8	16	4,243 8 0
	Nagpur ...	68	119	187	54	5	15	17	96	888 10 7	9,709 8 0	4	15,041 10 9
	Chanda ...	38	58	96	10	11	11	33	31	269 0 0	1,424 0 0	7	1,000 0 0
	Bhandara ...	45	116	161	70	1	20	23	47	1,558 5 7	10,209 0 0	6	2,436 9 1
	Balaghat ...	19	21	40	8	...	5	7	20	114 9 8	953 0 0	8	.....
	Total ...	237	405	642	185	20	72	111	254	3,221 13 7	22,575 13 8	7	22,821 11 10
Chhattisgarh Div.	Raipur ..	29	40	69	23	..	12	6	28	369 1 3	2,226 8 0	6	8,133 15 0
	Bilaspur ...	12	21	33	12	...	4	...	17	76 14 10	393 0 0	6	.....
	Sambalpur ...	7	10	17	5	...	2	6	4	172 0 0	112 0 0	...	242 11 4
	Total ...	48	71	119	40	...	18	12	49	618 0 1	2,731 8 0	4	8,376 10 4
	GRAND TOTAL ...	618	1,256	1,874	494	57	271	343	709	10,237 3 10	89,947 4 0	8	1,76,777 5 7

STATEMENT XI.—*Showing General revenue business transacted during the Revenue year ending 30th September* 1891.

	Districts.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land Revenue excluding cesses.	No. of cases for disposal.			Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than				Number of English letters in Revenue Department.	
						Pending at close of preceding year	Instituted during the year.	Total.			Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs. a. p.											
Jubbulpore Division.	Saugor ...	1,600	591,486	2,087	4,48,889 12 4	1,321	2,717	4,038	3,629	409	107	11	...	62	1,255	1,625
	Damoh ...	964	355,336	1,348	2,67,234 2 2	58	1,452	1,510	1,444	66	10	1	...	6	1,009	1,436
	Jubbulpore ...	2,127	749,362	2,534	5,75,438 9 9	188	2,241	2,429	2,298	131	2	12	...	...	1,807	2,930
	Mandla ...	902	339,187	1,745	1,05,107 3 9	236	1,707	1,943	1,746	197	19	...	5	2	1,067	1,520
	Seoni ...	1,322	370,882	1,490	1,56,560 2 9	172	1,188	1,360	1,241	119	32	8	1	3	1,438	1,610
	Total ...	6,917	2,376,503	9,204	15,51,229 14 9	1,975	9,305	11,280	10,358	922	170	32	6	73	6,576	9,121
Nerbudda Division.	Narsinghpur ...	1,132	366,391	1,113	4,19,011 9 6	153	1,976	2,129	1,514	215	36	15	12	44	458	573
	Hoshangabad ...	1,717	528,103	1,530	4,28,651 1 3	395	2,021	2,419	1,960	459	26	46	12	13	1,143	1,232
	Nimar ...	736	253,199	690	1,80,[illegible]24 7 5	218	3,093	3,311	3,020	291	77	11	3	7	2,246	2,134
	Betul ...	1,165	322,931	1,138	1,91,592 9 0	88	2,212	2,300	2,243	57	6	3	...	...	1,369	1,235
	Chhindwara ...	1,258	407,632	1,323	2,15,644 15 4	120	1,397	1,517	1,354	163	38	4	3	4	...	...
	Total ...	6,308	1,878,556	5,794	14,44,124 10 6	977	10,699	11,676	10,391	1,285	183	79	30	68	5,156	5,174
Nagpur Division.	Wardha ...	1,618	407,832	1,672	5,17,325 15 6	721	1,783	2,504	1,983	521	39	61	53	157	370	400
	Nagpur ...	2,638	756,911	2,167	8,37,629 15 7	811	3,403	4,214	3,400	814	149	60	59	102	1,[illegible]1[illegible]	1,200
	Chanda ...	1,419	697,863	2,760	2,90,225 15 1	233	1,185	1,418	1,234	184	27	14	4	24	377	397
	Bhandara ...	1,464	742,887	1,772	4,92,166 14 9	146	1,922	2,068	1,714	354	58	10	...	33	2,298	1,506
	Balaghat ...	556	383,993	1,211	1,55,716 14 8	143	2,206	2,349	1,942	407	141	53	16	20	1,954	2,347
	Total ...	1,918	2,982,486	9,252	22,03,065 11 7	2,054	10,499	12,553	10,273	2,280	414	198	132	336	6,009	5,910
Chhattisgarh Dn.	Raipur ...	3,024	1583,938	3,376	8,59,233 1 6	197	3,063	3,260	2,845	415	12	2	6	7	3,669	4,196
	Bilaspur ...	2,139	1156,928	3,857	5,22,779 6 0	272	2,425	2,697	2,486	211	11	3	14	9	3,759	3,579
	Sambalpur ...	1,169	796,450	2,720	1,53,785 6 0	170	2,184	2,354	2,222	132	40	5	9	1	1,271	1,184
	Total ...	7,152	3,537,346	9,913	15,35,797 13 0	639	7,672	8,311	7,553	758	63	10	29	17	8,699	9,259
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,275	10,774,891	34,193	67,34,218 2 4	5,645	38,175	43,820	38,575	5,245	830	319	197	494	25,386	29,464

RESOLUTION

ON

THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR

THE YEAR 1891-92,

Ending 30th September 1892.

NAGPUR:

PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1893.

RESOLUTION

ON THE

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

during the year ending 30th September 1892.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 1829, *dated Nagpur, the* 15*th April* 1893.

READ—

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commisioners on the Revenue Administration of their divisions and districts.

Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on the progress of operations for Land Revenue Settlement.

Administration Report of the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

RESOLUTION.

The subjects dealt with in this Resolution fall under the following heads :—

I.—The agricultural conditions of the year.

II.—Village records.

III.—Land Revenue collection.

IV.—Land Revenue settlement.

V.—Revenue Court work.

VI.—Other heads of Revenue administration.

I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

2. *Character of the seasons.*—The monsoon, upon which depended the character of the crops in the season under report, was one of the most peculiar in recent years. The rains commenced a month behind time; and up to the end of June practically no rain had fallen throughout the Provinces. This delayed considerably the sowings for the kharif crop. During July and August rain fell without remission, but in the latter month the showers were light though continuous. In September there was an extraordinarily heavy downpour which in Chanda and Narsinghpur caused destructive floods. During this month no less than 61 inches were registered in Narsinghpur as compared with

Statement A.

14 inches in the previous year, and the rain-fall was abnormally heavy for the season in almost every district of the Province. The monsoon rains ceased early, and there was generally speaking little throughout the cold weather. The rainfall of the year was in excess of the normal in all districts except Mandla and Sambalpur, but it was very ill distributed, and practically concentrated within the narrow space of 12 weeks. The results were very injurious on the whole to both seasons' crops over a wide area, agricultural operations being generally impeded and not infrequently wholly obstructed. Kharif crops suffered in many cases from want of weeding, in others from excessive moisture. Extensive areas devoted to *rabi* remained unsown, especially in the Nagpur-Wardha country, owing to the sudden cessation of the rain and the caking of the soil till it was impervious to the plough. Such rabi crops as were sown germinated imperfectly for lack of moisture in October and November, or partially withered in tracts like the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh country where the cold weather rains almost entirely failed.

3. Rice is the crop which suffered least from the abnormal conditions above described and the outturn was on the whole a very fair one. In Raipur and Bilaspur the outturn fell short of a full average, but in Sambalpur the crop appears to have suffered from a special disease termed "Bhangi," which reduced the yield by a fourth.

Statement B.

Throughout the Wainganga valley districts about 12 annas was reaped, while in the North of the Provinces the outturn approximated to a full average.

4. The conditions of the year were by no means suitable for juari, cotton and til, which suffered in particular very considerably from the heavy rain of September. In the Nagpur country these crops are said to have been very poor, and this remark applies throughout the Provinces except for the districts of Nimar, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Mandla, where 10 to 12 annas was in most cases realized. Juari, which is the staple crop of the poorer classes in the Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda districts, suffered most.

As to cotton, the yield in no district exceeded 12 annas, while in most the outturn was much less. In Wardha, where the crop is an important staple, only a 6 anna crop is said to have been picked.

Til, which has of recent years been assuming a position of importance in the provincial agriculture, owing to the high prices which it now commands, likewise did badly, the outturn in most districts ranging between 5 and 8 annas.

Tur also fared badly on the whole, the yield in some districts falling below one-fourth of an ordinary average.

5. Kodon, kutki and the minor millets failed somewhat seriously in the plateau districts of Betul and Chhindwara, but in Chhattisgarh and Mandla the yield was by no means so bad as might have been expected. The comparative failure of these crops in the hill districts where they form the staple food of the aborigines led to a certain amount of suffering amongst the poorer classes.

6. The effect of the early cessation of the rains was most marked in the case of the wheat crop, the area under which contracted about 12 per cent. in consequence of the unfavourable conditions for sowing.

A timely fall of rain in February improved the prospects which during the drought of January had been very gloomy. But its effect was somewhat discounted by the early setting in of the hot weather, which is said to have prematurely dried the grain and rendered it much lighter than was anticipated. The harvest in the southern and eastern districts was very poor indeed, but in the north of the Provinces the outturn was almost up to the average. In a few villages of the Saugor and Damoh districts the crop was injured by hail, but the damage was fortunately not widespread.

7. Linseed is sown earlier than wheat and suffers less from the failure of the cold weather rains. There was altogether an increase of 24 per cent. in the area cropped, and on the whole the outturn was fairly satisfactory. The lack of rain, however, for four months doubtless told greatly against the crop on poor light soils.

8. Viewing the year as a whole it was a very unfavourable one in the Nagpur country for both kharif and rabi crops, the former suffering from excessive, the latter from deficient moisture. Floods did much harm in Chanda, by washing away the crops; and the failure of the millets in the Satpura districts caused a temporary scarcity. The Jubbulpore Division, with the exception of the villages which suffered from hail, fared best, having a good rabi and a fair kharif harvest. Chhattisgarh enjoyed comparative immunity, owing to rice—its most important crop—turning out well; while in the Nerbudda valley the poverty of the kharif crop was in a measure atoned for by a fair outturn at the rabi harvest.

9. *Crop areas.*—The progress of the cadastral survey is gradually effecting an improvement in the agricultural statistics of the Provinces: but even now the figures for Betul, Chanda Balaghat and Bhandara, which are still under survey, are little better than guesses, and the areas returned for Mandla are based on the records of the recently completed summary settlement and are at the best but approximations to the truth. For the Zamindari estates which remained unsurveyed at last settlement no statistics are available, while the information furnished for the rest is not reliable. Inasmuch as the progress of Zamindari survey annually causes transfers from the unsurveyed to the surveyed area, no comparison of the Provincial totals for different years is possible. Some 3 or 4 more years must elapse before reliable statistics for the whole Non-feudatory area of the Provinces are procurable.

Statements C and D.

An analysis of the khalsa figures in the 12* districts the statistics of which admit of comparison with those of the previous year, indicates that outside the Chhattisgarh Division the cropped areas of all districts except Saugor and Nimar have declined, while the area under fallow has expanded. The generally unfavourable character of the season and the early cessation of the rains left the ground in many districts too dry for the spring-crop sowings. The districts which suffered most in this respect are Seoni, Chhindwara and Wardha.

*Saugor.	Nimar.
Damoh.	Chhindwara.
Jubbulpore.	Wardha.
Seoni.	Raipur.
Narsinghpur	Bilaspur.
Hoshangabad.	Sambalpur.

In Chhattisgarh cropping shows a large increase accompanied by an expansion of the fallow area. Another feature worthy of notice is the extension of the double-cropping in Raipur and Bilaspur, where linseed, tiura, masur or peas follow in black soil a crop of rice. This development of cultivation is attributed, and probably with reason, to the recent opening of railway communication, but doubtless the malguzars are anxious now the settlement is over to lose no time in availing themselves of the profits accruing from the cultivation of new soil.

An examination of crop details shows that the cultivation of rice and linseed is increasing in Raipur and Bilaspur, an impetus being no doubt afforded by the growing demand for these commodities for purposes of export. The decline in the area under wheat has already been explained. The contraction of the areas under cotton, juari and til is ascribed to the late advent of the monsoon, which broke a month behind time.

10. Too many of the district reports this year are silent in regard to the important matter of the conservation of malguzari forests and the extent to which the rights of tenants to *nistar* are duly observed, and it seems necessary to invite attention to the orders on this head issued under Revenue Book Circular VI—47. It is as yet too early, as stated by most officers who touch on the subject, to gauge the effect of the altered conditions introduced by the issue of the revised rules for the control and management of malguzari forests circulated under cover of Revenue Book Circular I—64. This matter is doubtless engaging the attention of District Officers during the present camping season. From Narsinghpur it is reported that the rules are not understood, and that some of the provisions are too scientific for the ordinary malguzar to grasp. Evidence to the contrary is, however, forthcoming from Mandla and Nimar, where malguzars have commenced giving the notices contemplated by Rule II of their intention to break up culturable land. The Deputy Commissioner of the latter district remarks that "the only difficulty in working the "rules is to ensure beforehand the *bonâ fides* of the applicant, as after the wood "is felled, the harm, if any, is done beyond remedy or recall." The proviso to the rule, however, empowers the Deputy Commissioner to restrict the areas over which felling is conducted, and the Chief Commissioner considers that a due exercise of this power, by limiting the area to be cleared at any given time, will obviate the undesirable results apprehended.

On the whole, as far as can hitherto be judged, the rules have worked well; and the cases in which it has been found necessary to resort to notification of the forests as requiring special protection are not numerous.

The supplementary instructions contained in Secretariat letter No. 1400, dated the 2nd May 1892, regarding the persons on whom lies the responsibility of reporting infringements of the rules, and touching the co-operation expected of the Police and Forest Departments in reporting violations, appear to have been duly understood. A recent tour diary of the Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, reveals, however, the fact that Forest officials have in some instances been resorting on their own authority to confiscation of produce cut in contravention of rules. This of course was not intended, and no action should be taken under Clause 7 of Section 124-A of the Land Revenue Act without a definite order of the Deputy Commissioner given in a specific case.

Very few cases have come to light during the year in which tenants have been denied their rights of *nistar*, but in all such a notification has issued under Section 123 of the Land Revenue Act for the enforcement of the conditions embodied in the village wajib-ul-arz. Cases having come to notice in which denial of *nistar* in Wards' Estates was traced to the inability of the Deputy Commissioner controlling the estate to deal with local facts, orders were passed for notifying under this section the forests of all villages situate in one district, but managed by the Court of Wards of another. This enables the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the evil occurs to remedy it without reference to the management of the estate. The necessity of the Court of Wards setting a good example to the landlord classes cannot apparently be too often insisted on.

11. On the head of afforesting operations there is not much to be said. The management of the Fuel and Fodder reserves which were established in Sambalpur at the recent settlement, has been vested in the Revenue Department, and grazing has been stopped in all blocks with one exception.

The acquisition of the plots of *bhata* land in Raipur and Bilaspur is now making progress, and a system of protecting them has been provisionally sanctioned.

The conservation of the Telinkheri hills in the vicinity of Nagpur is well reported of, and the Director is about to make an experiment in the growth of trees and bushes.

12. The number of crop experiments, the decrease of which from 627 to 401 formed the subject of adverse comment last year, has this year risen to 678. To this satisfactory result both the Revenue and Settlement Departments have contributed, but it is no doubt in a measure due to the increase in the number of Settlement Officers. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, however, expresses an apprehension whether Deputy Commissioners have not too freely utilized the agency of Tahsildars in these experiments. The importance of these experiments can hardly now be over-estimated, as the system of soil valuation sanctioned for the Provinces depends so largely upon the results attained; and their value depends entirely, as pointed out by Mr. Fuller, on the judgment exercised by the experimenter in selecting the crop for cutting. These considerations have been recently recognized and have found expression in the amendment of the rules regarding experimental crop cuttings (*vide* Revenue Book Circular III—34), in accordance with which Tahsildars will in future be but rarely employed on this duty, and the experiments will not ordinarily be conducted by officers of lower rank than an Extra-Assistant Commissioner or an Assistant Settlement Officer. Attention has also been invited to the paramount necessity of exercising care in selecting crops which are typical and representative of a large area, while random cuttings have been discountenanced. The promised review by the Director of the results of the past few years' experiments is awaited with interest.

Statement E.

13. *General health.*—In the Chhattisgarh Division the year is said to have been exceedingly unhealthy. Cholera of a virulent type raged, and the death-rate was in many cases exceptionally high. Fever was also very prevalent. In the other Divisions, apart from a certain amount of sporadic cholera which lingered long, the conditions were not abnormal; and in most districts, with the

exception of Seoni and Mandla, the mortality does not seem to have been great. On the contrary, the Commissioner, Nerbudda, declares the season a comparatively healthy one in his Division.

Small-pox would seem to have been less prevalent than usual in most districts.

14. *Cattle disease.*—There are no figures at present available whereby the mortality of cattle from year to year can be judged of, and the information which is annually furnished by Deputy Commissioners is in the main mere guess-work. When, however, patwaris have settled down in their circles and the newly issued instructions (Revenue Book Circular I—67) regarding the registration of village live-stock are given effect to, a more solid basis for statistical information on this subject will be forthcoming.

The reports indicate that though cattle disease of the ordinary types existed in most districts, the mortality from disease was not excessive. In Wardha the cattle are said to have suffered from insufficiency of their usual fodder (karbi), owing to the failure of the juari crop in the previous year, while in the plateau districts of Seoni and Chhindwara the majority of deaths are reported to have resulted from scarcity of grass and water during the hot season. That the year was not unusually unhealthy throughout the Provinces is also attested by the following comparison of the weight of hides exported during the last quinquennial period:—

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
49,389	44,451	53,413	40,326	31,078

On the 11th June a destructive cyclonic storm which swept across the north of the Mandla district caused the death of 21,000 cattle, of which two-thirds belonged to local cultivators. Some pecuniary assistance was afforded to the sufferers in the shape of agricultural loans, but the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture is able to state from personal observation that the resources of the people were not crippled thereby, and that not an acre of land appears to have fallen out of cultivation in consequence. He argues therefrom that the stock of cattle in tracts where grazing in forest lands is available far exceeds the requirements of the country, and in this view the Chief Commissioner concurs. Indeed Sir Antony MacDonnell believes that even in tracts where extensive grazing is not procurable the number of cattle is far above strict economical requirements. The Chief Commissioner is gratified to learn that the effects of the disaster did not dislocate agricultural operations.

15. The veterinary dispensaries established at Nagpur and Raipur have done fairly well during the year. That at Raipur has benefited from the fostering care of the Commissioner of the Division (Mr. Fraser), who has striven to systematize the touring work of the Veterinary Inspector. The Chief Commissioner trusts that the transfer of the Nagpur dispensary to the charge of the district authorities—a step which has recently been resolved upon—will increase its utility. It is obvious that the Inspector can be more effectively controlled by the

district and divisional authorities than by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who is, under existing arrangements, absent from Nagpur for so large a portion of the year.

A Superintendent has now been appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, whose services will be shared between these Provinces and the Berars. It has been decided that the Superintendent should work in subordination to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, an arrangement which is in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Government of India, and promises to render his labours of much greater benefit than would otherwise be the case.

16. *Prices and trade.*—The year was characterized by a marked rise in the prices of agricultural produce. The short outturn of most crops was the immediate cause of this. The price of rice in Chhattisgarh and the Wainganga districts was increased partly by short supplies due to the failure of the rabi crops, but mainly owing to the brisk export trade. Fortunately the demand for export of food grain in the other parts of the Provinces fell off perceptibly, so that despite the poor character of the harvest, the people suffered far less than was at one time apprehended. The abnormal pitch which the prices of juari, kodo and kutki—the staple food grains of the poorer classes—reached during the hot weather in the Satpura districts and the Nagpur country entailed considerable hardship. In the case of cotton, though the crop was a very bad one, a contraction in demand occasioned a fall in value. The exports from Nimar, however, maintained their average level, but the cotton growers of Wardha and Nagpur experienced a loss in their average receipts of three years, which has been estimated to amount to 11 lakhs of rupees.

17. The report on the Rail-borne traffic for the year ending the 31st March 1892 shows that the trade during that period breaks all previous records. The value of the goods exported is stated to have exceeded by nearly a crore and a half the largest previous figure, and in bulk apart from value the traffic was a fifth larger than that of any previous year. The most striking points were the decline in the export of cotton and the very large increase in the export of rice. The wheat trade, though exceeding that of the two previous years, was about normal. The traffic in linseed greatly expanded while that of til declined. The development took place mainly in the Chhattisgarh Division where the exports of rice, wheat and linseed exceeded those of any previous year by over 75 lakhs of rupees.

It is stated in the report above quoted that the opening of through communication between Chhattisgarh and Calcutta has had little or no influence on the direction of the wheat trade—the bulk of which commodity still finds its way to Bombay. A leading feature of the year is, however, the trade in rice, which has sprung up between Chhattisgarh and the North-Western Provinces along the Bilaspur-Kutni branch.

18. *Condition of the agricultural classes*—The rise of prices adverted to in a previous paragraph compensated the agriculturists in a measure for the deficiency of their crops. Still there was some depression. But this even in the Nagpur country never reached anything touching distress. In the tracts of Wardha and Chanda and in Betul, which were said to have suffered most, the commencement of road work showed that there was no want of food.

The hill people of the Satpuras and the jungle tribes of Sironcha suffered in the one case from the failure of kodo-kutki, in the other from destructive

floods. The aboriginal population at the best of times lives largely on jungle produce; and last year they eked out the deficiencies in the food grain crops by "roots and fruits varied occasionally with pounded mango kernels, and a few mohwa flowers." The Administration did what it could by opening a number of forest blocks in these tracts for free picking of mohwa, a concession which is reported to have been much appreciated, especially as many malguzars were equally considerate.

19. The figures embodied in this statement are becoming more accurate from year to year, but they will not serve for some years to illustrate or call attention to any transfers of land from one class to another, which may be taking place. The reports submitted by Settlement Officers, contrasting as they do the figures of the present with those of the past settlements, are more instructive in this respect. A perusal of these reports has confirmed the impression previously created in the Chief Commissioner's mind, that the area held in absolute occupancy right in these Provinces, is declining somewhat rapidly, while the provisions of the Tenancy Act regarding the acquisition of occupancy right are practically a dead letter. This matter which was touched on in paragraph 48 of last year's report, and is alluded to in Part V of this review, has not ceased to engage Sir Antony MacDonnell's attention, and he is now about to address the Government of India regarding it.

Statement G.

The relations existing between landlord and tenant throughout the Provinces are on the whole good, but some cases recently brought to notice by Settlement Officers of landlords virtually disregarding their rents and converting their villages into fields for grain speculation, afford matter for serious reflection. The Chief Commissioner recently dwelt upon this subject in the Darbar held at Jubbulpore, and pointed out that cases had come before him in which the relations between malguzar and ryot were not those of landlord and tenant as commonly understood, but such as might prevail between the usurer and his creditor. The opportunity was then taken of explaining what were the true and legitimate assets of the landlord, and the system under which money or grain was lent to tenants at exorbitant rates of compound interest—whereby the tenants were immeshed in such endless embarrassments that at each harvest they were practically bound to hand over the entire produce to the landlord—was pointed out as contravening the object with which proprietary rights were conferred. The Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Nagpur are now engaged in examining some cases of the sort which have come to light, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that through their mediation a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at.

The Chief Commissioner having noticed that villages in the north of the Provinces had seriously deteriorated in the past owing to extensive damage caused to rabi crops by hail, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture was requested to draw up a simple and workable system under which suspensions of rent and revenue could be granted on the occurrence of such disasters. The rules on the subject have since received the Chief Commissioner's sanction, and were circulated under cover of Revenue Book Circular No. III—33. The grant of such relief is thus accepted as one of the regular incidents of Revenue administration in these Provinces, and it is trusted that the rules will prove of benefit both to malguzars and ryots. It has been pointed out that any relief which is granted by Government to the malguzar can be made conditional on suspension of rent being conceded to the ryots and liable to revocation if rents are collected; but the

law as it at present stands does not give Government the power to suspend rent, although under clause (*a*) of Section 73 of the Tenancy Act, the Civil Courts can if Government suspends its claim for revenue adjust its decree to the equities of the case. In this respect the Chief Commissioner considers that the provisions of the Act are deficient, and the expediency of revising them on the lines of Section 23 of the North-Western Provinces Act, XII of 1881, which gives power to remit or suspend payment of rent when payment of revenue is suspended, will not be lost sight of when the question of amending the Act comes up.

The reduction of excessive rents in Court of Wards villages has made progress in Narsinghpur, but in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad the matter seems to have been left entirely to the Settlement Officers.

20. *Government loans.*—The action taken under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts is reviewed by financial years, and anything but a brief summary would be out of place here. The results attained in the year ending 31st March 1892 were disappointing; the amounts advanced under both Acts having declined from Rs. 1,28,633 to Rs. 96,975. The provincial allotment was two lakhs, and as the reports show that the people are ready enough to accept the assistance proffered by Government, the only explanation lies in the fact that individual Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners have shown a lack of interest in this important part of their duties.

Since March, however, there has been a considerable awakening of interest, and up to December last no less than Rs. 1,89,877 had been advanced out of an allotment of two and a half lakhs. In the Nagpur country there has been keen competition for these loans, owing doubtless to the unfavourable character of the season; and the Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, had recently, in asking for more funds, to report that owing to the exhaustion of his allotment, some 900 applications under the Agriculturists Loans Act were held in abeyance. Other evidence is not wanting of more sustained interest, and the Chief Commissioner acknowledges the excellent arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner of Mandla for the distribution of loans to those persons whose cattle perished in the destructive cyclone alluded to in paragraph 14 above.

Another satisfactory feature is the grant of loans by Court of Wards estates, which system is gradually being extended. A sum of Rs. 17,575 was recently advanced by the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur from the funds of the Bhonsla and Sausthanik estates, and the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, has also taken action in this direction. In Saugor Rs. 22,440 has been invested in the purchase of seed grain for advancing to the tenants of the Dhana Estate. If this policy were pursued in all solvent estates throughout the Provinces, the amounts taken along with the allotment made by the Supreme Government would reach a really subtantial figure, and would doubtless conduce at an early date to the reduction of the excessive rates of interest for agricultural loans which *Mahajuns* charge.

21. *Distribution of Sanads for Improvements.*—The number of sanads granted this year is 411, Seoni leading the way as last year with 198. On the whole the matter has received a fair amount of attention in 8 or 10 districts, and even in Chhattisgarh, where no certificates have been given out during the year under report, the Commissioner's remarks show that he has not lost sight of the

subject. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture writes—"I attach very "great importance to the distribution of these certificates as a means of "encouraging land improvement, and my opinion is borne out by reports from "Seoni and Nimar, where the system has begun to exert a most satisfactory "effect. * * * Like many other beneficial measures of Government, the "grant of these certificates needs forcing at the outset, and it is a mistake to "insist on over-elaborate enquiries, as I think has been done in some districts."

These views commend themselves to the Chief Commissioner, who is gratified to learn that the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, has recognized the necessity of presenting sanads without waiting for applications. It was stated last year that improvements had been made in the Raipur District, and Mr. Fuller, who recently marched through the district, vouches for the fact that the embankment of black soil land for *rabi* crops is steadily gaining ground in this district. In spite of this, no certificates have been given, which fact of itself indicates the necessity of measures such as are contemplated by Mr. Fraser. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner of Jubbulpore, that the Court of Wards might in many districts do much more in the direction of improving land by embankment, and that the results of such an example would stimulate malguzars to do more than they now as a rule do for the improvement of their estates.

II.—Village Records.

22. The rates of patwari cess payable by malguzars and tenants have been revised by the Settlement Department in the Damoh and Jubbulpore Districts, and the Administration has been able to fix the malguzari rate lower than that hitherto paid, owing to the increment accruing from the revision of the jamas upon which the cess is based.

The opportunity has been taken to effect a few changes of minor importance in patwari circles in these districts. In Bhandara three new circles have been constituted in the zamindaris, while in Nimar four circles have been absorbed.

In the zamindari estates of the Chanda District, where little was done in previous years, pending the receipt of the Government of India's orders on the memorial of the zamindars, the patwaris have been set to work under the supervision of a special Inspector. The Chief Commissioner notes with satisfaction that the only proprietary areas in these Provinces to which the patwari system has not yet been extended are the jagirs of the Hoshangabad and Chhindwara Districts. The approaching Settlement of these zamindaris will afford a good opportunity for bringing the arrangements within them into line with those of the rest of the Provinces.

23. It is explained in the Administration Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture that the "bijasar" system, under which annual papers have been prepared during recent years for the wild and backward tracts in zamindaris on the basis of seed capacity, has not proved very satisfactory, and the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture has tentatively started a rough system of measurement for these areas by means of the base line and offset system.

The results of this new departure will be watched with interest, as it is desirable to have as accurate agrarian records as possible, even for tracts where the cultivation is of shifting type and would not repay the cost of survey.

24. In 12 out of the 18 districts patwaris have been engaged on survey or work preliminary to Settlement, and in only 6 districts has the staff been employed on their ordinary duties, under the Deputy Commissioner's control. In districts under Settlement, however, every effort has been made to ensure the preparation of village papers by those patwaris whose circles lie in a portion of the district previously assessed or to which the operations of the Settlement Officer have not yet extended. Under these circumstances it is somewhat difficult to gauge the results of the year. This much, however, seems apparent, that some improvement has been effected in most of those districts where the preparation of annual village papers has absorbed the patwari's undivided attention. The results in Chhattisgarh were stated in last year's review to be disappointing, but some allowance had to be made for the calls of the census.

This year, however, the Director is able to report that fair punctuality has been observed in Raipur in filing the annual village papers, while in the other districts certain unsatisfactory delays have been permitted to occur. In this connection there is still much room for improvement, and this can only be attained by the sustained and detailed attention of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of Divisions, as was insisted on in last year's review, and upon which too much stress cannot be laid.

25. In the amended rules* for the superior Land Record staff, provision has been made for the submission by Inspectors of monthly progress reports. These reports have been prescribed by the Director owing to the success attained from the adoption of a similar system in connection with Settlement work. These returns will be consolidated into a District return by the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, and they should prove, if properly used, an admirable instrument in the hands of Deputy Commissioners for controlling the work of each Inspector and ensuring due punctuality. It will not suffice for Deputy Commissioners to merely forward these returns, as the Chief Commissioner learns has been too often the practice in the past; but it will now devolve upon them to carefully analyse the contents, and record such remarks and orders as may seem called for before submission to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. No better means could well be devised for bringing home to the district authorities their responsibilities in connection with the control of the Land Record staff, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that this will be recognized and acted on.

*Revenue Book Circular II—17.

26. The enforcement of patwaris' residence has been systematically dealt with in most districts, and the preparation of Residence Registers has borne fruit in districts where they have been started. As remarked in previous years, not much can be expected in those districts in which survey or settlement operations are still in progress; but the preparation of these registers should not be delayed, as it is most essential that a basis for immediate action should exist, when the survey of a circle is complete or its re-assessment has been effected. In this view the Chief Commissioner regrets to notice that insufficient attention has been paid to this matter, in Bhandara, Wardha, Nagpur and Bilaspur, and no time should be lost in making good the omission.

Satisfactory progress has been made in enforcing residence in all districts where patwaris have reverted to their ordinary duties, except Sambalpur, where the matter must continue to engage the Deputy Commissioner's attention. The

percentages of resident patwaris in Bilaspur and Raipur are, if correct, very satisfactory, having regard to the method of recruitment of the staff and its recent creation.

27. The check of patwaris' papers by Inspectors appears to have attained a fair standard in most districts, but the amount of testing effected by District Superintendents of Land Records and their Assistants is reported decidedly inadequate in Seoni and Sambalpur. The part borne by Tahsildars, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners is most unsatisfactory. In Circular letter No. 1898, dated the 11th June 1892, attention was invited to the remarks of the Chief Commissioner on this head in paragraph 25 of last year's review on the Land Revenue Administration, and it was clearly pointed out that the appointment of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records by no means relieved Tahsildars of the duty of checking patwari papers, but that their work in this connection, as returned annually in Statement H, would be carefully watched. These orders doubtless issued too late to produce any effect in the year now under report, but the Chief Commissioner will look for substantial improvement in this respect in the current year. He gathers from a perusal of the tour diaries that reach him from time to time that more is now being done in this direction than in past years. It will for the present suffice to invite the attention of all concerned to the remarks on this subject embodied in paragraph 7 of the Director's report, and to say that the Chief Commissioner fully concurs in the views expressed therein.

The orders of the 11th June above alluded to were supplemented by the issue of Circular letter No. 3853 of the 14th October 1892, enjoining the expediency of associating the District staff as far as possible in the work of inspection in districts still under settlement, and laying down a few simple rules for the guidance of District and Settlement Officers. The necessity of these orders was made apparent by the partial dislocation of arrangements which had been experienced on the departure of the Settlement Officer from districts the settlement of which had been completed. The Chief Commissioner trusts that the instructions which have now issued will render the transition less sudden, and by keeping the District Officers more in touch with the Land Record staff and familiarising them with the work of inspection, enable them more readily to assume control when the Settlement Officer is withdrawn.

In the new rules which have just issued an attempt has been made to define clearly the position of the Tahsildars in regard to the Land Record staff, and it has been laid down that the subordination of Revenue Inspectors to the Tahsildar should be carefully maintained in all matters of executive administration; but that in purely statistical work, the Inspector should work under and correspond direct with the Superintendent of Land Records. It has, moreover, been categorically stated that the Tahsildar will be held responsible for the working of the Land Record staff of his tahsil. No scope, therefore, for misconception of the views of the Administration should now exist on this subject.

Revenue Book Cir. No. II—17.

28. The rules regarding the check of jamabandis by the Kanungos have been honoured more in the breach than in the observance, and the Chief Commissioner notices with displeasure that even where effected, the test applied was of a most superficial description. The omission to check is alleged to be partially due to the unpunctuality with which papers were filed—a matter which

should be rectified as patwaris become more cognizant of their duties. The Chief Commissioner invites the attention of all Commissioners to this duty which devolves upon Kanungos, and requests them to call for periodical returns from all Tahsils of their Divisions and see that the orders on the subject are properly observed.

The representations made by the Director with a view to increase the efficiency of Kanungos are under consideration, and enquiries are being made as to the extent to which these posts are hereditary throughout the Provinces.

29. The instructions contained in Revenue Book Circulars I-58 and I-63, disqualifying landholding patwaris for their appointment and prohibiting money-lending or extensive transactions in cultivation, have been attended to in most districts. In several districts it has been necessary to dispense with the services of a few patwaris who declined to sever their interest with cultivation.

The enquiries made in connection with this matter by the Settlement Officer, Wardha, disclose rather a serious state of indebtedness on the part of the staff of that district, and the necessity of transferring those whose employment in their present circles is open to objections is engaging attention.

30. The Chief Commissioner regards the proper maintenance of Receipt Books as a matter of great importance, and he is glad to observe that matters have improved considerably since the issue of orders on the subject by the Director. During the course of the year satisfactory testimony has been received as to the utility of these Receipt Books from various quarters.

31. The village Note Books prescribed in Revenue Book Circular VI—42 have been introduced during the year into the marginally noted districts. They will shortly be brought into use in all districts of the Provinces on the close of the settlement survey. These books promise to be of considerable administrative utility, especially in matters of sanitation, where it is all-important to have on record in a handy form on the spot, the sources of the drinking water-supply, as also the remarks of successive Inspecting Officers in regard to sanitation. In this way alone can progressive improvement be assured.

Saugor.	Nimar.
Damoh.	Chhindwara.
Jubbulpore.	Wardha.
Seoni.	Raipur.
Narsinghpur.	Bilaspur.
Hoshangabad.	Sambalpur.

It is gathered, however, from recent tour diaries that the initial entries have in some districts been wrongly made. This matter should not be lost sight of by District and Police officers. They should carefully instruct their Kanungos and Police moharirs, and closely watch the entries made, especially at the outset, until they are satisfied that their subordinates fully understand what is required.

III.—Land Revenue Collection.

32. The Provincial demand on account of land revenue amounted to 61½ lakhs approximately in 1883-84, and in 1887-88 it stood at almost the same figure. During the ensuing three years the increment derived from the revision of assessment in those parts of the Provinces which had been settled for

20 years, *i. e.*, the Chhattisgarh Division, Mandla and certain pergunnahs in Chanda, amounted to close on 6 lakhs of rupees. Last year there was a slight decline of merely nominal character, owing to the transfer of the zamindari forest takolis to the fluctuating kistbandi of revenue not on the roll. This year the increase shown is small, but the effect of the operations in connection with the revision of assessment in the districts settled for 30 years will soon begin to be felt, as the work of announcing the revised jamas is now being prosecuted in the Jubbulpore and Damoh districts, and will shortly commence in Nagpur, Wardha and other districts. Hitherto the increases promised in the forecast of Revenue increments have punctually accrued.

33. The progress of the land revenue demand during the last three years is indicated by the following figures: –

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land revenue on the kistbandi	67,34,218 2 4	67,30,850 4 3	67,34,090 8 7
Increase over that for preceding year	1,75,142 6 5	—3,367 14 1	3,240 4 4

The figure now given for 1891-92 exceeds that entered in last year's report, mainly owing to the increment of Rs. 15,858-13-9 which accrued from the revision of the jamas in the Bijeraghogarh Pergunnah of the Jubbulpore District not being known at the time the report was written.

The total additions to the kistbandi during the year aggregate Rs. 6,422-13-6, while the decrease amounts to Rs. 3,182-9-2, giving a net increment of Rs. 3,240-4-4.

The main part of the increase, *viz.*, Rs. 3,449-9-7, is due to lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures, the largest contributors being the Raipur and Jubbulpore districts.

In the Chhattisgarh Division a sum of Rs. 2,646 has accrued by transfer of the excess of the special patwari contribution fixed for certain zamindaris at the recent revision, over what a 6 per cent. would yield, and this step was necessitated by the insertion in the Land Revenue Act in 1889 of Section 146-A, and was justified in view of the fact that in fixing the land revenue takoli of these zamindaris, regard was paid to the amount of these special Patwari contributions.

34. There is a small decrease in two districts under the head revenue-free grants. In Nagpur this is due to the jama of a muafi plot being, through inadvertence, twice brought on the kistbandi, and in Sambalpur to the remission of revenue on certain lands granted by way of remuneration to village service tenants.

By Government appropriation there is a reduction of Rs. 586-2-6 in the demand, but the largest decrease is under the head of revision of assessment, the principal items being shown against Saugor, Chanda and Balaghat.

In all three cases the decrease is quite nominal, *i. e.*, a mere transfer of the income to the fluctuating kistbandi on orders issuing for the ryotwari settlement of various lease-lapsed villages or clearance lease plots over which the lessees had failed, under the terms of the rules, to acquire proprietary rights.

The item of Rs. 275 shown in column 12 of Statement I is likewise a simple change of classification, the Forest takolis of the Chanda Zamindaris having been removed under recent orders to the category of "Land Revenue not on the Roll."

35. The net demand for the year including cesses, but exclusive of advance payments made in the previous year, was—

		Rs.	a.	p.
On current account	...	72,24,013	2	8
On arrear account	...	3,671	12	6
Total	...	72,27,684	15	2

Of the arrear balance, Rs. 2,905-3-1 were collected. The only districts against which outstandings are shown are Saugor, Nimar, Jubbulpore and Chanda. The arrear due in the latter district has been recovered, since the close of the year, from a third party to whom the estate of the defaulting proprietor has been foreclosed; while in Jubbulpore the sum shown as recoverable in column 12 of Statement II-A has likewise been realized, the remainder, a nominal due, being struck off along with the small balances in Saugor and Nimar, which proved irrecoverable.

The collections on account of current year's account amounted to Rs. 71,94,713-5-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,269-13-2, of which Rs. 542-0-2 is classified as nominal and the balance is in train of liquidation. In 11 districts the revenue was practically collected in full, the balances in Nimar and Chhindwara being nominal; while that in Hoshangabad—(only Rs. 5, which has since been collected)—is quite insignificant.

The case and completeness with which the demand has been collected in the three Chhattisgarh districts and Mandla* furnish satisfactory testimony of the moderation of the Revenue Settlement recently effected in these districts and of the success with which very substantial increments have been equably distributed, so that the burthen sits lightly on the people, even in years of a partial failure of the crops. The districts in which the largest sums are shown as outstanding are Saugor, Chanda, Wardha, Damoh and Jubbulpore.

* Balance in this district is only Rs. 77-1-4.

In the last-named district the arrear is due from Thakur Chait Singh, of Sundarpur, the habitual defaulter who was mentioned in last year's review, and who is now so hopelessly involved that he will probably lose his estate. In Saugor and Damoh the marginally-noted suspensions of revenue were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in villages where the crops suffered seriously from hail, and the collection of these sums has been distributed over one or two seasons in accordance with the extent of the loss suffered in each village. The arrears outstanding in Chanda, most of which have since been realized,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Damoh ...	787	12	0
Saugor ...	18,666	4	4

accrued in the Mul and Sironcha Tahsils, *i. e.*, the portions of the district which suffered most damage from the floods alluded to in a previous paragraph of this report, and time was allowed to some malguzars who were unable to collect their rents punctually on this account. A similar indulgence was conceded to some proprietors of the Wardha District, where all the staple crops failed to a greater extent than in any other district.

The percentage of the balance, exclusive of what is entirely nominal, is ·39, a figure much higher than in the three previous years, when it ranged between ·03 and ·09. But if the amounts suspended under sanction be excluded from the calculation, the amount outstanding is wonderfully small considering the unfavourable character of the season.

36. The advance collections amount to Rs. 5,031-11-6, a sum in excess of that so levied in previous years, in spite of the instructions conveyed in this Administration's Circular letter No. 5322-S 43, dated the 4th December 1891. It is, however, manifest from the Divisional and District reports that attempts have been made to discourage these collections, and in Chhattisgarh, where the sum so collected is largest, the Commissioner states that the payments are purely voluntary. The Chief Commissioner, however, desires that this important matter should continue to engage the earnest attention of all Deputy Commissioners, and that the action of Tahsildars in this connection should be watched. Sir A. MacDonnell trusts that in next year's report the sums so collected will show a substantial decline. The sum so collected in Hoshangabad, which has stood untraced for several years in spite of continued efforts, should now be credited to Government.

37. *Land Revenue not on the Roll (Fluctuating demand)—Statement II-B.*—The revenue demand under this head consists for the most part of demands from ryots holding direct from Government, but the revenue from lapsed and resumed muafi and malik-makbuza escheats prior to being brought on the roll are likewise included, as also the triennially fixed takolis payable by zamindari estates.

The demand and collections for the year under review are compared below with those of the two preceding years :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arrear demand	22,247 11 0	6,954 1 11	6,783 1 3
Collections	20,838 10 5	5,111 13 8	5,142 7 9
Balance	1,409 0 7	1,842 4 3	1,640 9 6
Net current demand ...	1,12,574 14 4	1,54,538 6 6	2,19,185 10 1
Collections	1,06,576 15 9	1,47,645 9 10	2,06,876 8 10
Balance	5,997 14 7	6,892 12 8	12,309 1 3

The annual demand has then almost doubled during the past two years, but much of the addition is merely apparent. The large increase of Rs. 32,000 odd

which has accrued in Chhattisgarh is almost entirely nominal, being due to the classification of zamindari forest takolis under this head of revenue (*vide* paragraph 28 of last year's Resolution). The apparent expansion of revenue in Chanda and Balaghat is attributable mainly to the same cause, though in the latter district the ryotwari settlement of some lease-lapsed villages has contributed. The demand in Bhandara is swollen by the inclusion of a sum representing the net profits of temporary management by Government of the forest mahals, the settlement of which was refused by the zamindars.

The only district in which there is considerable expansion of revenue of a real and permanent character is Hoshangabad, where the allotment of land in the villages excised from the forest ryotwari settlement in the Charwa tract, has progressed satisfactorily. The demand in this tract has now reached the substantial figure of Rs. 60,000.

The small increases in Seoni and Mandla are apparently due to the extension of patch cultivation.

The only district in which there is a noticeable falling off is Nagpur, where the demand of the previous year was abnormally swollen by the resumption of a great number of revenue assignments, which have since been brought on the roll.

38. In last year's report the Chief Commissioner had reason to animadvert on the largeness of the outstanding balance, which amounted to Rs. 6,892, and was attributable in the main to the laxity of Tahsil officials. This year the arrear balance on current account exceeds Rs. 12,000. The bulk has accrued in the Mandla and Hoshangabad districts, which together contribute half the Provincial demand on fluctuating account. The character of the season is in a measure accountable for these somewhat unsatisfactory results, and it undoubtedly tried the resources of newly-settled ryots. It appears, however, from a report recently received from the Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad, who is now in charge of the ryotwari tract, that pressure to withhold their rents was being brought to bear upon the ryots by the malguzars of neighbouring villages, with the object of discrediting the ryotwari settlement and inducing a belief that the rates were excessive, in the hope that thereby the coming malguzari settlement would be influenced. The necessary steps have been taken to combat this combination. At the same time care has been taken to treat these ryots indulgently, who have really suffered from the bad seasons; and in all *bonâ fide* cases suspensions have been granted.

Of the balance in Mandla a portion has, the Deputy Commissioner explains, been collected by the Forest Department, who nominally controlled much of the patch cultivation until the issue of Resolution No. $\frac{804}{1\text{-}22-9}$ of 12th March 1892; while for the rest, the delay in obtaining orders in regard to the management of these areas retarded the preparation of the kistbandi* khationi, and in consequence the realization of the sums payable. The Chief Commissioner does not consider this explanation very satisfactory, and he now desires that no time may be lost in ascertaining what sums are really due, and in collecting the outstanding balance.

* Revenue Book Circular VI-34.

39. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue Statement II-C.*—The demand and collections of the past three years are contrasted below :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arrear demand	1,629 3 8	2,482 8 6	1,387 9 6
Collections	1,501 15 ·8	2,466 1 3	1,367 4 0
Balance	127 4 0	16 7 3	20 5 6
Net current demand ...	44,241 2 2	39,587 15 3	72,749 2 8
Collections	40,561 2 5	37,792 4 7	70,516 3 8
Balance	3,679 15 9	1,795 10 8	2,232 15 0

The revenue under this head, which declined somewhat last year, has well-nigh doubled in the year under report. But the receipts have been swollen by one or two unusual items. In Saugor a sum of Rs. 18,675 accrued from the capitalization of the abatement of land revenue assessed on land acquired for the Indian Midland Railway (Revenue Book Circular No. VI-25); while in Hoshangabad a fine of Rs. 10,000 was realized from the Raja of Makrai for having broken the terms of his fealty bond in levying transit dues in the Feudatory State. If these items be eliminated, the receipts amount to Rs. 42,000, a figure slightly in excess of that of 1889-90. The increase appears to fall mainly under the head of "Mines and quarries," and to be due in a measure to the levy of royalty on stone and ballast required for the maintenance and extension of railway lines. Of the balance a considerable portion is nominal, while much has been collected since the close of the year.

40. *Coercive processes.*—In the appended table the extent to which it was necessary to use pressure to collect the revenue in each of the last two years is contrasted :—

Processes.	Jubbulpore Division.		Nerbudda Division.		Nagpur Division.		Chhattisgarh Division.		Total.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92
Notices of demand issued	52	54	176	167	298	563	145	210	671	994
Defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Head-quarters ...	63	19	3	8	47	66	179	430	292	523
Defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jails ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1
Attachments of moveable property ordered	497	497	1,074	786	1,109	962	205	635	2,885	2,880
Attachments of moveable property effected	39	27	26	168	48	93	28	5	141	293
Sales of moveable property effected ...	4	3	...	1	4	11	...	...	8	15

On the whole more coercive processes were required than in the previous year, the explanation of which is to be found in the character of the season. This fact is indicated by the larger number of notices of demand—a species of process prescribed for payees who ordinarily observe due punctuality. Though the number of attachments of moveable property ordered hardly varied, there was a decided increase in the number effected. The total sales, however, amounted to only 15 throughout the Provinces, of which 11 took place in the Nagpur Division. The number of warrants of arrest shown to have issued in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts was unusually large, but it is explained that the majority of these only nominally issued, for the arrears were paid before it was found actually necessary to arrest the defaulters. The prolonged existence of cholera throughout the hot weather and rainy season is alleged to have interfered with the punctuality in payment of revenue by discouraging the people from journeying to tahsils or head-quarters. Even when these various points are taken into consideration, the Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that the most appropriate processes were used, and he desires that the Commissioner will invite the attention of all Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars in his Division to the instructions embodied in Revenue Book Circular No. VI-24, which lay down that the issue of a warrant of arrest is as a rule only appropriate in the case of a malguzar who is a habitual defaulter, not from lack of means, but from carelessness or contumacy.

41. During the course of the year the Chief Commissioner has examined carefully the system of land revenue accounts and the control maintained over that system by Revenue officers. He found it defective in two respects: (1) the preparation of the kistbandi by Tahsildars; (2) the want of information in the Commissioner's Office of the revenue condition of his charge. As to the first point Sir A. MacDonnell is of opinion that it is a wrong principle and one that in commercial circles would not be tolerated—that a subordinate servant should both state and recover the demand. Instances are not infrequently cropping up in which Government has lost revenue owing to the preparation of kistbandis being left entirely in the hands of Tahsildars. Orders have recently issued for the preparation of the kistbandis at the head-quarters of the district and under the Deputy Commissioner's supervision and on his responsibility. Furthermore arrangements have been made whereby Commissioners will be supplied with a basis for compiling, as years go on, a complete fiscal history of each mahal, the revenue of which is borne on the fixed kistbandi. The Chief Commissioner trusts that these changes will enable Commissioners to maintain a more efficient control than hitherto over the variations of the fixed demand and render their check of the *tauzis*, or statements of demand, collections and balances, more satisfactory and less nominal than in the past.

42. The system of revenue and rent money-orders which was introduced tentatively into certain selected districts has proved fairly popular, and the facilities thus afforded have been appreciated. Though the results are not yet very great, they have been held to be sufficient to justify the permanent introduction of the system and its extension to all districts of the Provinces. It is desirable that Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners should watch the working of the system in its infancy. In communication with the Postal authorities they should not only endeavour to remove any obstacles which may impede its progress, but should not hesitate to suggest any improvements in detail which experience may dictate.

IV.—Land Revenue Settlement.

43. *Settlement of lapsed assignments of Revenue.*—These operations added Rs. 3,449-7-7 to the revenue, a sum much smaller than last year, when a large number of service grants, which had been erroneously treated in the previous settlement of the Nagpur District, were resumed. The reports show that the provisions of Revenue Book Circular VI-37 have been duly observed, and there is evidently much greater promptitude in bringing lapses to notice now than there used to be. There has moreover been no appreciable delay in reporting cases that are settled, and in this respect there has been great improvement during the course of the year.

From Mandla a suggestion emanates that all muafis should on the 1st October be brought on the revenue business statement and shown as pending until they have been duly verified, the object in view being to provide a still further safeguard against the neglect of the annual enquiry regarding each individual revenue-free grant. The Chief Commissioner would be glad to receive the opinions of Commissioners on this proposal.

From information gathered in the course of his inspections of district offices, Sir A. MacDonnell is convinced that the muafi registers in many districts are incomplete or otherwise defective. The advisability of preparing exhaustive registers and bringing the existing ones up to date has come home to him, and he has resolved to avail himself as far as possible of the progress of Settlement operations to attain this end. Orders have accordingly issued to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on this head, and Commissioners of Divisions have likewise been instructed to supervise these operations in districts not under Settlement.

44. *Re-assessment of Land Revenue.*—The development of Settlement, in contradistinction to Survey, operations has been the main feature of the year. In one shape or another work has been prosecuted in every district of the Province. The completion of the regular Settlements of the three Chhattisgarh districts has been previously reported; one or two matters, however, remained for disposal before the Settlements could be finally wound up. In Sambalpur the question of conferring proprietary right on muafidars has been settled, the sanction of the Government of India having been accorded to the proposals of this Administration. Steps are now being taken to confer rights on the newly-created malguzars and to settle the various other connected questions. The decision of the Government of India was also received in the course of the year, on the question of the grant of sanads to the zamindars of Chhattisgarh. In accordance with these orders a wajib-ul-arz in two parts has now been drawn up on the lines approved by the Government of India, and is now being introduced into all the estates. These various matters are now being adjusted, and the Chief Commissioner will soon be in a position to submit to the Government of India the final Settlement Reports of the three districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur.

45. The work in Damoh has been practically completed and announcement of jamas is now in progress. The difficulty of this task has been enhanced owing to the somewhat long interval which has elapsed since the villages were assessed. Changes naturally occur from year to year; holdings are sub-divided, abandonments and exchanges take place, ordinary rents rise

and fall, and it must unfortunately be added that a great number of ordinary tenants are illegally ejected from year to year. So much indeed is this the case that measures are now being taken to facilitate the legal steps for recovery of possession. The Settlements which are being effected in these Provinces are ryoti to all intents and purposes, and the preparation of correct rent certificates must necessarily entail much extra work when announcement does not follow close on the heels of assessment, as was the case in the Chhattisgarh country. The exigencies, however, of the Provincial Settlement programme, framed with a view that Government should lose as little revenue as possible, necessitated an early start in Damoh and Jubbulpore, several years before the assessments fell in, and the difficulties above alluded to will be experienced in a less degree in the other districts now under Settlement, as announcement will be effected *pari passu* with the framing of the assessments. The Chief Commissioner inspected the work of the officers entrusted with the announcement of rents and jamas during his recent tour. He found matters proceeding smoothly and was on the whole satisfied with the method of procedure. It is a gratifying matter that the revised rents are universally regarded as equitable by the tenants and are being accepted by them without demur. Some malguzars have complained to the Chief Commissioner of the heaviness of the jamas assessed. But Sir A. MacDonnell has so far seen no case of hardship calling for redress.

46. In Jubbulpore matters have during the year been placed in train for announcement, and in many villages the announcements have actually been made since the close of the year without exciting any dissatisfaction. The wajib-ul-arz has been framed, and the necessary verification of certificates has been effected. Very considerable progress has also been made with assessment work, the outturn of the year being estimated to be equivalent to the complete disposal of 900 square miles. The balance left for assessment is small and should be completed with ease during the current year.

These results are decidedly creditable to Khan Bahadur Aulad Husein, C. I. E.

47. The negotiations with malguzars for the reduction of the excessive rents of ordinary tenants have tended to delay the completion of assessment work here as in other districts, but the boon conferred on the rack-rented tenants justifies the time and labour expended. In his review on last year's Revenue administration, the Chief Commissioner alluded to the omission to give the Settlement Officer power to reduce excessive rents, as one of the weak spots in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. This impression is confirmed by the experience gathered from the assessment papers submitted during the past year. In not a few instances have Settlement Officers striven to effect reductions with the consent of the malguzars. Not infrequently the malguzars have agreed, and jamas have been fixed on the basis of reduced assets. There is, however, no means of compelling the malguzars to observe their agreements, and it is understood that in some cases proprietors who had previously agreed have ejected their tenants and enhanced the rents of the holdings,—whereby faith is broken with the ryots, and Government is defrauded in the matter of revenue. Enquiries are now being made and opinions collated as to the advisability of amending clause 3 of Section 54-A of the Tenancy Act, with a view to empowering Settlement Officers to fix fair rents for ordinary tenants, and obviating the evils above mentioned.

48. In Wardha the Settlement Officer has pushed on his operations energetically, and the outturn is decidedly substantial, in spite of the impediments resulting from the necessity of reconciling a large number of discrepancies in the boundaries of adjacent villages. The quality, however, of the soil classification was not at the outset all that could be desired, and the unit rates were not fixed so judiciously as in some districts. These defects have since been corrected by the Settlement Commissioner. In Nagpur, on the contrary, the quality of the work is all that could be desired, and the excellence of Mr. Craddock's reports as also the judicious character of his rent rate and assessment proposals, have been acknowledged by the Chief Commissioner on more than one occasion. While, however, a very considerable area was attested and inspected, and great pains were taken to ensure a correct soil classification, the submission of the Rent-rate Reports was too long delayed, and up to date none of the last season's assessments have reached the Secretariat. The necessity of adhering more closely to his programme should be impressed on the Settlement Officer. In this district the cadastral survey was completed during the course of the year, maps being prepared for 422 square miles and records for a still larger area.

49. Work was newly started during the year in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Saugor and Chhindwara. In the two former districts an excellent start has been made, 516 and 468 villages having been inspected by the respective Settlement Officers, and good progress has been made in the submission of Rate Reports. In Saugor the Settlement Officer has been somewhat hampered owing to his operations extending over three tahsils, which necessitated the preparation of as many preliminary reports before his Rent-rate proposals could be completed. In this district the field operations have been vigorously prosecuted, but the office work is somewhat in arrears. Delay was occasioned in Chhindwara owing to the lamented death of Mr. Dori Lall, and as Mr. Montgomerie did not assume charge of his duties until late in January, it is not surprising that the outturn was less here than in the other districts.

Having regard to the fact that the officers in charge of these four Settlements had little or no previous experience of the practical work of assessment, the Chief Commissioner considers that the results attained are satisfactory.

50. For the reasons explained in paragraph 11 of the report submitted by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, the cost rates of assessment per square mile furnish but a rough indication of the comparative incidence of expenditure. The Chief Commissioner, however, notices the high rate in Saugor and desires the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture to keep a watchful eye on the expenditure in this district.

51. The only districts in which assessments have been completed during the year are Jubbulpore and Nagpur. In the former district the spontaneous increase of assets is very large, and rents have been raised only 5 per cent. above the level found to prevail; while in Nagpur, where the tenants as a rule have held their own to a much greater extent, the corresponding figure is 14 per cent. The percentage of revenue enhancement in Nagpur is far less than in Jubbulpore. This is attributable (1) to the greater extent to which cultivation has increased since settlement in Jubbulpore; (2) to the heavy enhancements exacted in that district by malguzars from tenants during the course of settlement; and (3) to the fact that, whereas the revenue maintained

in the Nagpur country (for the gross revenue was only raised 0·6 per cent. at the time of the last settlement) represented a percentage often exceeding 70 per cent., the assessment of Jubbulpore was below half the actual assets of the day.

The percentage of the assets which is being taken at the settlement in progress in Nagpur is very much less than that taken 30 years ago. This reduction of the percentage trenches of course on the increment which will accrue to Government, but the Chief Commissioner considers that as practically no scope for future development during the currency of settlement now exists—the country being fully cultivated and the bulk of the tenants protected by law against enhancement—it is incumbent on the Administration so to adjust its demands that the revenue may be levied with ease even in years of comparative scarcity.

52. Survey preparatory to assessment was in full swing during the year in the districts of Mandla, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, while the little that remained to be done in Seoni, Raipur and Nimar was satisfactorily accomplished.

The Mandla District was summarily settled recently to avoid a loss of revenue, but the survey is being prosecuted so as to afford a basis for patwari papers in the future, and introduce as much uniformity as possible into the Land Record arrangements of the Provinces. Chanda is an unwieldy district to manage, the distances are very great, and the fields are small. In spite of unusual difficulties, however, Mr. Dunne has secured a decidedly good outturn. In Betul the patwaris, who were inclined to be troublesome, have been better managed, and the report from this district shows better results than last year. The progress in Balaghat and Bhandara has likewise been satisfactory.

The areas completed in each of the five districts above mentioned, with the cost per square mile in each case, are shown in the appended table :—

Districts.	Square miles surveyed.	Square miles for which records prepared.	Cost per square mile surveyed and recorded.
			Rs. a. p.
Mandla	475	454	40 4 4
Betul	832	767	25 10 6
Chanda	727	659	46 2 11
Bhandara	749	636	40 6 1
Balaghat	435	330	47 1 7

The cost-rate in Betul is peculiarly low when contrasted with the other districts, and the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge deserves credit for the results attained.

53. In the Chhattisgarh Zamindaris survey work has been in progress on the basis of traverses locally prepared in the manner described in paragraph 42 of last year's Resolution. These traverses turned out well, and were effected at a very moderate cost. This is subject for congratulation, for although the local traverse has now been stopped owing to Survey Party No. IX having

become available for the traverse of these areas, and of areas similarly situated in the Chanda Zamindaris, the new system will prove very useful in dealing with areas excised from the Forests for settlement on ryotwari principles. The outturn of survey in Raipur, where ground was broken in the previous year, was good, and in the other districts a fair start was made.

54. The question of excising land from the Government Forests for ryotwari settlement has engaged much attention during the year, and the Administration has lately had an opportunity of explaining its policy in this connection to the Government of India. In the Damoh, Betul, Seoni and Chanda districts some blocks have been selected for eventual disforestment. For Hoshangabad, after an exchange of views between the two departments concerned, an exhaustive scheme of general character has been sketched out, and approved by the Chief Commissioner. The areas to be ultimately transferred to the Revenue Department when an effective demand for the land arises, have been roughly indicated, and it remains now for the two departments working in consultation to effect demarcation after a determination of various matters of detail. In the Mandla District the stage of disforestment in the case of the areas hitherto known as "Patch cultivation" was reached in the previous year. The Revenue Department has since assumed control after demarcation, a survey has been undertaken, and a regular ryotwari settlement is now being prosecuted. During the year under report, rent-rate proposals were submitted by Mr. Scott, the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, for 99 villages, and quite recently the Chief Commissioner has accorded his sanction to the final assessment proposals for this area. The increment of revenue obtained by these operations is very small, but the investigations of the Assistant Settlement Officer have established the fact that the rent-rate paid in these ryotwari villages is already higher than that rendered by ryots of neighbouring malguzari villages of similar character; while the predominance of the poorer soils dictates caution. The Chief Commissioner is moreover confident that lenient treatment at the outset will reap its own reward, in the alacrity with which the unoccupied survey numbers will be taken up. In Balaghat much work of similar character remains to be accomplished in connection with patch cultivation and lease-lapsed villages. Hitherto, however, little but demarcation has been effected, and this is not yet complete.

55. The Charwa tract, in the Hoshangabad District, which is at present the most important of the areas settled ryotwar, has been managed during the year by the Settlement Officer, Mr. Sly, who has submitted an interesting report on its management, and has applied himself with energy to the solution of the various problems which, as a rule, attend any new departure. In the 13 new villages which were surveyed and assessed, good progress has been made in the allotment of new numbers.

The attempt made by the North-Western Provinces' capitalists to bring down cultivators from those Provinces having failed, efforts are now being made to recruit by direct agency, and special concessions have been sanctioned by the Administration on a small scale, with a view to encourage up-country patels to colonize some tracts with ryots from the North-Western Provinces. The result of this experiment will be watched with interest.

Secretariat letter No. 33 8, dated the 10th September 1892.

56. In the Nimar District the assessment of the 21 villages in the Singhaji waste-land block mentioned in last year's review, as also of 18 villages in

the neighbourhood of Burhanpur, has been concluded in spite of unusual difficulties occasioned by the extreme unhealthinesss of the country. Out of 752 survey numbers in Singhaji, 448 have been allotted, whereby a revenue increment of Rs. 8,257 has accrued.

57. The general results of the season's work in the Settlement Department are very satisfactory. An area of 4,169 square miles has been surveyed, and the cadastral survey of the khalsa portion of the Provinces is now drawing to a close. The results achieved in this branch exceed by 6,500 square miles the engagements embodied in the quinquennial contract which expired in March 1892. On the other hand, the outturn of assessment work falls below what was anticipated. This is attributed to the delay entailed by two changes of Settlement Officers in the Jubbulpore District. Various other causes would, however, seem to have contributed, not the least of which was the withdrawal of officers in previous years from the Settlement staff, owing to the attenuation of the Commission. It must, however, be admitted that more is expected now of Settlement Officers in the way of report-writing, and it has been pointed out above how their operations are delayed by their negotiations with malguzars for the reduction of exorbitant rents.

The Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of again thanking the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Fuller, C. I. E., for his sustained and successful control of this most important and onerous Department. Every Settlement Officer without exception has loyally responded to the severe calls made on his devotion and energy. Where all have done so well it would be invidious to mention any name in particular. To every one Sir Antony MacDonnell feels himself indebted for excellent service rendered without regard to personal convenience and under very trying circumstances.

V.—Revenue Court Work.

58. *Proprietary mutations.*—To this matter peculiar interest now attaches in view of the recent Commission to enquire into the indebtedness of agriculturists and proposed legislation on the subject. The statistics of the last three years of the area transferred by sale in each Division, are as follows:—

Division.	Area transferred by sale.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jubbulpore Division ...	137,286	88,317	62,185
Nerbudda Division ...	151,214	92,978	136,024
Nagpur Division ...	81,928	94,373	81,015
Chhattisgarh Division ...	101,220	74,349	84,231
Total ...	471,648	350,017	363,455

The figures of the last two years do not vary much, but are considerably below those of 1889-90. It is not clear how far the figures of the latter year included transfers by mortgages with possession, but the regular registration of such changes does not appear to have been effected prior to the issue of Revenue Book Circular I-52, dated the 21st November 1890.

The increase in the area so transferred in the year under report from 55,117 to 85,605 acres is apparently the result of more careful registration. If these figures be added to the statistics of 1890-91 and 1891-92, the areas alienated during each of the three years would stand as follows:—

1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.
471,618	...	405,133	...	449,060

More information is given in the district reports than in previous years as to the classes to whom and by whom transfers were made. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, reports that 25·8 per cent. of the transferees belonged to the money-lending classes. In Chanda, out of the 53 private sales 25 were in favour of money-lenders, while in Balaghat the transferees were in all cases of the agricultural class. In Damoh the statistics adduced show that malguzars were the largest buyers as well as sellers. In all cases except five in Seoni, the purchasers were landholders, owning villages or lands in the district. In Saugor, on the contrary, where sales and mortgages were numerous and where—to judge from the reports recently submitted by the Settlement Officer and the tour diary of the Deputy Commissioner—the condition of agriculturists is more depressed than elsewhere throughout the Provinces, 131 out of the 218 properties transferred passed into the hands of money-lenders.

In Nimar, where an extraordinary number of plots (396) were transferred by sale and mortgage, it is satisfactory to note that only 100 of these, representing one-third of the total area, were in favour of money-lenders. On the whole it may be said that the agricultural classes have fairly held their own.

The number of sales by order of Court has not varied, but private sales and mortgages with possession have somewhat increased, and it would have been well had the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, attempted some explanation of the reason of the large number of transfers of plots in his district, as his attention was invited to the matter in last year's Resolution. The sales by order of Court are most numerous in Bhandara and Saugor.

59. *Partitions.*—The partition work of the year in each Division is abstracted below:—

Division.	Cases for disposal.			Disposed of.			Pending at close of year.
	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during year.	Total.	Withdrawn, adjusted or struck off.	By order of partition.	Total.	
Jubbulpore ...	26	33	59	20	5	25	34
Nerbudda ...	13	11	24	8	9	17	7
Nagpur ...	38	44	82	26	18	44	38
Chhattisgarh ...	45	23	68	12	30	42	26

During the year there has been a still further decline in the number of institutions, which stood at 124 last year and at 179 in 1889-90. This is apparently due in a measure to four more districts being brought under settlement,

and to partitions being held in abeyance in others until the re-survey is complete. It is, however, noticeable that the number of institutions in Chhattisgarh, where there is now no impediment to partition and where the number had increased last year, has now fallen from 34 to 23. How far this decline may be due to ordinary fluctuations or to the relative unpopularity of imperfect partitions, it would be unsafe to affirm on the basis of two or three years' statistics.

The pending file has fallen from 121 to 105, mainly owing to the number of disposals in Chhattisgarh. The heaviness of the pending file in that Division was animadverted on last year, and the matter has since attracted the Commissioner's attention. It is explained that even better results would have been attained had there not been so many changes in the *personnel* of the staff, but all partition cases has now been entrusted to one officer, who will visit each village during the cold weather and dispose of the work on the spot.

The Chief Commissioner considers that only under some such arrangement as this can partition work be properly done, and he now desires the Commissioners of Jubbulpore and Nagpur to make similar arrangements for the disposal of the heavy files in Saugor and Bhandara. These districts likewise return the longest pending cases, but in Bhandara the delay is but nominal, as the parties are contesting a question of title up to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. This case should, as pointed out by the Commissioner, have been struck off when the parties were referred by the Collector to the Civil Court.

Of the 46 cases for disposal by Commissioners, 33 were finally sanctioned and 4 returned for revision, while 9 were pending at the close of the year.

Statement VI—B.

Rules for the conduct of imperfect partitions have been finally sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner during the year. It is hoped that they will tend to systematize procedure as also to accelerate the despatch of such business.

Revenue Book Circular I-66.

60. This Statement exhibits the work under certain heads of business during the year. The number of institutions of mutation cases has risen from 7,867 to 9,215. It is largest again in Nimar, and this is attributed to there being so many malik-makbuza holdings in that district. The same cause doubtless operates in Wardha and Nagpur, where cases are also numerous.

Statement VII.

In some districts the increases are due to the death of a few malguzars holding a large number of estates; in others to the more rigorous enforcement of the law under which persons entering into proprietary possession are bound to intimate the fact to the Tahsidar.

Tenancy Act.—The number of cases for the deposit of rent has declined from 1,132 to 719. The Commissioner of Nagpur accepts the view that the inauguration of the system of rent money-orders has probably tended to produce this result. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, while advancing the same opinion, adds that the completion of the settlement and the introduction of the system of receipt books have no doubt placed the relationship between landlords and tenants on a more satisfactory basis. In the Harda Tahsil of the Hoshangabad District, where the decline is most noticeable, it is ascribed to the malguzars accepting their lawful rents, the tenants having become cognizant of

their rights and declining to be further bullied. The Chief Commissioner desires that this report should be still further verified.

61. The number of applications to confer occupancy rights continues to be very few. The institutions were most numerous in Raipur and Narsinghpur. The fate of these cases in the latter district was as follows:—Seven were allowed, one was rejected because a suit had previously been instituted by the landlord for ejectment of the applicant, and the others were dismissed in default. In Raipur only 19 out of 75 cases instituted were disposed of, and in but 6 was occupancy right conferred.

It is observed that most of the institutions took place in the last quarter of the year, so there may have been no want of promptitude in dealing with the cases.

The Chief Commissioner, however, desires that the Commissioner will send for a batch of these cases and satisfy himself that they are being properly disposed of according to law, and that no unnecessary delays are permitted to occur. Once already has the injudicious action of a Deputy Commissioner retarded the acquisition of occupancy rights in this district. Now that acquisition by prescription is stopped, and that the area held in absolute occupancy right tends annually to decrease, the Chief Commissioner holds it incumbent on the Administration to do everything in its power to promote the acquisition by purchase. He is glad, therefore, to learn from the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, that Settlement Officers have been instructed to expound the law on the subject in the course of their village inspections.

Sir A. MacDonnell also considers that as Patwaris and Revenue Inspectors settle down in their circles on the close of survey or assessment operations, more should be done by them to make the law known to ryots.

The necessity for such instruction is clear from the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Wardha (one of the most enlightened districts in the Province), who writes that cultivators do not realize that occupancy rights can no longer be acquired by mere length of possession.

62. *Civil Court Litigation.*—The number of suits for arrears of rent are contrasted with those for the previous year in the appended table:—

Division.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant, or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant, or dismissed in default.
Jubbulpore ...	142	1,242	352	145	1,379	524
Nerbudda ...	133	1,123	423	202	2,048	396
Nagpur ...	219	1,590	519	184	2,121	638
Chhattisgarh ...	87	584	260	119	632	321
Total ...	581	4,539	1,551	65	6,180	1,879

The number appears to have risen from 6,671 to 8,709, but last year's figures for the Nerbudda Division are wrong, and 700 have to be added on this account. The figures for the last three years are accordingly :—

8,103, 7,371 and 8,709.

In the Nagpur Division, the Commissioner having regard to the bad seasons, anticipated a larger increase, and draws an argument therefrom in favour of the considerateness of the landlords. The explanations of increases and decreases offered by various officers are very conflicting, and as the differences are not very great it is safer to regard the changes as ordinary fluctuations.

The number of decrees executed by ejectment has not materially varied throughout the Provinces, and the Courts doubtless exercised the discretion in this matter which Section 72 (2) of the Tenancy Act gives them.

63. Of the suits for ejectment of ordinary tenants, on the ground that the holding consists entirely of sir land or of occupancy tenants under Section 48 of the Tenancy Act, 514 out of 642 belonged to the Chhattisgarh Division and the majority to Raipur, as last year.

These suits were mainly for encroachment upon sir and banjar lands, for which the Satnami Chamar of Chhattisgarh has acquired a somewhat unenviable reputation. The malguzars were, however, singularly unsuccessful this year; 347 cases being decreed for the defendant or dismissed in default, whereas the plaintiffs won only 218, and 77 were compromised. No explanation of this is given in the reports.

The number of notices issued under Section 56 has fallen during the past three years from 3,123 to 1,636, the decrease being most marked in the Nagpur Division. The reasons assigned are (1) that revision of settlement is impending, (2) malguzars did not consider it expedient to take action in an unfavorable year like that under report, (3) that greater care is exercised by the Courts before issuing notices to discover whether the tenants really belong to the ordinary class.

The number of statements of agreement filed has declined 50 per cent., and there are fewer decrees for ejectment made absolute. The Commissioner, Nagpur, has still to explain the anomaly that no agreements were filed last year in Nagpur, while there were 420 in Wardha and Bhandara.

Suits by tenants for recovery of possession show a tendency to increase gradually; the figures for the four past years being :—

976, 1,029, 1,188 and 1,260.

In so far as this indicates greater independence of action on the part of the tenants, it is a satisfactory feature. If, however, it be argued that an increase of harshness on the part of the landlords is thereby denoted, the theory might be combated on the ground that less than half of the suits brought by the tenants were successful.

VI.—Other heads of Revenue Administration.

64. *Land acquisition.*—The areas dealt with during the last three years are as follows :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Roads	8,117 2 35	2,660 1 2	2,311 3 22
Railways	574 1 27	293 2 23	1,606 0 15
Other purposes	73 1 5	615 3 26	6,460 1 8
Total ...	8,765 1 27	3,569 1 13	10,378 1 5

The area taken up for roads is of normal extent. In Sambalpur 943 acres were required for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway extension. In Saugor the Indian Midland Railway also required an additional 500 acres, mainly for the Bina-Goonah branch. The increase in the total area acquired is, however, mainly under the head "Other purposes" and is due to the contemplated acquisition of 3,405 acres in Raipur in view to the constitution of fuel and fodder reserves, and of 2,865 acres in Nagpur for the extension of the catchment area of the Ambajhari Reservoir.

The entry in column 11 of Statement IX against the Raipur District showing the area of land occupied prior to payment of compensation calls for explanation as it is not evident from the records extant in this office that any rule under Section 17 of Act X of 1870 was issued to the Deputy Commissioner authorising him to take possession of the land intended for fuel and fodder reserves before compensation was disbursed. The longest pending case is shown against the Chanda District, where the work has been badly done throughout the year, and it has been necessary to send back some cases as often as twice for compliance with the rules. Commissioners of Divisions should realise more fully their duties in this connection. It is not sufficient for them to criticize the work of their subordinates. They should instruct and guide them, and should moreover see that cases submitted for the Chief Commissioner's orders have been properly dealt with and that the awards have been calculated according to rules.

65. *Action of Deputy Commissioners under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.*—The number of sales ordered by the Civil Court are apparently on the increase, at the average rate of 100 per annum, although in paragraph 58 above it is stated that the total amount of land alienated annually throughout the Provinces by sale or mortgage shows at present no tendency to expand. The figures appended illustrate the above fact :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Number of sales ordered by Civil Courts during the year. ...	1,053	1,108	1,256	1,306
Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim ...	591	632	494	491
Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation ...	51	71	57	58
Number of cases in which sale has taken place ...	276	276	271	312
Number of cases pending at close of year ...	649	618	709	776

It will also be noticed that the number of sales actually effected, which remained almost constant in the three preceding years, has risen somewhat in the year under review. The number of sales averted by temporary alienation, which is the main indication of the efficacy of the action of the Collector under this section, is still very small. In the great majority of the sale cases which are submitted for sanction it is noticeable that the encumbrances are almost invariably so great as to preclude the possibility of any success attending efforts in this direction. As in past years so in the present, little can be claimed for the intervention of the Collector, except that it affords a certain reprieve to the judgment-debtor whereby he is enabled to arrange with his creditors or negotiate a fresh loan. The districts in which the increase of sales ordered is most perceptible are Saugor, Narsinghpur and Wardha, while in Hoshangabad there has been a substantial decline. This district, however, and Narsinghpur still return the largest number of cases, while Saugor has outstripped the districts of Nagpur and Wardha, and now stands third in this respect.

The number of cases pending at the close of the year has increased in spite of the relief afforded to Deputy Commissioners by the appointment of Civil Judges. This is an unsatisfactory feature, and the pending files in Hoshangabad and Wardha, which are peculiarly heavy, require early attention on the part of the Deputy Commissioners.

In 43 out of the 98 cases shown as pending at the close of the year in Saugor, immoveable property has been leased out for a term of years, and these must continue to be shown as pending till the terms of the leases expire. It would be well if all Deputy Commissioners would in future return the number of cases pending on this account, so as to render it possible to form a more accurate idea as to the exact state of business. The Commissioner, Nerbudda, apparently contemplates submitting a representation in favour of altering existing procedure so as to treat a case in which a lease has been sanctioned, as finally disposed of. This will be awaited.

The same officer in commenting upon the variations from district to district, and in the same district from year to year, in the number of years' purchase of the land revenue obtained on sale, states that "there can be no doubt that the imminence of the settlement has had much effect in lowering the selling price of land" This may be true, and it is moreover manifest that in districts of which the assessments have recently been revised the number of years' purchase must fall along with the rise of the revenue. It has, however, been admitted in previous years that no safe deductions can be based upon the figures, as they are regulated so largely by the encumbrances on the property; and the fluctuations of the present year can, it would appear, be accounted for only in this manner.

66. *General Revenue Business.*—The year is characterized by a great increase in the number of institutions, which have risen from 38,175 to 48,649. All four Divisions have contributed to this result, and the increase in the number of objections to Income Tax and Pandhri assessments owing to the year under report being one of triennial revision, have counterbalanced the decline in the number of Forest cases which has resulted, as anticipated, from the introduction of the new rules regarding malguzari forests. The bulk of the increase, however, accrued in the Nagpur and Nerbudda Divisions.

In the Nagpur Division this is attributable mainly to the large number of applications dealt with under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts in the three districts of Bhandara, Chanda and Wardha, but in the last-named district not a little to insistence on proper registration of cases, which, as apprehended in last year's Resolution, had been much neglected in past years.

The inspection memoranda recorded by Commissioners, as also the Quarterly Business Statements, indicate that the system of registration adopted in various districts is not yet conducted on a uniform basis, though improvement is doubtless taking place in this respect. In Bilaspur, for instance, it was recently brought to notice by Mr. Fraser, that many matters of a purely trivial or routine character were registered as Revenue cases, and orders were issued for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner.

The large number of cases classed as "Mutation" and "Miscellaneous" in Nimar attracted notice last year, and the Commissioner was asked to investigate the causes. It is now explained that the large annual excess of mutation cases over the figure of all other districts of the Provinces is due to the existence of a large number of plot-holders (over 12,000) holding in malik-makbuza right.

A classified list of the miscellaneous cases is given by the Deputy Commissioner, and the only criticisms to which his system of registration would appear open, is in regard to the inclusion of cases dealing with appointments, promotions and transfers of officials, while the number of cases classed as "Other cases" under the Land Revenue Act is somewhat large. Under the stricter system of registration in force in Betul, all the former and not a few of the latter would apparently be excluded from the category of Revenue cases, being deemed matters of mere office routine or of importance too trifling to merit registration as Revenue cases. The Commissioner, Nerbudda, has now a standard for guidance, and the other Commissioners of Divisions will doubtless work out the same in the course of their inspections of district offices.

Colonel Bowie would propose to formulate an authoritative definition of a "Revenue case" for universal guidance. But the Chief Commissioner considers that a measure of discretion must be left to Deputy Commissioners, the mode in which this is exercised being tested by Commissioners in the course of their prescribed inspections at regular intervals. In this way more uniformity may be expected from year to year.

In spite of an increase of 23 per cent. in the number of disposals, the total number of cases pending at the close of the year has, owing to the augmentation of institutions, risen from 5,245 to 6,183. The district which returns the largest number of pending cases is Raipur, where the figure is 894, as contrasted with 415 in the previous year; and the Chief Commissioner has recently had occasion to animadvert on the delays which the Deputy Commissioner has permitted to occur in the transaction of Revenue business. In the Nagpur Division an effort has been made to overtake the arrears, and the pending file has been somewhat reduced in spite of the great increase in institutions. The Commissioner observes that, although the improvement is not so great as could be wished, it is marked as regards long-pending cases. The appended

table gives details by divisions of the cases pending for various periods during the past two years:—

Division.		Number of cases pending more than			
		3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
Jubbulpore ...	1890-91 ...	170	32	6	73
	1891-92 ...	228	62	28	66
Nerbudda ...	1890-91 ...	183	79	30	68
	1891-92 ...	150	92	59	95
Nagpur ...	1890-91 ...	414	198	132	336
	1891-92 ...	417	149	52	147
Chhattisgarh ...	1890-91 ...	63	10	29	17
	1891-92 ...	159	47	11	36

The aggregate of cases pending for periods exceeding three months has declined from 1,840 to 1,793, and whereas those pending for the two longer periods have been reduced from 691 to 189, the number of those pending for three and six months shows an increase of 155. On the whole then a considerable improvement is perceptible, but better results will be looked for in the current year, as the powers of disposal of Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners have recently been considerably enhanced on the lines described in paragraph 53 of last year's Resolution.

67. *Lambardars and Mukaddams.*—There is but little to add on this head to what has been written in past years. The appointments have, it appears, been brought into harmony with the existing rules, in all districts except Bhandara, Chanda, Balaghat and Mandla. The necessity of revision in Chanda was prominently brought out in a recent tour diary of the Deputy Commissioner of that district. No further delay can now be allowed to occur in concluding the revision necessitated by the issue of Revenue Book Circular I—48 in these districts, and Sir Antony MacDonnell desires that the Commissioners of the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Divisions will submit completion reports by the end of next June.

The Commissioner of Jubbulpore writes that "the office of mukaddam is "respected, popular, and confers on the holder a recognized status. Female "lambardars are reluctant to forego the office of mukaddam, and proposals to "recognize a female as mukaddam are frequently received by me." The reports indicate that mukaddams are becoming conversant with what is expected of them, and on the whole they appear to have given satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. Such difficulty as is experienced arises as a rule in the case of the gumashtas of absentee mukaddams. A few mukaddams have been fined for neglect of duty, but the necessity of such coercion does not seem widespread. In matters of sanitation they are described as apathetic and remiss, but we can hardly expect them, in the beginning at all events, to be more enlightened in this respect than their neighbours, and they have doubtless the

greatest difficulties to contend against from the obstructiveness of the ordinary villager and want of funds. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha, however, writes in a sanguine strain and is able to report that great improvement has already been effected in the state of the village wells of his district.

68. *Kotwars or Village watchmen.*—This ill-paid but deserving class is stated to have worked well in all districts, with the exception of Sambalpur, where their position is less satisfactory than perhaps anywhere in the Provinces. This year kotwars have in several districts, notably in Mandla, Betul and Chhindwara, experienced great difficulty in realizing their dues in kind owing to the unfavourable character of the season, and the Deputy Commissioner of Betul writes, that much time and labour were expended by the tahsil staff in commuting dues in kind into the cash equivalent and collecting the same. As a remedy for this state of things the Deputy Commissioner would advocate the incorporation of kotwar's dues in the Revenue at the impending revision and their payment in cash. This question has, however, been fully considered in the past, and the Chief Commissioner is not prepared to alter the present character of the kotwar as a village officer. No effort, however, should be spared to improve his position as such, and the policy of removing unauthorized kotwars and thereby reducing the number among whom the slender stipend is distributed should be persisted in. In this view Sir Antony MacDonnell notes with satisfaction the action taken by the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, under Revenue Book Circular I—62, whereby 1,842 kotwars irregularly appointed by malguzars in excess of the number fixed at settlement, have been ousted. The revision has hitherto extended to three tahsils, and that of the Ramtek tahsil remains to be accomplished. The Settlement Officer and Deputy Commissioner of this district have now been associated in the work of revising the appointments of kotwars and their rates of remuneration, and it is trusted that the effects of their joint labours will place the kotwars whose services are retained in a better pecuniary position. Similar action has been taken in Betul under Rule 2 of Revenue Book Circular I—62, where a number of so-called "madadgars" have been discharged and the defects of a sub-division of emoluments remedied as far as possible.

There are apparently other districts in which this matter should engage attention, *e. g.*, Chhindwara, the Deputy Commissioner of which is silent on the subject, and Chanda, where Mr. Skinner apprehends that there has been great irregularity in the appointment of kotwars, and adds that he is taking up the question. The Chief Commissioner trusts that Commissioners will see that this important matter is not lost sight of, and expects in next year's reports a brief summary of the action taken in each district in this direction.

The great difficulty in the way of procuring effective service from kotwars or village watchmen is the smallness of their remuneration, which hitherto has been contributed by the agricultural community alone. But a proposal has recently been submitted to the Chief Commissioner that at the revision of settlement, members of the village community who are not agriculturists should also be made to subscribe, under Section 147-A of the Land Revenue Act, towards the maintenance of the kotwars, whose remuneration would thus be sensibly improved. The Chief Commissioner has approved of this proposal, having satisfied himself of the legality of calling upon such persons to contribute to the kotwars' remuneration. There remain two questions—(1) as to the classes who owing to their poverty should be exempted, (2) as to the scale of rates at which these con-

tributions should be levied. These matters have been recently referred to Commissioners of Divisions for opinion and will be subsequently disposed of. As the revision of settlement of each district is taken up, kotwars' dues which are leviable from malguzars and tenants are being fixed in cash. This should render them more easy of realization, and when non-agriculturists contribute their quota it is hoped that their emoluments will be raised to a fair remuneration and that better service will be rendered.

Unauthorized dismissals of kotwars by malguzars continue in Raipur in spite of the agreement embodied in the wajib-ul-arz to the contrary ; but the Deputy Commissioner writes that steps have been taken to discourage illegal ejectments as far as possible. It would moreover appear that malguzars are generally to blame for ruptures, as they expect too much personal service from the kotwars.

69. *Touring and Inspections.*—The amount of touring done by District officers appears to have been sufficient in all districts except Hoshangabad, Raipur and Bilaspur, where it is explained that the Deputy Commissioners were tied to their head-quarters to master details of a district which they had recently joined. A number of useful and interesting tour diaries were also submitted. A fair amount of touring has been done by Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners in not a few districts ; but in others which were undermanned, these officers spent an insufficient time under canvass. The attention of all Commissioners is invited to Revenue Book Circular VI—41, and the Chief Commissioner must look to them to see that due effect is given to its provisions as far as the strength of the staff in each district permits. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, writes "the matter of inspection tours by Tahsildars has been somewhat neglected by Deputy Commissioners, and I have endeavoured to systematise their tours and to secure their being more out in their tahsils." The Chief Commissioner would wish to see this plan followed in other Divisions, and it would appear necessary to lay stress again in the observance of the provisions of Revenue Book Circular VI—36 in regard to the submission of tour diaries by Tahsildars, as this matter has, it is clear, received inadequate attention in not a few districts.

The Commissioners have, since they were relieved of their judicial work, spent more time in Camp ; but the amount of touring accomplished by the Commissioner, Nagpur, is inadequate. Under the orders which have recently issued for periodic inspections of Head-quarters and District offices, the touring of Commissioners will not be confined to the cold season under canvass, but they are now required to pay flying visits of inspection to the various districts of their Divisions in other seasons of the year.

The inspection memoranda which have been submitted to the Chief Commissioner during the course of the year have been as a rule useful and suggestive, and now that Commissioners recognize, as is apparent from their reports, the utility of systematic inspections, the Chief Commissioner feels convinced that the results will soon be made manifest in greatly improved administration and in the removal of those unnecessary delays and irregularities which have occurred in past years.

70. The Chief Commissioner desires to acknowledge the assistance he received from the Commissioners of Divisions and most of the officers in charge of

districts, but he is especially indebted for effective assistance to Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division, Colonel Bowie, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, Colonel Thomas, Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, Colonel Scott, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, Mr. Fox-Strangways, Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara, Mr. Duff, Deputy Commissioner of Nimar, and Mr. Crump, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur. Mr. Sly, Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad, also deserves commendation for his efficient management of the Charwa ryotwari tract in that district. Several Provincial Service officers have also come under the Chief Commissioner's favourable notice, among whom are Mr. Bargo Rao, Mr. Greany, Mr. Harish Chunder Bose, Mr. Yado Madho Rao and Mr. T. N. Deshmuk.

71. The Divisional reports which are due on the 15th November were received on the following dates :—

Jubbulpore	...	...	3rd January.
Nerbudda	...	...	16th December.
Nagpur	...	...	16th December.
Chhattisgarh	...	...	21st November.

That from Chhattisgarh was nearly up to time, but undue delay occurred in the submission of the other three—which is attributed to the unpunctuality with which the district reports from Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Bhandara were sent in. The explanation in the case of Jubbulpore is inadequate ; and there was no apparent reason for its reaching the Secretariat so late as the 3rd January, seeing that the Commissioner had received all his district reports by the 14th November.

[True Extract.]

L. S. CAREY,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Revenue Department.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—21-1-03—350

ANNEXURES.

A.—Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, on the progress of Land Revenue Settlement in the Central Provinces during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

B.—Report on the Administration of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

C.—Compiled Agricultural Statements A to L, and Revenue Statements I to XI.

133970

ANNEXURE A.

No. C-100.

SUBJECT.

Annual Settlement Progress Report 1891-92.

FROM

J. B. FULLER, ESQ., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Dated Camp, the 15th December 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the usual annual report on the progress of Settlement operations in these Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1892. In describing the work of the twelve months I have classified it according as it was connected with—

(1).— the assessment of malguzari estates :

(2).—the survey and recording of malguzari estates preparatory to assessment :

(3).—the survey and recording of zamindari estates :

(4).—ryotwari settlement.

Under one or other of these heads work was in hand in every one of the 18 districts.

I.—ASSESSMENT OF MALGUZARI ESTATES.

2. Assessment was continued in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Wardha and Nagpur, and was started in four new districts,—Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara. Thus altogether eight districts were dealt with, and this branch of the Settlement programme reached its maximum development.

3. *Damoh.*—The determination of the revised rents and revenues to be levied in this district on the conclusion of the current Settlement was out of hand by the close of the preceding year; but detailed preparations for their announcement to the people occasioned a great deal of work. Two, and in some places three, years had passed since the Settlement Officer's records were drawn up, and numerous changes had taken place which it was necessary to ascertain and tabulate before the rental certificates could be drawn up which are distributed to the ryots. These enquiries were made under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner (Colonel Lugard), and during the rains certificates showing the numbers and areas of the fields in each ryot's holding were drawn up, leaving nothing to be entered but the revised rent. To ensure that changes were tabulated and the certificates drawn out on proper system, Mr. Ratnaparkhe, Assistant Settlement Officer of Jubbulpore (who is now engaged in announcing the Damoh assessments), was deputed to Damoh for a short time during the rains. The smoothness and rapidity with which the announcement of the new

assessments is now progressing in this district is largely due to the accuracy with which these certificates have been prepared. Colonel Lugard reports exceedingly well of the Settlement Superintendent in immediate charge of the work (Mr. Narain Rao).

Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussain, C. I. E., Settlement Officer.
Mr. M. D. Ratnaparkhe, Assistant Settlement Officer.

4. *Jubbulpore.*—There is here very satisfactory progress to report. In addition to the assessment of 364 villages left in balance from the preceding year the Settlement Officer attested and inspected 665 villages (with an area of 1,072 square miles), for all of which Rent-rate reports were sent up within the year, and 251 of which were finally assessed. Assessments for 109 out of the balance of 414 villages reached me before the end of November, and I expect to see the whole number out of hand in two or three weeks. Taking one thing with another, the outturn of the year is equivalent to about 900 square miles of work begun and carried to completion within the 12 months.

During the year exorbitant rents paid by ordinary tenants were reduced with the malguzars' consent on 1,081 holdings, the aggregate rental of which was lowered by Rs. 7,179. The announcement of the revised assessments in this district has now been taken up, and the results of the rent reduction effected during the past three years are being brought to the test. The Settlement Officer reports that with comparatively few exceptions the malguzars have kept to their word, and that there can be no doubt that the relief afforded to ryots has been of real benefit.

In view of the announcement of the revised assessments it has been necessary in this district, as in Damoh, to check in detail the records of villages assessed at the commencement of the Settlement, to tabulate all changes and embody them in the rental certificates. This has added very greatly to the Settlement Officer's responsibilities, but has been very successfully accomplished; and during the year rental certificates were drawn out for 1,045 villages including 55,577 holdings. The Settlement Officer has also drawn up and submitted proposals for the revision of the village administration paper (Wajib-ul-arz), and for the determination of the rates at which patwari cess is to be payable by malguzars and ryots under the new Settlement.

Year after year, since the establishment of the Settlement Department, the work of Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein has been mentioned with special commendation, and I have again to refer to it in the highest terms. His reports may not have been so long or so elaborate as those submitted by some other officers, and owing to the large increase shown by existing assets, he has had comparatively little to do in the enhancement of rents. But looking to the accuracy of his records and the amount of his outturn, he has more to show than any other Settlement Officer in the Provinces. To this the excellent service rendered by his Assistant, Mr. M. D. Ratnaparkhe, materially contributed. To this officer I am further indebted for the initiation of office work at Damoh during the rains. Settlement Superintendent Abdul Hak efficiently discharged the duties of junior Assistant Settlement Officer, a post for which no officer was available. He has since the close of the year been promoted to this rank. The Settlement Officer also writes in good terms of the second Settlement Superintendent, Sheocharan Lal.

Only 550 villages remain for assessment in this district, the Settlement of which should be completed by the end of the current year.

Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das, Settlement Officer.
Mr. B. Jagannath, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji, Assistant Settlement Officer.

5. *Wardha.*—The large area of 1,208 square miles including 688 villages was attested and inspected in this district, leaving 1,014 square miles to be dealt with during the current season. For all the villages inspected Rent-rate reports had been sent in by, or shortly after the end of the year. None are returned as assessed, but as a matter of fact most of the assessments were completed by the end of November, and would have been reported for sanction had not delay been caused by the necessity of obtaining the consent of malguzars to the reduction of exorbitant rents on some ordinary tenant holdings.

I regret to say that the Settlement Officer has been much impeded by the large number of discrepancies between the mapped boundaries of adjacent villages which were discovered at his attestation. There were no less than 672 of these discrepancies to be reconciled, entailing not merely a boundary re-survey, but an immense amount of change in the detailed field areas recorded, and in the village totals.

So far as outturn goes the progress made in this district is satisfactory. At my inspection of the field records in January I found much to criticise in the land classing, which had in great part to be re-done. The errors detected by me had been committed by the Assistant Settlement Officers in neglect of clear instructions from the Settlement Officer. I have reason to believe that the soil classing of villages dealt with subsequently to my visit was judiciously effected.

Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das has fully maintained his reputation as a thoroughly conscientious officer ready to sacrifice time and comfort in the interests of his work. But he has not succeeded so well as other Native officers in gaining the loyalty as well as the energy of his subordinate staff, and has been too prone to insist on minor points of discipline. Men who are habitually expected to work over time look for indulgence on occasion of petty shortcomings. Loyal and, on the whole, efficient assistance was rendered by the senior Assistant Mr. B. Jagannath; but I am again unable to record so much of the junior Assistant, Mr. Bahmanji Mancherji.

6. *Nagpur.*—Assessment work in this district has been hampered by arrears of preliminary survey, as it was necessary to start it before the cadastral survey was out of hand. Cadastral operations have now been brought to a close by the field survey of 360 villages measuring 422 square miles, for all of which records were prepared as well as for an area of 345 square miles, surveyed but not recorded, in the preceding year. Maps and records were adequately checked. Survey work was in the immediate charge of Mr. Swiney, who did fairly well in the field, but whose services lost a good deal in value by procrastination in matters of routine.

Mr. R. H. Craddock, Settlement Officer.
Mr. G. C. Swiney, Assistant Settlement Officer
Mr. Muhammad Amin, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Mahadji Naik, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The progress of assessment work has not been so rapid as I expected. An area of 342 square miles was finally assessed; but this merely represents arrears from the previous year. The area attested and inspected was sufficient (901 square miles including 622 villages), but by the end of the year Rent-rate proposals had been submitted for only half the number, and by the end of November were still in arrears for 78 villages. Up to the end of November none of these villages had been assessed. The record and mapping office work is also much behind hand, and I should say that, generally, work in this district is at least three or four months in arrears. As already mentioned the Settlement Officer was to some extent hampered by the progress of the cadastral survey, and he had to contend with the delay caused by his absence on privilege leave during three months of the year. But I certainly expected that on his return he would have made up way more rapidly, and consider that his arrears are chiefly due to his having attached more importance to the elaboration of his reports than to the punctual disposal of practical work. The preliminary tahsil reports and the reports with which each batch of Rent-rate and Assessment proposals are submitted entail upon Settlement Officers a very large amount of writing, which if indulged in beyond necessary limits may swamp executive work altogether. Mr. Craddock's reports have been the most thoughtful and interesting of any submitted. But the time and labour bestowed on them has, in my judgment, often been out of proportion to the practical result to be obtained. It should be added, however, that the labour which Mr. Craddock has spent on his reports is not at the expense of his field work: his enquiries are detailed and sympathetic, and he has succeeded in completely winning the confidence of the people.

Of his two Assistants in assessment work Mr. Craddock writes that Mr. Muhammad Amin disappointed him at the outset, but improved very greatly towards the end of the season and assisted him materially in village inspection. The second Assistant, Mr. Mahadji Naik, continued to work most conscientiously and gave every satisfaction.

Mr. C. R. Cleveland, Setttlement Officer.
Mr. Gajraj Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Kishna Parshad, Assistant Settlement Officer.

7. *Saugor.*—The assessment of this and the next three districts was only taken in hand at the commencement of the year. The officers entrusted with the Settlements were without previous experience: a large portion of their time was occupied in collecting *data* for their preliminary reports, and progress was necessarily slower than in districts where ground had been broken in previous years.

So far as field work goes the Saugor outturn was as large as could be expected, covering 491 villages with an area of 686 square miles. But the subsequent stages of assessment are decidedly behind hand. By the end of the year the Settlement Officer had submitted Rent-rates for only 227 villages, and had two months later made no further progress in this direction. The mapping work in office is also greatly in arrears; but this is due to the large number of boundary discrepancies left unreconciled at the time of the cadastral survey.

It is however to be urged in Mr. Cleveland's favour that his villages lay in three tahsils, and that he had therefore to prepare and submit three preliminary reports before he could settle down to his Rent-rates. He expects to have all the 491 villages inspected last season assessed and out of hand by the end of February next, and if he succeeds in this there will be no risk of any loss of revenue.

Mr. Cleveland has taken great interest in his work, and has gained already very considerable acquaintance with the economic conditions of the district, which if turned to proper account in proper time will enable him to make a satisfactory Settlement.

Mr. Gajraj Singh was Mr. Cleveland's right hand man throughout the year, and as usual worked intelligently and indefatigably. Mr. Kishan Parshad as second Assistant failed to retrieve his loss of reputation in Betul and Chanda, and was transferred back to the line at the end of the year. The good services rendered by the Settlement Superintendent, Sirdar Jowahir Singh, deserve special mention.

Mr. E. A. DeBrett, Settlement Officer.
Mr. Hassan Khan, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Jwala Pershad, Assistant Settlement Officer.

8. *Narsinghpur.*—Work is more advanced here than in any other of the districts newly brought under assessment. An area of 620 square miles containing 468 villages was attested and inspected, and by the end of the year Rent-rate proposals had been received for 441 villages, the final assessment of which was almost out of hand by the end of November, and was delayed in submission mainly in order to complete some rent reductions.

Mr. DeBrett has shown good business talents. I found some errors in his field-work during my tour of inspection, but believe that it has generally been well done though in perhaps rather less detail than elsewhere. His reports have been brief but to the point, and if he has not spent so much time as other officers in enquiries into matters of economic and general interest, his practical work has not suffered in consequence.

Mr. DeBrett acknowledges in warm terms the assistance he obtained from the unremitting labours and the experience of his senior Assistant, Mr. Hassan Khan. The services of the second Assistant, Mr. Jwala Pershad, will gain in value as he gains experience. He was responsible for the soil classing of this district preliminary to assessment, which has stood remarkably well the test of the attestation enquiries.

9. *Hoshangabad.*—Here again there is very satisfactory progress to record for the opening season of operations. Mr. Sly attested and inspected the large area of 1,086 square miles containing 516 villages, and though Rent-rate proposals are in arrears for 147 of the number and no complete assessments have as yet been submitted, the assessments of 369 villages are well in hand, and will very shortly be completed. Here, as in other districts, their submission has been delayed by the necessity of obtaining the consent of the malguzars to the reduction of excessive rents paid on ordinary holdings.

Mr. F. G. Sly, Settlement Officer.
Mr. Kutubuddin, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The large outturn of field-work was gained in spite of the prevalence of cholera during the hot weather in the area under attestation. One of the Assistant Settlement Officers, Mr. Krishna Iyer, was seized, and died while Mr. Sly was endeavouring to administer remedies.

Mr. Sly's energy and sympathy with the people have given him a knowledge of local circumstances which he has turned to excellent account in his reports. He has at the same time dealt with the practical side of assessment with business-like despatch. His office work is complete to date, and progress generally in this district has been very satisfactory.

Of Mr. Kutubuddin, the senior Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Sly writes that he could not wish for a better assistant. The death of the second Assistant (Mr. Krishna Iyer) has been already referred to. The services of the Settlement Superintendent, Mr. Ravi Shankar, have been rewarded by his recent promotion to the rank of Assistant Settlement Officer.

10. *Chhindwara.*—In November 1891 the Settlement of this district was entrusted to Mr. Dori Lal, whose death in the following month deprived the Settlement Department of one of its most efficient Native officers. Mr. Montgomerie did not take charge till late in January and necessarily lost a great part of the field season in organizing his staff. The outturn of attestation and inspection is smaller than that of any other district; but this was to be expected. Rent-rate proposals were submitted within the year for all the villages (262) inspected; but their assessment is still in arrears. Mr. Montgomerie commenced work a full two months later than other officers, and there was necessarily some delay in formulating the results of his preliminary enquiries in regard to prices and soil valuation. He has given earnest attention to the accuracy of his records, and his Rent-rate proposals, though not supported with much writing, showed care and judgment. One of his two assistants, Mr. Rajaram Gangadhar, had gained in the Damoh Settlement experience in attestation work which was of much service. The other assistant, Mr. Bhao Barde, was new to his duties and at the outset made numerous mistakes. But his work is reported to have been careful and laborious.

Mr. C. W. E. Montgomerie, Settlement Officer.
Mr. Rajaram Gangadhar, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Bhao Barde, Assistant Settlement Officer.

11. Owing to the incompleteness of the season's outturn in most districts it is very difficult to calculate the cost rate of assessment per square mile. Taking as the basis of calculation the area inspected during the field season, the district cost rates work out as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Saugor ...	56·6	Hoshangabad ...	26·9
Jubbulpore ...	35·5	Chhindwara ...	45·8
Narsinghpur ...	39·1	Wardha ...	22·1
		Nagpur ...	57·8

The Nagpur rate includes the charge for the cadastral survey of 422 square miles and cannot be properly compared with the others. The large differences between the rates of the other districts are accounted for in great measure by differences in the extent to which the Settlement Officer has disposed of the office work of assessment, as opposed to the field work. Making due

allowance for this the rates for Wardha and Hoshangabad are exceedingly low. The Saugor rate has been raised by the cost of the revision survey of 60 villages; but after deduction on this account it remains distinctly high, and the attention of the Settlement Officer has been called to the need of greater economy.

(II).—THE SURVEY AND RECORDING OF MALGUZARI ESTATES PRELIMINARY TO ASSESSMENT.

12. Cadastral survey preliminary to assessment was in progress in five districts—Mandla, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mandla.—To avoid a considerable loss of revenue this district was summarily re-settled three years ago on the basis of the rough maps and records then existing; but it was decided that its cadastral survey should be taken up as soon as practicable. Work was commenced under Mr. J. R. Scott during the year under report, and maps were prepared for an area of 475 square miles, including 340 villages. The patwari staff consists of only 114 men, and this outturn is very satisfactory for the opening season. Mr. Scott himself did more map checking than any other Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of Settlement Survey, and nearly half the record entries were tested by his Inspectors before acceptance.

In addition to 1,434 malguzari villages, the district contains over 500 plots of cultivated land, a large proportion of which are of large size, are cultivated by resident ryots and indeed differ in no way from malguzari villages, except in the fact that they are Government property. These lands have hitherto been managed in a very summary fashion, but are now to be regularly settled ryotwar, the area available for cultivation and already in cultivation being divided off into demarcated fields on each of which a separate assessment is placed. The survey of these villages has been taken up with that of the malguzari villages and they constitute 99 of the 340 villages surveyed during the year. The formation of culturable numbers and the demarcation of the fields adds very largely indeed to the labour and complexity of survey. The 99 villages include no less than 23,511 marks, and 18,280 fields—or numbers—classed as follows:—

		No.	Area.
—already cultivated	...	8046	20,631
—available for cultivation	...	6538	30,688
—reserved as permanent forest, pasturage, &c.		3696	30,415

During the year proposals were elaborated for the assessment of these 99 villages on the ryotwari system.

Mr. Scott has more than maintained the excellent reputation which he won in the survey of the Nagpur district, and his assessment proposals showed care and judgment which gained for him the commendation of the Chief Commissioner. His cost rate for completed work was a little over Rs. 40, which under the circumstances is decidedly moderate.

Mr. A. Lancaster, Assistant Settlement Officer.

13. *Betul.*—The survey outturn of this district has hitherto been unsatisfactory; but Mr. Lancaster, who took charge in the hot weather of 1891, has succeeded in raising the standard to that of other districts. The area surveyed amounted to 832·91 square miles for 767 of which records were prepared. Maps and records were checked in sufficient detail by Inspectors, but I should have liked to see more testing effected by the Assistant Settlement Officer himself. Mr. Lancaster explains that during six weeks of the field season he was engaged in demarcating the boundaries of certain plots of land excised from the Forest Reserves under the Chief Commissioner's orders. The time given to this work was, I think, excessive.

The cost rate of the season is remarkably low—only just over Rs. 25 per square mile for completed work.

Mr. Lancaster has been very energetic and has shown a good deal of tact in the control of his staff. Previously to his taking charge the Betul patwaris were the most troublesome in the Provinces. But work has since progressed without friction, though its amount has very greatly increased.

Mr. T. H. Dunne, Assistant Settlement Officer.

14. *Chanda.*—The survey of this district is the most difficult of any in the Provinces. The villages for survey lie in groups interspersed with large stretches of Government Forest, and the area to be covered in inspection is very large. Moreover, one tahsil (Sironcha) is practically isolated from the rest of the district by the mass of hills and jungles constituting the Ahiri zamindari. The headquarters of this tahsil is 120 miles from Chanda—two-thirds of which lie in jungle, and from Sironcha the tahsil extends in a long strip down the Godavari for a further distance of 120 miles. The main crop of the district is rice, and the rice fields are sub-divided into plots the extremely small size of which adds very considerably to the difficulty of the measurements.

During the season 455 villages (50 of which lay in the Sironcha tahsil), with an area of 659 square miles were completed in cadastral survey, and for a further area of 67 square miles maps but no records were prepared. Over 6 lakhs of plots were separately surveyed. The Inspectors' check of maps and records was sufficient; but here again more testing, especially of records, should have been effected by the Assistant Settlement Officer. Mr. Dunne has, however, a satisfactory explanation to offer in the loss of time occasioned by his journey of inspection to the most distant taluks of the Sironcha tahsil. In total area the outturn does not exceed very largely that of the preceding year (618 square miles); but the fields were nearly 50 per cent more numerous, and this indicates much greater complexity of survey. In previous years a considerable portion of the area surveyed consisted of large-field villages most of which had been completed before the season under report.

The cost rate is higher than in most other districts, exceeding Rs. 41 per square mile of survey. But it is not excessive considering the exceptional difficulties met with.

Mr. Dunne has been exceedingly active in his inspections, and his tour notes have been of considerable assistance to the District administration. He has in the course of his tours collected information regarding the culturable areas within Government Forest Reserves, which will, I trust enable him to render as valuable assistance in the classification of forest lands in this district as that rendered by him in Hoshangabad, and acknowledged in the recent orders on the classification of the Hoshangabad Forests.

The work done by Settlement Superintendent Lachman Piraji deserves commendation.

Mr. B. Hill, Assistant Settlement Officer.

15. *Bhandara.*—Mr. Hill took charge of the Settlement survey from Mr. Muhammad Amin at the commencement of the year under report. In general circumstances this district resembles Chanda, though it is not of such unmanageable extent. Considering survey and record work together, the outturn approximates closely to that of Chanda; but there were 18 more patwaris on the staff, and hence the "figure of efficiency" is rather lower.

The number of rice plots surveyed has not been returned, so that no comparison of the two districts can be made in this respect.

Maps and records were checked more thoroughly here than in any other district, and the Assistant Settlement Officer himself would have done much more had not ill health obliged him to close his tour early in the season. As it is the amount of testing effected by him falls very short of that shown by Mr. Scott in Mandla.

The cost rate is considerably below that in Chanda,—being less than Rs. 35 per square mile surveyed.

Work was increased by the necessity of revising the soil classing of all villages surveyed in previous seasons, and there were a large number of boundary discrepancies for reconciliation which were left in arrears by Mr. Hill's predecessor.

The results of the season's work are satisfactory. Mr. Hill has shown care and intelligence particularly in the stress he has laid on the instruction of his subordinates, adding in this way greatly to the effectiveness of his inspections. He has not shrunk from exposing any shortcomings detected by him in the work of his predecessor.

16. *Balaghat.*—Here again there is satisfactory progress to report. The working staff of patwaris comprised on an average only 80 men who surveyed the large area of 435 square miles, including 189 villages and over 4 lakhs of plots. Record work is in arrears owing to the postponement by the Assistant Settlement Officer of khasra writing for a number of ryotwari (Government) villages, until his staff had received special instruction. The northern part of this district (which was formerly included in Mandla) contains a large number of villages to be settled on the ryotwari system; but work is here not so far advanced as in Mandla, and the demarcation of outside boundaries is still incomplete. The Settlement Superintendent, Khando Malhar, did good work during the year by demarcating the boundaries of 266 of these villages.

Mr. G. E. Parker, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The maps were thoroughly checked, but the proportion of khasra entries tested by Inspectors was not so large as it should have been, and the Assistant Settlement Officer failed to test a sufficient number himself.

The cost rate for survey is close upon that of the adjacent district of Bhandara.

Mr. Parker has not always shown the intelligence expected of him, or appreciated the occasions when he should have acted on his own responsibility. But his outturn is a good one, and if he has depended a good deal on his subordinates he has at all events succeeded in getting much useful work from them.

17. Mention should be made here of minor operations which were required to complete the cadastral survey of the Seoni, Nimar and Raipur districts.

The area remaining for survey in Seoni was only 87 square miles, but there was added to it the revision of the soil classing of 852 villages. Work was brought to a successful completion by Settlement Superintendent Narain Rao.

The unsurveyed area in Nimar was still smaller; but here also there was revision of soil classing to be effected in a large number of villages (513), and elaborate enquiries to be made into the past history of tenants holding under malik makbuzas who claimed occupancy rights. Mr. Parmanand, Assistant Settlement Officer, wound up operations to my complete satisfaction in addition to his principal work of ryotwari Settlement, which will be separately referred to further on.

The cost of the complete cadastral survey of Seoni is Rs. 30-7-0, and that of Nimar Rs. 34-3-11 per square mile. Each of these should be raised by about Rs. 20 to cover the cost of the preliminary traverse which has been borne by the Government of India.

The cadastral survey in the Raipur district of the 2,100 square miles summarily settled in anticipation of survey during the years 1884 to 1887 was almost completed by the close of the previous year, but it remained to classify the lands of 354 villages and wind up arrears of office work, which have added Rs. 6,047-8-5 to the total expenditure. The cost rate per square mile for complete cadastral survey (exclusive of traverse) is just under Rs. 34.

III.—The Survey and recording of zamindari estates.

18. There are zamindari estates in the eight* marginally named districts. In Balaghat and Bhandara zamindari villages have since the time of last Settlement been treated on the same footing as malguzari villages, so far as maps and records are concerned, and are now being re-surveyed along with malguzari villages. No field survey has as yet been made in the zamindaris of Hoshangabad and Chhindwara, nor have patwaris been appointed. A patwari staff has recently been introduced into the Chanda zamindaris, and it is proposed to take steps shortly to commence their survey. In the zamindari estates of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur patwaris were appointed at the recently completed Settlement, and the survey of open and well established villages has been taken up. For the remaining villages (which are mostly very small and jungle places), annual rent-rolls will be prepared on the basis of less elaborate measurements. Special zamindari survey operations were in progress during the year in these three districts, each patwari surveying his own villages. It was desirable that a Survey Officer should have been posted to supervise work in the three districts, but no officer could be spared for the purpose and the survey was carried on under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner assisted by the District Superintendent of Land Records, and a small special staff for control and inspection.

* Hoshangabad. Chhindwara. Chanda. Bhandara. | Balaghat. Raipur. Bilaspur. Sambalpur.

19. It having been understood that the Government of India would be unable to spare a professional Survey Party for the traversing of zamindari villages in these districts arrangements were made for traversing by local agency on the system alluded to in my last year's report (paragraph 40). The system has proved very successful. All field books were sent for computation to my office at Nagpur, so that collusion was impossible: and though a large proportion of the work at the outset was rejected, the traversers improved with practice and gave a satisfactory outturn of passed work. The area of passed circuits run in each district, and the cost rate (including a share of the computing office charges), are as follows :—

District.	Area traversed correctly and plotted.	Cost rate per square mile.
	Square miles.	Rs.
Raipur	124	10·8
Bilaspur	189	12·7
Sambalpur	141	11·7

It has now been decided that Revenue Survey Party No. 9 can be spared to take up the traverse survey of these estates, and traversing by local agency has been stopped.

20. In the Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts, the field survey made its first start during the year, and owing to unavoidable delay in the receipt of traverse plots and to the inexperience of the patwaris, the areas completed were small—71 square miles in the former and 78 square miles in the latter district. But the "figure of efficiency" for the patwaris working is higher than I expected, and a good foundation has been laid for the current season's work. In Raipur work had been started during the previous year, and the outturn is much larger —278 square miles of field survey with a very high figure of efficiency, as the average number of patwaris working was only 43. The result is very creditable to Mr. Gajraj Singh, the Superintendent of Land Records, and his staff.

The cost rates in Bilaspur and Sambalpur were naturally very high, as the outturn was so low; but in Raipur the rate was only just over Rs. 20 a square mile, or ½ an anna an acre *including the traverse.*

IV.—Ryotwari Settlement.

21. The most important of the areas under ryotwari survey is the Charwa pargana of the Hoshangabad district the Settlement of which is referred to in my two last reports. During the year 13 new villages were surveyed and assessed, and good progress has been made in the allotment of culturable numbers. Out of 1,721 numbers available for allotment 488 were taken up at a revenue assessment of Rs. 8,508-2-0.

I regret to say that the grant of six villages to North-Western Provinces capitalists for colonization with immigrants from those Provinces has so far proved a complete failure. There is much more to be hoped for from direct recruiting. During the year one of the Charwa patels who came some years ago from the Mainpuri district was sent to his home to recruit, and brought down five families who have settled down and promise to form a nucleus for further immigration. The Settlement Officer has lately had an offer from a man to bring down 200 families on the special ryoti concessions sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

126 numbers with a revenue of Rs. 2,371 were relinquished, but mostly by men who had taken possession as Forest squatters before the regular Settlement. 97 of these numbers were taken up by others.

The ryotwari Land Revenue demand rose during the year to Rs. 62,684, of which Rs. 58,387 were collected *plus* Rs. 2,483 on the previous year's arrear account. There was on the 30th September an outstanding balance of about Rs. 4,500, which is not large considering the very unfortunate character of the two preceding seasons. And the Settlement Officer reports that a considerable portion of this was wilfully withheld at the instigation of neighbouring malguzars who have throughout opposed the Settlement, as it withdrew from them all chance of obtaining large grants of land on Clearance Lease terms.

22. Ryotwari Settlement operations in the adjacent district of Nimar—commenced during the previous year—were successfully conducted by Mr. Parmanand, Assistant Settlement Officer, in spite of unusual difficulties.

The Singaji waste land block referred to in last year's report was completed and finally assessed, 21 villages having been formed with a total area of 47·37 square miles. The assessments were not sanctioned till six months of the year had passed, but 448 numbers were allotted, with a revenue of Rs. 8,257, out of 752 numbers available for settlers. A second block was taken up in the extensive waste tract constituting the formerly well cultivated pargana of Manjrod near the town of Burhanpur. Here 18 villages were formed with an area of 47·61 square miles including 761 numbers available for allotment. The assessments were sanctioned late in the year, and only 56 numbers were allotted before its close. But there is reason to believe that the land will be rapidly taken up. Operations have now been closed; but 18 villages have been traversed in advance, so that work can be easily resumed when the present demand for land is satisfied.

The extreme unhealthiness of the Manjrod country and the scarcity of labour made survey exceptionally difficult, and Mr. Parmanand deserves much credit. I must also acknowledge the valuable assistance given by the Tahsildar of Burhanpur, Mr. Bhagwant Rai.

23. The Settlement of ryotwari villages in the Mandla and Balaghat districts is progressing *pari passu* with the survey of malguzari villages, and has been already touched upon. The transfer from the Forest Reserves was sanctioned of 43 cultivated or culturable plots in the Damoh and 62 plots in the Seoni district, and a beginning was made in transferring such plots in the Betul district. A very important measure of the year was the determination of the areas in the Hoshangabad Forest Reserves to be classed as fit for eventual excision and ryotwari Settlement.

GENERAL.

24. Revenue Survey Party No. 9 under Mr. G. H. Cooke, proceeded with the traverse survey of zamindari villages in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts and completed the traverse of the Mandla district. The total area traversed was 4,256 square miles, the cost rate being Rs 18.

25. The outturn of the year's work (apart from ryotwari Settlement) amounts to 6,062 square miles attested and partially assessed and 4,169 square miles of field survey. The cadastral survey of the Provinces is now drawing rapidly to completion, and at the close of the current year there will be little left, outside the Mandla district, except the gradual survey of zamindari estates. According to the five years contract which expired on the 31st March 1892, the Settlement Department engaged to survey * 31,800 square miles and to assess about 20,500 square miles at a total outlay of Rs. 24,80,000. The expenditure has amounted to Rs. 22,90,000, while the work done is 38,300 square miles of survey and about 17,300 square miles of assessment. The outturn of survey exceeds the estimate by 6,500 square miles. The progress of assessment has been rather slower than was anticipated; but the deficiency of 3,200 square miles is principally due to delay in the Jubbulpore district, resulting from two changes of Settlement Officers. The increment to the Government revenue, gained by re-assessment during the period of the contract, has been very materially larger than was anticipated. And there has been a saving of nearly 2 lakhs rupees on the estimated expenditure.

I may add that the area of 38,300 square miles surveyed within the five years includes no less than 14⅓ millions separately plotted fields, there being on the average one field to every 1·7 acre.

26. During the year I was allowed the services of an Assistant for four months only. Mr. H. A. Crump who was deputed to assist me, inspected field work in the Sambalpur, Bilaspur, Raipur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Seoni and Betul districts, and rendered me valuable help, especially in devising a system for the summary annual measurement of fields in unsurveyed zamindari villages. My tour of cold weather inspection took me through the Chanda, Wardha, Nagpur, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore districts, and during the rains I inspected Settlement or Survey offices at the head-quarters of 13 out of the 18 districts. Mr. Sly, the Settlement Officer of Hoshangabad, helped me by inspecting the Survey office at Betul.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. FULLER,

Commr. of Settls. and Agriculture.

* Exclusive of cadastral survey to be executed by professional agency.

INDEX.

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STATEMENT I.

Details of establishment employed on regular Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.	Control.		Supervision.					Patwaris.	Office.		Remarks.
	Settlement Officer	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendent.	District Revenue Inspector.	Inspectors, (permanent).	Inspectors, (temporary).			Clerks.	Servants.	
						12 months.	8 months.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor ...	1	2	1	1	7	14	4	...	12	10	
Damoh ...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	1	...	
Jubbulpore ...	1	1	2	1	8	12	5	...	8	13	
Mandla ...	...	1	1	1	4	8	3	114	4	4	
Seoni ...	...	...	1	1	4	5	9	27	2	1	
Narsinghpur ...	1	2	1	1	6	9	...	...	9	9	
Hoshangabad ...	1	2	1	1	7	10	2	...	8	10	Exclusive of Charwa Ryotwari Staff.
Nimar ...	...	1	...	1	2	7	...	35	4	4	
Betul ...	...	1	...	1	5	10	3	174	5	4	
Chhindwara ...	1	2	...	1	4	7	1	...	10	9	
Wardha ...	1	2	1	1	7	9	5	...	10	9	
Nagpur ...	1	3	1	1	8	14	13	164	10	14	
Chanda ...	...	1	1	1	6	8	7	157	4	4	
Bhandara ...	...	1	1	1	6	7	12	185	4	6	
Balaghat ...	...	1	1	1	4	6	1	95	4	4	
Raipur (Zamindari) ...	...	...	...	1	4	4	3	89	1	...	
Bilaspur do. ...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	44	1	...	
Sambalpur do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	86	1	...	

STATEMENT II.

Progress made in Settlement field survey during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.	Area.			Number of fields surveyed.	Average size of each field.	Average number of patwaris who ought to have been working on 15th December, February and April.	Figure of efficiency (*a*).	Number of villages for which maps prepared.	Details of check.				Remarks.
	Total in district to be surveyed.	Surveyed in previous years.	Surveyed during year under report.						Number of fields checked by circle Inspector's check lines.	Percentage on total number of fields surveyed.	Length of check lines run by		
											Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Superintendents, District Revenue Inspectors and Tahsil Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Acres.						Chains.	Chains.	
Mandla .. Malguzari ...	2,150		345										
Mandla .. Ryotwari ...	800	...	130	1,01,014	3·01	99	6·32	340	20,489	20	5,344	23,205	
Mandla .. Total ...	2,950		475										
Seoni ...	2,364	2,277	87	1,04,645	0·53	19	6·68	62	6,132	6	...	685	
Nimar ...	1,472	1,457	15	860	11·07	11	7·81	54	748	86·39	687	1,293	
Betul ...	2,603	1,079	832	60,857	8·75	128	6·50	338	29,029	47	3,788	22,813	
Nagpur ...	3,327	2,905	422	66,723	4·05	106	5·78	360	22,054	33	4,420	14,381	
Chanda ...	2,668	(*b*) 1,11[illegible]	727	6,39,373 (*d*)	0·73	157	6·02	455	66,389	10	3,176	27,049	(*b*) Exclusive of 45 square miles reported in excess in the previous year.
Bhandara ...	(*c*) 3,013	1,171	749	1,26,681	3·78	175	5·5	356	82,746	65	4,323	31,326	(*c*) As recalculated.
Balaghat ...	1,729	762	435	4,15,940	0·67	80	6·81	189	55,661	13	3,954	18,855	(*d*) Exclusive of rice plots surveyed within field limits.
Raipur-zamindari ...	(*e*) 1,200	397	278	2,22,414	0·71	43	8·62	170	19,695	9	...	3,988	(*e*) Approximate only.
Bilaspur do. ...	(*e*) 1,300	...	71	1,31,124	0·34	19	5·00	71	14,610	11	..	4,998	
Sambalpur do. ...	(*e*) 1,300	...	78	2,16,474	0·22	21	4·61	59	17,361	8	...	3,294	

NOTE.—(*a*) Obtained by dividing the area surveyed *plus* one-third of the area recorded by the figure given in column 7.

STATEMENT III.

Progress made in the preparation of revised Land Records during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.	Area.			Number of khasra entries written.	Number of khasra entries per acre.	Number of fields for which khasra written.	Number of villages for which khasra written.	Detail of check.				Remarks.
	Total in district for which khasra to be written.	For which khasra was written previously.	For which khasra written within year.					Number of entries tested by Circle Inspectors	Percentage on total number of entries.	Number of entries checked by		
										Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Superintendents, District Revenue Inspectors and Tahsil Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.									
Mandla ... Malguzari ..	2,150		324									
Mandla ... Ryotwari ..	800	...	130	89,459	3·25	97,860	338	43,854	49·02	848	13,312	
Mandla ... Total ...	2,950		454									
Seoni	2,364	2,243	121	17,953	0·23	1,18,707	68	8,972	50	...	225	
Nimar	1,472	1,259	213	20,388	0·14	20,388	54	9,353	45	2,323	2,928	
Betul	2,603	805	767	87,736	0·19	87,736	338	38,732	44	552	13,356	
Nagpur	3,327	2,754	573	54,980	0·15	54,980	360	23,335	43	427	6,327	
Chanda	2,668	1,037	659	85,478	0·20	5,25,629	455	39,672	46	432	14,888	
Bhandara	3,013	1,014	636	1,01,345	0·25	1,01,345	356	59,103	58	611	14,056	
Balaghat	1,729	733	330	94,110	0·45	3,55,520	189	32,674	35	302	7,387	
Raipur—zamindari ...	?	274	268	1,67,148	1·02	2,02,014	170	45,715	27	. .	18,357	
Bilaspur do.	?	...	67	43,928	0·95	1,31,124	71	15,624	36	...	4,249	
Sambalpur do.	?	...	64	23,391	0·57	1,86,779	59	7,164	25	...	945	

STATEMENT IV.

Progress made in the disposal of Settlement Survey Office Work during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.		Inking.	Map copying.	Area calculation.	Area passing by Sett'lement Officer.	Area entry in khasras and jamabandis.	Totalling khasras and jamabandis.	Preparation of nilan khasras, jinswara and jumabandi abstracts.	Copying.	Binding.	Remarks.
		Sheets.	Sheets.	Numbers.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mandla	Total to be disposed of	564	564	59,459	338	338	338	338	338	338	
	Disposed of during year	564	564	59,459	338	338	338	338	338	338	
	Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Seoni	Total to be disposed of	144	160	20,012	74	74	74	74	74	118	
	Disposed of during year	144	160	20,012	74	74	74	74	74	118	
	Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Nimar	Total to be disposed of	220	220	20,388	54	54	54	54	54	54	
	Disposed of during year	220	220	20,388	54	54	54	54	54	54	
	Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Betul	Total to be disposed of	987	987	87,736	338	338	338	338	338	676	
	Disposed of during year	987	987	87,736	338	338	338	338	338	...	
	Balance	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	
Nagpur	Total to be disposed of	651	651	54,980	511	511	511	511	511	511	
	Disposed of during year	651	651	54,980	511	511	511	511	511	470	
	Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	

Chanda ...	Total to be disposed of ...	817	1,124	86,514	456	477	480	480	478	720
	Disposed of during year ...	817	1,124	86,514	456	477	480	480	478	720
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	Total to be disposed of ...	751	751	1,01,345	356	356	356	356	356	497
	Disposed of during year ...	751	751	1,01,345	356	356	356	356	356	270
	Balance ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	227
Balaghat ...	Total to be disposed of ...	375	375	94,110	189	189	189	189	189	189
	Disposed of during year ...	375	275	94,110	189	187	187	187	169	50
	Balance ...	...	100	...	...	2	2	2	20	139
Raipur zamindari	Total to be disposed of ...	306	476	1,37,148	170	182	182	182	302	323
	Disposed of during year ...	306	476	1,37,148	170	182	182	182	302	323
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur do....	Total to be disposed of ...	117	117	43,928	71	71	71	71	71	71
	Disposed of during year ...	114	114	43,000	67	67	67	67	67	67
	Balance ..	3	3	928	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sambalpur do....	Total to be disposed of ..	92	92	23,391	59	59	59	59	59	59
	Disposed of during year ..	92	12	23,391	32	32	32	32	59	32
	Balance ..	...	80	...	27	27	27	27	...	27

STATEMENT V.

Progress made in the disposal of Assessment Office work during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.	Total number of villages inspected during season	Number of villages for which							Remarks.
		Record completed.	Record fairedand passed.	Record copied for patwaris.	Map sheet amended.	First trace made.	Second trace made.	Ryotwari abstracts prepared.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saugor	491	609	376	450	488	192	159	491	
Jubbulpore	667	667	552	617	667	667	...	667	
Narsinghpur	457	476	140	12	362	211	100	444	
Hoshangabad	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	516	
Chhindwara	262	262	7	...	101	5	...	262	
Wardha	688	688	688	688	688	688	688	688	
Nagpur	622	622	580	260	19	...	...	622	Up to October 31st, 1892.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Progress made in the regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.		In previous years.						During year under report.							Balance.			Remarks.
		Total to be assessed.	Finally assessed.	Enhancement in Land Revenue.	Percentage of enhancement on previous demand.	Number of ryots holdings dealt with.	Percentage by which rents enhanced.	Inspected.	Rent rates submitted.	Finally assessed.	Enhancement in Land Revenue.	Percentage of enhancement on previous demand.	Number of ryots holdings dealt with.	Percentage by which rents enhanced	For inspection.	For Rent rates.	For final assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs.							Rs.							
Saugor ...	Area in square miles ...	3,186	...	...	..	..	...	683	537	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,849	3,186	
	Number of villages ...	2,078	...	...	...	...	...	491	227	.					1,587	1,851	2,078	
Jubbulpore ...	Area in square miles...	3,586	1,161	1,99,536	54	42,432	4	1,072	1,136	665	1,22,715	95	33,951	5	1,000	1,000	1,760	
	Number of villages ..	2,534	953					607	757	615					550	550	966	
Narsinghpur ...	Area in square miles ...	1,673	..	...	...	.	...	620	591	..	...	...	...	...	1,053	1,082	1,673	
	Number of villages ..	1,087	...	...	...	...	...	468	441	...					619	646	1,087	
Hoshangabad ...	Area in square miles..	2,777	...	..	..	...	...	1,026	776	..	...	...	...	...	1,001	2,001	2,777	
	Number of villages ...	1,454	..	..	..	...	..	516	569	...					958	1,085	1,454	
Chhindwara ...	Area in square miles..	2,246	..	...	...	..	...	490	450	...	...	...	...	...	1,757	1,757	2,246	
	Number of villages ..	1,340	...	..	..	...	...	262	232	...					1,078	1,078	1,340	
Wardha ...	Area in square miles...	2,222	...	...	...	...	..	1,208	1,208	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	1,014	2,222	
	Number of villages ...	1,382	...	..	...	...	...	653	653	...					694	694	1,382	
Nagpur ...	Area in square miles...	3,327	...	...	...	...	...	691	681	312	27,771	22	5,451	14	2,084	2,316	2,985	Up to October 31st, 1892.
	Number of villages ...	2,205	...	...	...	...	...	622	606	210					1,313	1,529	1,965	

STATEMENT

Expenditure on regular Settlement operations

District.	Establishment.						Travelling
	Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendents and Inspectors paid from Settlement Funds.	Patwaris (if any) paid from Settlement Funds.	Clerks.	Servants.	Total.	Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor	13,778 4 5	7,030 7 10	.....	2,693 14 7	610 11 11	24,113 6 9	2,267 12 0
Damoh	1,400 0 0	2,399 4 11	.....	589 8 8	82 0 0	4,470 13 7	.....
Jubbulpore	15,600 0 0	7,504 10 5	.....	3,375 0 0	913 6 3	27,393 0 8	1,507 2 0
Mandla	4,000 0 0	3,383 6 5	90 4 10	831 13 1	259 13 4	8,600 5 8	504 8 0
Seoni	450 0 0	3,657 15 6	.....	679 0 6	94 12 9	4,881 12 9	.....
Narsinghpur	12,033 13 3	3,780 7 9	.....	1,756 7 2	538 2 6	18,163 14 5	1,552 12 0
Hoshangabad	11,375 15 6	4,372 11 5	.....	2,311 8 4	587 14 2	18,648 1 5	2,144 4 1
Nimar	2,076 10 8	2,270 12 3	.....	1,180 3 10	254 13 11	5,782 8 8	528 8 0
Betul	2,525 0 0	3,277 14 0	.....	1,177 14 1	263 4 0	7,244 0 1	624 4 0
Chhindwara	12,854 12 11	2,651 2 2	.....	1,583 13 5	511 15 0	17,601 11 6	1,715 4 0
Wardha	12,250 0 0	4,035 4 0	.....	2,103 3 1	627 11 6	19,036 2 7	2,057 0 0
Nagpur	23,080 3 9	7,236 10 11	.....	2,893 10 6	930 12 8	34,116 5 10	2,148 4 0
Chanda	5,043 8 9	4,438 6 5	.....	1,047 8 0	258 12 0	10,788 3 8	681 2 0
Bhandara	4,700 0 0	4,540 1 5	.....	1,030 7 2	407 13 10	10,678 6 5	318 0 0
Balaghat	3,125 0 0	2,774 11 0	.....	1,181 2 1	256	7,337 10 0	329 12 0
Raipur Zamindari	.....	2,387 1 0	.....	.....	.....	2,387 1 0	.....
Bilaspur do.	.....	2,285 3 4	.....	40 0 0	.....	2,325 3 4	.....
Sambalpur do.	.....	1,144 106	.....	.....	.....	1,144 10 6	.....

(*a*). Exclusive of Rs. 3,453-10-10 spent on the management of the ryotwari area in pargana Charwa.
(*b*). " Rs. 3,382-14-2 expended on special ryotwari Settlement.

VII.

during the year ending 30th September 1892.

allowance.		Contingencies.					Grand Total Settlement expenditure.	Expenditure exclusive of the preceding defrayed from Provincial Land Revenue or Patwari Fund.	
Subordinates.	Total.	Pay of chainmen.	Rewards.	Instruments and Stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Salaries of Inspectors.	Salaries of Patwaris.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
647 2 9	2,914 14 9	2,410 3 3	815 15 1	1,069 2 8	7,525 5 9	11,820 10 9	38,849 0 3	3,947 11 5	.....
211 2 0	211 2 0	312 13 3	10 0 0	43 5 9	402 6 5	768 9 5	5,239 7 0	1,632 2 8	.....
582 0 0	2,359 2 0	1,012 8 1	.....	363 15 3	6,928 2 10	8,309 10 2	38,091 12 10	4,614 14 0	.....
205 12 0	710 4 0	4,306 5 8	1,772 0 0	1,114 8 9	2,560 3 9	9,753 2 2	19,064 5 10	2,556 6 5	9,745 0 11
139 10 0	139 10 0	1,242 14 3	400 0 0	711 13 6	884 2 1	3,238 13 10	8,260 4 7	2,610 1 2	3,240 0 0
389 15 3	1,942 11 3	626 8 1	.....	495 10 6	3,025 3 0	4,147 5 7	24,253 15 6	3,055 7 10	.....
455 10 6	2,599 11 0	572 8 4	247 15 1	246 5 11	5,904 15 1	6,971 12 5	(a) 28,219 8 10	4,023 10 8	.....
291 9 3	820 1 3	958 10 3	30 10 4	381 7 0	1,765 6 10	2,845 2 5	(b) 9,347 12 4	1,303 0 0	4,384 0 9
74 9 0	698 13 0	4,138 15 11	3,810 3 3	2,874 6 10	3,581 0 11	13,404 10 11	21,347 8 0	2,933 11 9	8,850 0 0
180 2 0	1,895 6 0	529 3 8	.....	392 14 5	1,997 4 0	2,919 6 1	22,416 7 7	2,965 0 0	.....
820 11 6	2,387 11 6	655 12 8	114 8 0	493 15 7	4,038 12 9	5,303 1 0	26,726 15 1	3,951 9 3	.....
263 3 6	2,411 7 6	5,887 13 8	1,108 12 5	634 6 6	7,977 12 8	15,608 13 3	52,166 10 7	3,684 14 6	29,911 3 5
302 8 0	983 10 0	9,146 3 10	2,916 14 6	1,457 1 2	5,143 11 11	18,663 15 5	30,435 13 1	3,637 0 1	17,003 12 2
277 7 0	595 7 0	8,160 4 8	3,478 15 5	1,742 6 11	1,039 6 5	14,436 1 5	25,679 13 10	2,095 9 5	14,997 7 3
129 10 6	459 6 6	2,869 3 11	1,484 15 4	693 9 9	2,678 5 0	7,746 0 0	15,513 0 6	2,199 7 9	10,063 4 4
91 15 0	91 15 0	1,932 13 0	.....	290 0 0	1,131 2 5	3,353 15 11	5,833 0 5	1,245 3 9	7,826 5 3
134 9 0	134 9 0	1,678 11 4	92 13 0	1,478 14 0	965 10 2	4,216 0 6	6,675 12 10	955 0 0	3,220 15 2
Total	.....	1,371 5 9	100 0 0	624 6 10	674 5 4	2,770 1 11	3,914 13 5	1,093 3 9	7,464 2 7

STATEMENT VIII.

Incidence of Expenditure on regular Settlement operations during the year ending 30th September 1892.

District.	During year.			From commencement of Settlement.				Remarks.
	Total expenditure.	Incidence per square mile of area		Total expenditure.	Incidence per square mile of area			
		Surveyed.	Surveyed and recorded.		Surveyed.	Surveyed and recorded.	Surveyed, recorded and assessed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Saugor ..	38,849 0 3	...	...	1,55,363 5 8	48 12 2	48 12 2	...	
Damoh ...	5,239 7 0	...	...	1,23,632 3 11	62 7 7	62 7 7	62 7 7	
Jubbulpore ...	38,091 12 10	...	...	2,28,989 10 9	63 13 5	63 13 5	...	
Mandla ...	(a)18,283 0 1	36 6 2	40 4 4	18,283 0 1	38 7 10	40 4 4	...	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 781-5-9 spent on ordinary annual assessments of Forest villages.
Seoni ...	8,260 4 7	94 15 2	68 4 3	71,994 8 11	30 7 3	30 7 3	...	
Narsinghpur ..	24,253 15 6	...	...	1,03,998 11 8	62 2 7	62 2 7	...	
Hoshangabad ..	28,219 8 10	...	...	1,13,019 0 2	40 11 2	40 11 2	...	
Nimar ...	9,447 12 4	...	44 4 0	51,294 2 10	34 13 6	34 13 6	...	
Betul ...	21,347 8 0	19 12 7	25 10 6	70,145 11 11	28 13 8	35 11 3	...	
Chhindwara ...	22,416 7 7	...	...	93,161 11 6	41 7 7	41 7 7	...	
Wardha ..	26,726 15 1	...	...	82,908 13 0	37 5 5	37 5 5	...	
Nagpur ...	52,166 10 7	123 9 10	91 0 8	1,53,885 8 2	46 4 1	46 4 1	...	
Chanda ...	30,435 13 1	41 13 10	46 2 11	60,320 9 7	32 12 9	35 11 1	...	
Bhandara ...	25,679 13 10	34 4 7	40 6 1	61,110 5 5	31 13 6	37 0 11	...	
Balaghat ...	15 543 0 6	35 11 8	47 1 7	43,110 8 8	36 0 3	40 8 10	...	
Raipur—zamindari ...	5,833 0 5	20 15 8	21 12 2	17,314 3 9	29 9 6	31 15 1	...	
Bilaspur do. ...	6,675 12 10	94 0 5	99 10 1	6,675 12 10	94 0 5	99 10 1	...	
Sambalpur do. ...	3,914 12 5	50 3 0	61 7 11	3,914 12 5	50 3 0	61 7 11	...	

ANNEXURE B.

No. $\frac{279}{3}$

Subject.
Administration Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, 1892-93.

From

J. B. FULLER, Esq., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

To

The SECRETARY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Revenue Department,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 6th February 1893.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the usual Annual Report on the working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending the 30th September 1892.

I. Organization and maintenance of village records.

Changes in Patwari staff.

2. Proposals have been submitted and sanctioned for the revision of the patwari cess paid in the Damoh and Jubbulpore districts. In each district ryots will contribute at the rate of 3 pies per rupee of rental. The cess paid by malguzars will be at the rate of 4½ per cent. on the revenue in Damoh, and of 5 per cent. in Jubbulpore—both rates being substantially lower than those now in force. No extensive changes will be made in the patwaris' circles as they are generally of quite manageable size; but provision has been made for increasing the staff by six circles in Damoh and two in Jubbulpore. Three new circles were formed in the Bhandara district in order to complete the zamindari staff. In the Nimar district, where patwaris are too numerous, four circles were absorbed during the year.

The work of the patwaris in zamindari estates of the Chanda district has for some time lain in abeyance pending the receipt of orders from the Government of India on an appeal preferred by the zamindars against the new Settlement. But the patwaris have now taken up their duties, a special Inspector having been deputed to supervise them. The only proprietary areas in the Provinces which now remain unprovided with any staff for the maintenance of village records are the zamindari estates in the Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts.

Work of zamindari patwaris.

3. The *zamindari* patwaris of the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts were mostly engaged on village survey work, the results of which have been separately reported upon. But they also prepared rough rent rolls for all unsurveyed villages in their circles, estimating areas by the amount of seed sown. Similar rent rolls were prepared for all villages in the Chanda zamindaris. I have however, been dissatisfied with the results of working by seed estimation (or "bijesar"), and a procedure has now been elaborated and prescribed under which holdings will be roughly measured on the base line and offset system, and areas calculated from the measurements. This will I trust give results which are worth the trouble taken, and will be an efficient substitute for a regular survey in villages which are in too primitive a stage to be worth mapping.

Work of malguzari patwaris.

4. In considering the work done by the *malguzari* patwaris (with which are classed the zamindari patwaris of the Balaghat and Bhandara districts), it is necessary to group them according as their districts are—

(*A*) still under cadastral survey;
(*B*) with cadastral survey completed but under assessment;
(*C*) with cadastral survey completed and under the ordinary rules.

Class A includes the districts of Mandla, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat. In them the patwaris are mostly still employed on the resurvey of their circles and their work has been reviewed in the Settlement progress report for the year. The ordinary Land Record work is necessarily in abeyance, though as soon as each patwari completes the survey of his circle he is made to take up his duties under the rules.

Class B includes the districts of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Wardha and Nagpur. In each of them a portion of the patwari staff was employed in special enquiries preliminary to assessment. These enquiries result in the preparation for each patwari's circle of carefully verified village papers in the usual forms, so that the special work involves no interruption in the chain of Land Records. And in areas which had been previously assessed or which had not yet come under assessment, the patwaris were left entirely to their ordinary duties, working, however, under the control of the Settlement Officer.

Class C includes the districts of Damoh, Seoni, Nimar, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, in all of which survey was practically, if not wholly, completed, and the patwaris had returned to their ordinary work under the Deputy Commissioner's control.

Patwari's residence.

5. In the important matter of compelling patwaris to reside within their circles not much can be expected in districts of Class A, as the patwaris have to spend the greater of the year away from their homes either in the survey of their villages or in the Survey office. But save in the case of Bhandara the Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of the survey have submitted Residence registers in proper form, and instructions have been given which will ensure that the case of each non-resident is taken up as soon as he completes his survey work. In all five districts non-residence is at present very common.

In class B districts it is also difficult to give full effect to the rules, as the patwaris of the area under assessment each year have to spend most of the twelve months away from their homes. But residence can of course be enforced in the case of all patwaris in tracts the reassessment of which has been completed. The returns show good progress in the Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Chhindwara districts. In the three first named the number of non-residents is now inconsiderable. Indeed all the Narsinghpur patwaris are shown as conforming to rule. But matters are very different in Wardha and Nagpur, where non-residence is very common. The matter has received inadequate attention at the hands of the Settlement Officer of Nagpur. The Settlement Officer of Wardha has not yet sent up a Residence register though it was called for more than eighteen months ago.

In districts of class C there is no excuse for the non-enforcement of the rules. Very good progress is shown in Seoni, and fair progress in Damoh and Nimar. Of the three Chhattisgarh districts, Bilaspur shows best with only 6 per cent non-resident, and Sambalpur worst with 24 per cent non-resident. I have not yet received a Residence register from Bilaspur, where it seems that my letter has been mislaid. But if the returns are to be trusted the state of affairs in both Raipur and Bilaspur is distinctly satisfactory. In both districts the

patwari staff is of new creation, and I did not anticipate that the men would settle down in their circles so rapidly.

Preparation of annual village papers.

6. Turning now to the punctuality with which the annual village papers were filed, districts of classes A and B may be left out of account altogether, though I take care that in the second group the punctual filing of papers in tracts not under assessment receives proper attention.

Of the six districts in class C, Nimar shows best. In Damoh and Seoni the milan khasras were filed in time; but there was much delay with the crop statistics and jamabandis. In the Chhattisgarh division fair punctuality was attained in Raipur, though I have ascertained that in one part of the district it was gained by summoning the patwaris to the tahsil in contravention of rule. But owing to certain arrears of survey work many patwaris in this district could not take up their ordinary duties till late in the year, and there was some excuse for delay. There was unsatisfactory delay in Bilaspur and Sambalpur where a large proportion of the jamabandis were unfiled over a month after date. In no district of class C, however, were jamabandis outstanding at the close of the year.

It should be mentioned here that I receive during the field season monthly returns showing the progress of work in each Inspector's circle, which have been of great use in establishing a standard and in bringing delay or incompetence to timely notice. The Chief Commissioner has approved of the inclusion of these returns amongst those which the Inspectors are bound to submit under rule.

Check of village papers.

7. In considering the extent to which the village papers were tested, districts of classes A and B may again be disregarded.

I contrast below for each of the six districts in class C figures showing the amount of check effected by Inspectors and superior officers :—

District.	Percentage of khasra entries checked by Inspectors.	Amount of testing effected by					
		District Revenue Inspectors or Superintendents of Land Records.		Tahsildars.		Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners.	
		No. of		No. of		No. of	
		Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Damoh ...	11	674	14,358	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	30	105	1,910	...	...	...	...
Nimar ...	38	235	3,475	10	154	...	...
Raipur ...	9	1,085	33,566	6	200	50	1,142
Bilaspur ...	10	722	15,372	59	2,827	...	...
Sambalpur ...	10	219	5,763	...	...	...	...

The amount of checking effected by Inspectors was on the whole satisfactory, though more should have been done in Damoh.

Khasra entries are so very numerous in the Chhattisgarh districts that the percentage of check must always be much lower in them than elsewhere.

Columns 3 and 4 include in the case of the Damoh, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts testing effected by two officers—the Superintendent of Land Records and his Assistant. The Seoni and Nimar figures relate to one officer only. The best results are shown by Damoh, Raipur and Bilaspur. Check was decidedly inadequate in Seoni and Sambalpur.

The record of testing by the superior officers of the ordinary District staff is as bad as it well could be, and I venture to bring this matter prominently to the Chief Commissioner's attention. In three districts Tahsildars did nothing whatever, and it is only in Bilaspur that their check (though here also very inadequate) could have had the smallest influence on the character of the work. In no district except Raipur did the Deputy Commissioner or any of his Assistants examine a single paper. Officers who will not spare half an hour in their morning rides to check a few entries in the khasras of two or three villages are surely unaware of the stimulus to work given by even a superficial check of this sort. It may be drudgery of a kind; but it will gain in interest when experience shows that the check of a khasra frequently brings to light matters requiring the attention of Government which no amount of general enquiry would discover. Indeed, speaking generally, it is only by a scrutiny of village papers that the real character of the relations between malguzars and their tenants can be satisfactorily ascertained. Apart however from this consideration, and taking the purely departmental view of the matter it is absolutely necessary that Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates should take a practical interest in the working of the patwari staff, unless the labour that has been spent in organizing and starting it is to be absolutely thrown away. The Chief Commissioner has lately issued orders for the co-operation of the ordinary District Revenue authorities with the officers of the Settlement Department in checking village papers in *districts under Settlement*. But up to date checking has been neglected in districts where the Land Record staff is under the Deputy Commissioner's own orders.

Under the rules jamabandis should be checked by the kanungos when they have reached the Tahsil office. No checking whatever was effected by kanungos in the Damoh, Seoni and Nimar districts; but this was probably due to the late transfer of records from the Settlement Survey Office to the tahsil. There is, however, no such cause in the case of the Chhattisgarh districts. In Raipur the kanungos checked a fair proportion of entries though I have ascertained that their test was of the most superficial description. But the check was absurdly insufficient in Bilaspur, and in Sambalpur there was no check at all. The work of the kanungos is generally unsatisfactory, and in August last I submitted to the Chief Commissioner certain representations with a view to increase their efficiency.

Special system of khasra writing—Chhattisgarh.

8. I am glad to be able to report that the special system of khasra writing introduced into the Chhattisgarh districts under Revenue Book Circular I—56, dated the 25th February 1891, is working exceedingly well. The limitation of the patwari's work in two years out of three to the correction of changed entries instead of re-writing the whole khasra has enabled the staff to cope satisfactorily with the difficulty arising from the extraordinarily large number of fields into which village lands are sub-divided in this division, as many as 10,000 occurring in one patwari's circle. In the Raipur and Bilaspur districts the patwari's field to field inspection will be completed this year by the end of January, whereas if the ordinary procedure had been in force it would have been prolonged far into the hot weather.

*P. and R. I. Circular No. 22, dated the 15th March 1892.

†P. and R. I. Circular No. 23, dated the 18th May 1892.

9. In the course of my last cold weather tour I found that the maintenance of ryots' receipt books was in places not receiving proper attention, and I issued * instructions which have, I believe, improved matters considerably. The procedure in recording shifting cultivation on the poorest classes of soils has also been †simplified, and a considerable reduction thereby effected in the work of patwari circles in hilly tracts which are generally of large size and required relief. The duties of patwaris in connection with the

triennial Pandhri and Income tax assessments have also been ‡ formulated; and under the Chief Commissioner's orders additions have been made § to the Patwari Rules prescribing the annual registration of village stock and the submission of a special return giving details of transfers of tenant right otherwise than by inheritance.

‡ P. and R. I. Circular No. 24, dated the 10th June 1892.

§ Revenue Book Circular I—67.

10. Orders issued shortly ¶ after the close of the year which will ensure the maintenance of all marks of the professional traverse survey lying on village boundaries, as well as certain of those marking sub-traverses within village limits.

Boundary marks.

¶ P. and R. I. Circular No. 25, dated the 25th October 1892.

II. Analysis of districts with reference to protection from famine.

11. In these Provinces there is fortunately but little need for action under this head. During the year enquiry was made by Government as to the existence of any tracts which should be classed as "insecure," that is to say, as liable to great seasonal disasters, and I submitted a brief report on the matter.

12. The attention of Deputy Commissioners has been called to the orders issued in January 1890 for the preparation of Note-books showing the approximate scope existing in each village for the undertaking of minor or "supplementary" Famine relief-works in time of distress. No replies have as yet been received from the Saugor and Bilaspur districts. In most other districts the matter has received some attention; but I regret to state that the orders have been altogether neglected in Mandla, Hoshangabad and Bhandara.

Village Famine Note books.

III. System of collection of Revenue and Rental in precarious tracts.

13. Here again there is very little to record.

There are tracts in these Provinces which are peculiarly liable to hail-storms, and though twice in recent years suspensions of rents and revenue have been sanctioned on occasions of serious damage, the grant of relief has never been accepted as one of the ordinary responsibilities of the Revenue Administration. I have submitted representations on the subject with some draft rules of procedure, which the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to provisionally approve. In future people whose crops have been ruined by hail should be able to escape from the crushing necessity of having to pay rent and revenue at the time of disaster,—the demands of both Government and the landlords being however not remitted altogether, but postponed.

I may refer under this head to the systematic levy by landlords in some districts of rent instalments long before the dates on which they are due or the ryots' crops are harvested, which has the effect of compelling the tenants to pay their rent by borrowing at high interest, the landlord himself often acting as money-lender for the purpose. The matter has engaged the serious attention of the Administration, and officers have been instructed to discourage the practice by all legitimate means. The rental certificates which are granted to all ryots at the new Settlements will, it is hoped, minimize such illegal demands in re-settled districts.

IV. Measures of protection against famine.

(1) *Fodder Reserves and Arboriculture.*

14. The management of the Fuel and Fodder Reserves which were established at last Settlement in the Sambalpur district has received attention: grazing has been stopped in all the Reserves but one. The extent to which and terms on which the public are to be admitted to the use of these lands has still to be decided, and is now under the consideration of the Commissioner of the Division.

The taking up of the plots of *bhata* land in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, to which reference was made in my last year's report, is still incomplete.

A commencement has been made in the conservation of the barren line of hills taken up experimentally in the neighbourhood of the station of Nagpur. Cattle have been carefully excluded and a heavy crop of grass has sprung up. Experiments with the growth of bushes and trees will be taken in hand during the current year.

15. Road-side arboriculture has been, I regret to say, unfavourably reported upon. Very little real work is being generally done by the Local Bodies to whom the charge of road-side arboriculture has been made over. The statistics are discouraging; but the facts are, I fear, still more so. I have just ridden along a road bordered for several miles with small mud enclosures which within the last year or so may have contained plants a few inches high, but are now absolutely empty. Yet credit has no doubt been taken in the district report for this miserable pretence at tree planting.

(2). *Extension of communications.*

16. No Railway extension took place within the year. But a branch connecting Sambalpur with the main line was under construction, and will shortly be opened. Road construction has continued to make vigorous progress. 222 miles of new road-way were constructed, and 110 miles of road raised in class. It is true that 258 miles of the total were merely improved country tracks, embanked in low-lying places only and with rough causeways as stream crossings. But roads of this class are in most cases quite sufficient for traffic in open weather. And for monsoon traffic a far more expensive type of road-way is insufficient.

(3). *Irrigation.*

17. I may notice under this head the satisfactory hold which improvement certificates or "Sanads" are gaining in some districts. In Seoni no less than 198 were distributed. In no other district was this figure approached; but fair numbers were distributed in Saugor (39), Jubbulpore (19), Nimar (46), Chhindwara (19), Nagpur (28) and Bhandara (37). I attach very great importance to the distribution of these certificates as a means of encouraging land improvement, and my opinion is borne out by reports from Seoni and Nimar, where the system has begun to exert a most salutary effect. It is to be regretted that no Certificates were distributed in the four districts of Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Sambalpur. The Raipur report is silent on the point; but I can state from my own experience that the embankment of black soil land for *rabi* crops is steadily gaining ground in this district, and efforts made to encourage it would bear useful fruit. Like many other beneficial measures of Government the grant of these certificates needs forcing at the outset, and it is a mistake to insist on over-elaborate enquiries, as I think has been done in some districts.

This Department has no practical connection with the grant of loans under the Land Improvement or Agriculturists Loans Acts.

V. Agricultural experiments including Farms.

18. The results obtained at the Nagpur Experimental Farm have been separately reported upon. Amongst those of special interest I may mention the proof of the inutility of manuring black soil for wheat, when irrigation is not used, which has been furnished by the outturns of eight years'-experiments. That the ryots of these Provinces do not manure their wheat fields is often laid to their reproach. But it is clear that they would gain little or nothing by manuring. When irrigation is available matters are however widely different. Experiments in the growth of wheat on black soil with irrigation and manure have only lately been started, and promise results of considerable importance.

It has also been demonstrated that the ryots are wise in growing the coarse variety of cotton known as *jari*, unless they can manage to secure full value for better class cotton, which the middlemen will not allow them to do. Measures to force the growth of better class cotton, which are often urged upon Government, would be greatly to the disadvantage of the ryot unless he is ensured fair treatment in disposing of his produce. Another experiment worth notice is the use of green soiling for cotton in rotation with wheat instead of for wheat grown continuously. Bone manure continued to give very poor results with unirrigated wheat. Irrigation added very considerably to its effect but failed to produce a profit. It is very inferior to any nitrogenous manure.

The Agricultural Class attached to the Farm contained 22 students, none of whom were scholarship holders. The results of the instruction—practical and theoretical—as shown in examination were satisfactory. The educational work of the Farm has been further expanded by the establishment of a normal class for the instruction of Village Schoolmasters in the Agricultural Primer. The course lasts for six months; and a leading feature is the use made of practical demonstration. During the year 54 Schoolmasters were passed out trained.

19. A very large number of crop cutting experiments was made by officers of the Revenue and Settlement Departments—678 against 409 in the preceding year. The increase is partly due to the expansion of the staff of Settlement Officers, in whose soil valuations the result of these experiments plays a very important part. Deputy Commissioners have, I think, been using too freely the agency of Tahsildars in making these cuttings, the value of which entirely depends on the judgment used in selecting the crop for trial.

I am now engaged in collecting and reviewing the results of the past few years' experiments. They will be of material assistance in checking and revising the outturn estimates which are now accepted as the standards.

20. The trained sugar-maker employed for purposes of demonstration worked in the Sambalpur and Chhindwara districts, in both of which sugar is an important crop. His efforts are directed to the improvement of the method of boiling (defects in which cause much loss in these Provinces), and to the economy of fuel, the megass being substituted for a portion of the firewood, which is now wasted. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur has reported in encouraging terms of the results of the demonstrations made in his district.

21. The management of Public gardens has been separately reported upon, and requires no notice here.

VI. Cattle breeding and Veterinary Establishments.

22. The number of cases treated at the small veterinary dispensary at Nagpur rose from 570 to 730.* The average daily attendance was 10·0. Rs. 51 were received in fees. The similar dispensary at Raipur is reported to have received 3,192 cases, but I doubt the accuracy of the figures. The average daily attendance is returned as 12·7. The Raipur dispensary has been from the first under the management of the district authorities. The Nagpur dispensary has now also been transferred to the charge of the district authorities under the Chief Commissioner's orders.

*Horned cattle	...	360
Horses	...	172
Other animals	...	198

23. The most important fact for mention in connection with cattle disease is the result of an extraordinary cyclonic storm, which swept across the north of the Mandla district on the 11th June, and caused the death of over 21,000 cattle. This figure was obtained by careful enquiries, and may be accepted as reliable. About two-thirds of the number belonged to local cultivators. It would have seemed certain that so great a loss must have seriously crippled the people, and such was indeed the first idea of the Deputy Commissioner. I have recently, however, marched right across the tahsil

interviewing the inhabitants of four or five villages daily, and have not received a single complaint or heard of a single acre which has fallen out of cultivation. This strongly corroborates the opinion I ventured to express in my last year's report, that in tracts where grazing in forest lands is available, the cattle have become far too numerous for the requirements of the country, and that a considerable lessening of these numbers can be viewed without apprehension. It should be added that the Deputy Commissioner made excellent arrangements for the distribution of Government loans, which had, I can testify, a very good effect on the temper of the people. But the amount distributed was less than Rs. 2,000, and had the mortality really diminished the working stock of the locality, this would have gone a very short way to make good the loss.

24. The use made of the pony stallions at Saugor, Damoh and Narsinghpur, has been decreasing.

Quarter ending.	Number of Mares served								
	1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsingh-pur.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsingh-pur.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Nar-singhpur.
December, 31st ...	7	5	4	5	7	5	3	1	2
March, 31st ...	6	10	5	5	3	4	6	4	2
June, 30th ...	9	9	13	5	2	8	6	2	7
September, 30th ...	11	4	5	6	2	4	4	1	3
Total ..	33	28	27	21	14	21	19	8	14

The results are hardly worth the expenditure incurred in keeping the three stallions—about Rs. 615 a year. During the year I had the Registers of servings carefully examined and obtained the following figures for the three years 1888, 1890 and 1891 :—

District.	Average annual servings.	Percentage of servings		
		Unsuccessful.	Result unknown.	Successful.
Saugor	18·6	60	13	27
Damoh	22·3	77	4	19
Narsinghpur	25·7	70	9	21

The successful servings represent the production of 48 foals, of which no less than 18 died a short time after birth.

Various reasons are assigned by local officers for the small amount of use made of the stallions and for the poor returns given by them, some of the reasons given being contradictory of one another. The subject will now be taken up by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, who has recently been appointed to these Provinces and the Berars. He will also enquire into the scope for pony or horse-breeding which exists in the northern districts.

VII. Agricultural and Fiscal statistics.

25. As in previous years the Agricultural Returns required by the Government of India were prepared in my office. The progress of the re-survey of the Provinces is annually increasing the value of the figures. And during the year under report greater care was taken in compiling the figures in district offices, detailed instructions for compilation and check having been issued by me.

VIII. Trade and trade statistics.

26. The quarterly and annual returns of Rail-borne traffic continued to be issued and reviewed by me. No road traffic was registered during the year.

IX. Museums.

27. The objects added to the collections of the Provincial Museum at Nagpur during the year were specimens of coins, ores, plaster casts taken from the various buildings at Fatehpur-Sikri, a collection of Naga ornaments and articles of dress, and a few snakes and insects. A number of books were, as usual, sent by the Inspector-General of Education under the provisions of Act XXII of 1867. Visitors during the year numbered 2,38,307, of whom 1,11,055 were men, 84,796 women and 42,456 children. The Raipur Museum which is in charge of the Local District Council was enriched by a further collection of art-ware specimens from the North-Western Provinces. The Museum was visited by 1,37,758 persons against 1,44,449 persons in the previous year. The slight falling off is due to the prevalence of cholera in the district for several months.

No measures were taken to acquire articles under the Treasure Trove Act.

The committee (consisting of the Superintending Engineer and myself), appointed to list the Archæological remains which are worth preservation in these Provinces, has submitted a preliminary report on the question.

General.

28. The production of Tassar silk in these Provinces will, I hope, be substantially promoted by some orders issued by the Chief Commissioner during the year under which the growth of Tassar is to be accepted under certain restrictions as a legitimate undertaking in Government Forests, and is no longer to be discouraged by every possible means. The representations from this department which have led to the issue of these orders were supported by the results of detailed enquiries, made by Mr. C. R. Cleveland, now Settlement Officer of Saugor, showing that the pollarding of Saj trees required for Tassar cultivation could be worked, and indeed was worked on a proper rotation, and that the growth of the worms could be carried on year after year on limited plots or *baris*, without causing any destruction to the forests at large.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. FULLER,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES.

Agricultural Statistics.

A.—Showing the rain-fall of the year in each district of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.

B.—Showing the character of the seasons in each district of the Central Provinces.

C.—Showing the progress of cultivation.

D.—Showing the area under each of the principal crops—

(1). Crops grown in the Kharif (or Sihari) season, including permanent orchards and groves.

(2). Crops grown in the Rabi (or Unhari) season.

E.—Showing the result of experimental harvestings made in the case of wheat, gram, linseed, rice, juari, cotton and sugar-cane.

F.—Showing the prices ruling for the more important kinds of agricultural produce.

G.—Showing the area held by the several classes of landlords and tenants—

(1).—Details of proprietors.

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H.—Showing the extent to which village papers were tested and the result of such testing.

I.—Showing progress made in compelling patwaris to reside within their circles.

J.—Showing the extent to which punctuality was observed in filing the principal village returns.

K. (1)—Showing financial results of action under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in each district of the Central Provinces during the financial year ending 31st March 1892.

(2).—Showing efficiency of collection.

L. (1).—Showing financial results of action under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) in each district of the Central Provinces during the financial year ending 31st March 1892.

(2).—Showing efficiency of collection.

Revenue Statistics.

I.—Showing the alterations which have occurred in the demand of Land Revenue on the roll during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.

II.—Showing demands and collections—

A. Land Revenue on the roll and cesses assessed on the Land Revenue.

B.—Land Revenue not on the roll.

C.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

III.—Showing coercive processes used in collection of Land Revenue under Sections 93 and 94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.

IV.—Showing results of the annual enquiry into the lapsing and resumption of revenue-free estates made under Section 130 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.

V.—Showing mutations of proprietary rights as registered under Section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.

VI. A—Showing progress made by Deputy Commissioners in disposing of partition cases.

VI. B— Do. do. Commissioners do. do.

VII.—Showing work under certain heads of Revenue business.

VIII.—Showing principal suits between landlord and tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act.

IX.—Showing the action taken by Deputy Commissioners under the Land Acquisition Act.

X.—Giving details of land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts.

XI.—Showing general Revenue business transacted during the year.

Annexure C.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT. A—*Showing the Rain-fall of the year in each district of the Cen-*

Districts.	Year.	Early monsoon.				
		June.	July.	August.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Sangor ...	1891-92 ...	1·51	19·42	12·56	33·49	41
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	6·14	16·28	13·05	35·47	45
Damoh ...	1891-92 ...	2·26	17·08	24·04	43·38	46
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	5·25	18·84	12·73	36·82	39
Jubbulpore ..	1891-92 ...	2·63	24·30	17·80	44·73	48
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	9·36	19·40	14·59	43·35	56
Mandla ...	1891-92 ...	·67	17·79	9·09	27·55	39
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	11·43	16·09	13·58	41·10	55
Seoni ...	1891-92 ...	4·42	31·64	13·36	49·42	50
	Average of 24 years preceding ..	11·36	15·60	12·68	39·64	54
Narsinghpur ...	1891-92 ...	·65	19·23	13·24	33·12	42
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	10·73	15·04	14·63	40·40	47
Hoshangabad ...	1891-92 ...	·66	15·48	22·27	38·41	37
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	8·39	15·83	15·14	39·36	47
Nimar ...	1891-92 ...	5·32	9·58	8·60	23·50	26
	Average of 24 years preceding ..	7·34	8·86	8·10	24·30	33
Betul ...	1891-92 ...	·37	15·79	9·04	25·20	36
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	9·28	14·10	11·79	35·17	41
Chhindwara ...	1891-92 ...	·32	24·32	4·94	29·58	34
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	10·72	10·55	7·51	28·78	38
Wardha ...	1891-92 ...	·26	19·67	4·27	24·20	32
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	8·35	12·07	7·56	27·98	25
Nagpur ...	1891-92 ..	·01	19·79	5·59	25·39	32
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	10·52	12·93	8·55	32·00	38
Chanda ...	1891-92 ...	1·90	21·55	9·93	33·38	34
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	9·15	16·61	13·17	38·93	38
Bhandara ...	1891-92 ...	1·12	17·02	14·13	32·27	39
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	11·57	16·43	12·86	40·86	50
Balaghat ...	1891-92 ...	2·90	19·93	22·81	45·64	51
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	14·09	23·14	14·28	51·51	60
Raipur ...	1891-92 ...	2·04	23·12	14·16	39·32	37
	Average of 24 years preceding ..	12·23	14·00	13·23	39·46	49
Bilaspur ...	1891-92 ..	2·35	17·07	7·00	26·42	35
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	9·47	12·83	10·55	32·85	45
Sambalpur ...	1891-92 ...	2·50	20·18	20·92	43·60	43
	Average of 24 years preceding ...	8·78	16·56	14·93	40·27	54

tral Provinces during the Agricultural year ending 31*st May* 1892.

Late monsoon.					Cold weather.					Hot weather.				
September	October.	November.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months	December.	January.	February.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months	March.	April.	May.	Total.	Grand Total for the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
29·39	1·96	...	31·35	26	...	·39	·33	·72	2	...	...	·19	·19	65·75
6·67	1·24	·26	8·17	6	·65	·64	·19	1·48	...	·19	·16	·30	·65	45·77
29·00	1·90	...	30·90	22	...	1·14	1·74	2·88	2	...	·06	·01	·07	77·23
9·03	1·97	·15	11·15	8	·55	·33	·14	1·02	...	·28	·25	·33	·86	49·85
28·34	·51	...	29·35	23	...	·65	1·30	1·95	2	...	·15	·14	·29	76·32
9·81	1·49	·34	11·64	5	1·03	·57	·15	1·75	...	·51	·27	·51	1·29	58·03
17·64	1·00	...	18·64	31	...	...	1·08	1·08	...	...	·03	·09	·12	47·39
5·54	1·32	·35	7·21	9	·34	·52	·47	1·33	1	1·05	·48	·63	2·16	51·80
24·30	·82	...	25·12	23	...	...	1·46	1·46	4	...	·32	·07	·39	76·39
8·28	1·77	·47	10·52	13	·60	·53	·99	2·12	...	·56	·43	·57	1·56	53·84
61·09	·15	...	61·24	24	...	...	·74	·74	3	...	·53	...	·53	95·63
6·70	1·36	·32	8·38	10	·39	·48	·42	1·29	...	·37	·9	·33	·79	50·86
22·70	6·05	...	28·75	26	...	·03	·46	·49	2	...	...	·13	·13	67·78
8·37	1·36	·28	10·01	8	·56	·30	·14	1·00	...	·11	·10	·37	·58	50·95
8·12	1·65	...	9·77	11	...	·01	·33	·34	1	..	...	1·06	1·06	34·67
5·60	1·05	·26	6·94	8	·40	·32	·32	1·04	...	·9	·16	·31	·56	32·84
21·82	1·27	...	23·09	20	...	...	·10	·10	1	...	...	·06	·06	43·45
6·60	2·00	·60	9·20	15	·48	·52	·22	1·22	...	·55	·23	·41	1·19	46·78
21·42	·35	...	21·77	22	...	·60	·87	1·47	3	...	...	...	...	52·82
9·86	2·25	·63	12·74	13	·47	·80	·36	1·63	...	·42	·35	·59	1·36	44·51
21·22	·44	...	21·66	20	...	...	1·11	1·11	2	...	...	·18	·18	47·15
8·40	2·32	·60	11·32	12	·48	·42	·14	1·04	...	·32	·29	·74	1·35	41·69
24·69	·59	...	25·28	26	...	...	·57	·57	2	...	·02	·01	·03	55·27
8·71	2·28	·47	11·46	16	·44	·69	·35	1·48	...	·39	·29	·50	1·13	46·12
26·65	1·75	...	28·40	22	...	...	·02	·02	...	...	...	·05	·06	31·86
6·56	1·83	·55	8·94	14	·41	·34	·14	·89	...	·71	·44	·34	1·79	50·55
22·11	·23	...	22·34	24	...	...	·19	·19	1	·03	·75	·15	·93	55·73
9·72	1·37	·59	11·68	18	·38	·66	·22	1·26	...	·59	·95	·66	2·20	56·00
25·80	·16	...	25·96	25	...	...	1·00	1·00	...	·01	...	...	·01	72·61
10·01	1·45	·44	11·90	14	·32	·21	·40	·93	...	·44	·35	·69	1·48	65·82
15·09	1·15	...	16·24	20	...	...	·19	·19	1	·14	·10	·13	·37	56·12
6·65	1·87	·39	8·91	12	·31	·34	·20	·85	...	·72	·58	7·16	8·46	57·68
14·67	·64	...	15·31	18	...	...	·13	·13	...	...	...	...	...	41·86
8·32	1·56	·51	10·39	19	·29	·47	·29	1·05	...	·72	1·01	1·34	3·07	47·36
19·62	·40	...	20·02	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·06	·06	63·68
9·53	1·94	·38	11·85	27	·28	·59	·32	1·19	...	·80	·30	1·40	2·50	55·81

STATEMENT B.—*Showing the character of the season in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.*

Outturn in annas per rupee, taking 16 annas to represent an average crop.

Districts.	Kharif crops.								Rabi crops.			
	Juar.	Tur.	Rice broad-casted.	Rice trans-planted.	Cotton.	Til.	Kodo and Kutki.	Sugar-cane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Masur.	Linseed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saugor ...	9	9	16	16	10	10	12	16	14	12	12	14
Damoh ...	7	12	13	13	5	4	9	9	10	9	9	9
Jubbulpore ...	11	12	14	15	12	6	13	15	14	15	14	12
Mandla ...	10	10	14	...	12	10	13	12	12	12	11	12
Seoni ...	8	7	12	12	6	4	10	8	10	12	8	8
Narsinghpur ...	11	12	10	10	10	5	7	8	11	11	12	10
Hoshangabad ...	7	8	9	8	6	7	9	11	9	10	11	10
Nimar ...	15	16	9	...	12	12	10	10	16	10	10	16
Betul ...	7	6	8	...	10	10	7	11	8	6	9	8
Chhindwara ...	11	13	12	...	8	6	10	14	11	10	9	12
Wardha ...	6	8	6	...	6	6	2	8	8	5	4	10
Nagpur ...	4	10	8	8	8	7	8	10	8	12	8	12
Chanda ...	2	2	12	12	8	6	8	14	4	8	2	9
Bhandara ...	5	5	12	13	...	...	11	12	5	5	7	8
Balaghat ...	8	10	8	12	...	8	13	14	12	10	9	12
Raipur ...	12	3	15	15	5	5	15	16	7	9	9	8
Bilaspur ...	...	6	14	14	8	8	12	14	8	...	...	8
Sambalpur ...	...	...	12	10	10	8	10	10	12	12	14	4

STATEMENT C-(1).—*Showing the progress of cultivation in each district of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural year ending 31st May* 1892.

C.-(1)—Details of area.

Districts.	Area included in holdings.				Total area included in holdings (occupied area) 3 and 4.	Area not included in holdings.							Grand total of area 5 *plus* 12.	Area double cropped.
	Area in cultivation.			Out of cultivation.		Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle and grass.	Under water.	Hill and rock.	Occupied by roads and buildings.	Total 6 to 11.		
	Under crop.	Not cropped within year.	Total 1 and 2.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	9,91,474	89,633	10,81,107	1,39,587	12,20,694	845	2,09,482	4,45,647	46,768	81,142	36,793	8,20,675	20,41,371	13,442
Damoh ...	5,28,830	83,631	6,12,461	1,06,635	7,19,096	305	1,62,305	1,58,839	40,621	1,72,866	16,846	5,51,782	12,70,878	19,534
Jubbulpore ...	10,44,434	3,10,119	13,54,553	61,111	14,15,664	1,140	1,48,536	3,51,242	78,470	2,63,458	36,372	8,79,218	22,94,882	27,487
Mandla ...	5,14,363	65,053	5,79,416	52,963	6,32,379	717	71,057	5,21,204	37,450	1,72,360	14,362	8,17,150	14,49,529	32,430
Seoni ...	7,02,582	1,58,182	8,60,764	31,244	8,92,008	641	2,91,716	2,29,690	49,136	69,476	20,784	6,61,443	1,55,345	21,111
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	37,81,683	7,06,618	44,88,301	3,91,540	48,79,841	3,648	8,83,096	17,06,622	2,52,445	7,59,302	1,25,157	37,30,270	86,10,111	1,84,004
Narsinghpur ...	6,16,759	59,931	6,76,690	50,998	7,27,688	1,120	1,22,495	1,45,933	35,223	44,451	18,139	3,67,361	10,95,049	15,087
Hoshangabad ...	10,29,770	77,909	11,07,679	2,04,755	13,12,434	49	2,38,710	1,49,127	73,146	71,208	41,758	5,76,998	(a)18,89,432	5,093
Nimar ...	4,83,837	26,725	5,10,562	77,751	5,88,313	227	1,47,078	1,52,329	31,333	49,813	19,172	4,00,252	9,88,565	21,305
Betul ...	6,39,098	1,61,391	8,60,489	1,93,831	10,54,320	23	16,900	15,090	34,792	5,49,740	21,399	6,37,944	16,92,264	8,799
Chhindwara ...	6,96,903	1,23,614	8,20,517	32,698	8,53,215	241	1,55,240	2,16,303	55,137	1,57,424	19,471	6,03,816	14,57,031	3,419
Total Nerbudda Division ...	35,26,367	4,49,570	39,75,937	5,27,335	45,35,970	1,660	6,80,423	6,78,782	2,29,631	8,75,636	1,20,239	25,86,371	71,22,341	53,703
Wardha ...	9,32,006	1,02,125	10,34,131	1,03,950	11,38,081	103	39,107	87,369	35,370	95,199	27,032	2,84,180	14,22,261	2,555
Nagpur ...	12,28,289	86,825	13,15,114	2,37,524	15,52,638	1,188	1,57,608	1,59,534	59,630	1,92,662	41,433	6,12,055	21,64,693	6,327
Chanda ...	6,32,613	97,906	7,30,519	1,77,495	9,08,014	425	4,54,034	1,65,245	1,38,072	24,054	26,256	8,08,086	17,16,100	39,461
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	5,83,750	57,458	6,41,208	75,765	7,16,973	1,318	2,26,713	1,54,966	72,059	40,779	28,288	5,24,123	12,41,096	99,668
Bhandara ... { Zamindaris	2,77,969	18,400	2,96,369	4,901	3,01,270	232	3,01,194	1,78,435	34,620	1,08,744	21,782	6,45,007	9,46,277	77,680
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	2,94,756	21,181	3,15,937	8,584	3,24,521	427	97,467	1,07,635	23,882	29,386	15,866	2,74,663	5,99,184	67,639
Balaghat ... { Zamindaris	1,01,585	6,918	1,08,503	2,747	1,11,250	97	30,719	24,369	8,640	9,804	5,414	79,043	1,90,293	36,374
Total Nagpur Division ...	40,50,968	3,90,813	44,41,781	6,10,966	50,52,747	3,790	13,06,842	8,77,553	3,72,273	5,00,628	1,66,071	32,27,157	82,79,904	3,23,704
Raipur ... { Khalsa	21,41,332	2,98,034	24,39,416	18,588	24,58,004	539	1,68,774	6,00,388	1,57,726	40,763	45,477	10,13,667	34,71,671	6,21,846
Raipur ... { Zamindaris	1,19,474	18,436	1,37,910	...	1,37,910	...	3,769	30,000	16,798	24,126	3,018	77,711	2,15,621	11,158
Bilaspur ...	13,94,567	1,61,048	15,55,615	9,700	15,65,315	2,550	98,806	4,15,566	77,393	29,352	30,053	6,53,720	22,19,035	3,42,297
Sambalpur ...	6,37,616	1,09,823	7,47,439	40,286	7,87,725	2,276	92,654	2,37,960	50,349	22,108	25,862	4,31,209	12,18,924	6,226
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	42,93,039	5,87,341	48,80,380	68,574	49,48,954	5,365	3,64,003	12,83,914	3,02,266	1,16,349	1,04,410	21,76,307	71,25,261	9,81,527
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,56,52,057	21,34,342	1,77,86,399	15,98,415	1,94,17,512	14,463	32,34,364	45,46,871	11,56,615	22,51,915	5,15,877	1,17,20,105	3,11,37,617	15,48,938

(a) The difference is due to the completion of new area calculation.

C. (2).—Details of Irrigation, &c.

District.	Irrigation. Area irrigated from				Number of irrigation wells.		Number of artificial irrigation tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough cattle.
	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Temporary.	Durable.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Saugor	4,876	219	2,429	7,524	2,305	1,123	46	53,620	1,18,132
Damoh	1,438	550	304	2,292	44	646	87	44,113	86,988
Jubbulpore	2,416	..	...	2,416	1,16	634	17	75,206	1,60,391
Mandla	340	560	296	1,196	336	4	205	40,540	81,086
Seoni	1,224	30,644	401	32,269	1,595	605	441	58,589	2,29,179
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	10,294	31,973	3,430	45,697	5,844	3,012	796	2,72,068	6,75,776
Narsinghpur	1,916	...	660	2,576	467	307	...	28,609	57,218
Hoshangabad	3,143	5	156	3,304	745	575	2	45,560	1,58,458
Nimar	13,019	196	32	13,247	2,077	1,116	1	27,511	56,254
Betul	9,502	...	433	9,935	4,130	1,261	...	43,967	95,714
Chhindwara	8,273	36	261	8,570	3,441	450	10	39,729	91,252
Total Nerbudda Division ...	35,853	237	1,542	37,632	10,860	3,709	13	1,85,376	4,58,896
Wardha	2,971	42	14	3,027	701	581	4	50,720	1,01,440
Nagpur	8,915	9,616	4	18,535	3,295	797	416	70,473	1,40,946
Chanda	7,627	1,28,772	10,005	1,46,404	718	225	4,000	55,132	1,36,624
Bhandara ... ... { Khalsa	4,360	1,46,650	1,223	1,51,233	917	184	3,030	47,561	1,00,984
... { Zamindaris	1,170	1,05,968	64	1,07,202	136	41	1,270	22,148	55,889
Balaghat ... ... { Khalsa	3,211	72,949	128	76,288	2,356	275	1,731	35,984	2,72,094
... { Zamindaris	903	15,793	42	16,737	847	360	495	10,063	20,106
Total Nagpur Division ...	29,157	4,78,789	11,480	5,19,426	8,970	2,463	10,946	2,92,081	8,28,083
Raipur ... ... { Khalsa	3,745	20,944	2,647	27,336	55	316	1,893	1,38,761	5,17,821
... { Zamindaris	42	121	117	280	2	5	4	7,232	21,978
Bilaspur	1,014	18,797	844	20,655	1,492	134	5,281	93,582	2,58,545
Sambalpur ... { Khalsa	878	34,150	215	35,243	2,635	29	5,480	74,285	1,49,070
... { Zamindaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	5,679	74,012	3,823	83,514	4,184	484	12,658	3,13,860	9,47,414
GRAND TOTAL ...	80,983	5,85,011	20,275	6,86,269	29,858	9,668	24,413	10,63,385	29,10,169

STATEMENT D (1).—*Showing the area under each of the principal crops in each district*

D (1).—Crops grown in the kharif (or Sehari) season

Districts.	Rice transplanted.		Rice broadcasted.		Juari.	Juari Arhar (Tur).	Kodo and Kutki.	Arhar (Tur).	Urad, Mung and Moth.	Cotton.	Cotton Arhar (Tur.)	Til.	Castor.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	161	722	108	20,212	59,772	16,394	71,292	1,006	2,529	8,739	10,859	40,775	39
Damoh ...	...	42	495	64,057	19,657	11,923	54,526	231	3,022	5,324	2,430	15,468	113
Jubbulpore ...	...	4,034	...	1,78,943	12,029	5,341	1,55,896	998	10,136	3,612	15,187	40,630	978
Mandla ...	...	120	...	78,501	27	72	1,75,655	22	613	...	...	27,394	9
Seoni ...	30,640	51,605	...	17,566	8,338	4,534	1,23,158	4,207	3,826	4,338	3,546	21,016	553
Total Jubbulpore Division..	30,801	56,523	603	3,59,279	99,823	38,264	5,80,527	6,554	20,126	22,013	32,022	1,45,283	1,692
Narsinghpur ...	...	233	...	29,259	8,301	23,153	69,354	3,243	1,330	2,046	37,885	21,753	868
Hoshangabad ...	...	1,702	...	16,918	11,116	42,062	59,764	3,499	1,296	9,186	35,379	39,550	1,534
Nimar ...	...	...	13	10,473	1,56,856	1,043	5,809	38,406	28,838	85,958	7,719	46,248	91
Betul ...	...	...	...	10,542	27,538	21,266	1,48,140	6,241	6,601	1,736	280	17,928	5,891
Chhindwara ...	28	464	3	7,594	75,621	71,560	73,671	7,619	3,683	21,334	34,444	8,665	7,846
Total Nerbudda Division ...	28	2,399	16	74,786	2,79,432	1,59,084	3,56,738	59,008	41,748	1,20,260	1,15,707	1,34,139	16,230
Wardha ...	...	27	5	3,444	93,224	1,40,547	265	465	1,373	2,088	2,58,991	20,842	3,685
Nagpur ...	9,252	18,465	218	5,941	1,49,195	1,58,515	1,781	35,929	3,508	55,271	90,720	15,714	6,125
Chanda ...	1,37,919	21,707	2,753	21,416	30,000	53,168	300	5,534	882	298	14,000	8,638	...
Bhandara ... Khalsa ...	1,31,521	1,01,529	12,182	38,786	5,226	51,344	7,969	1,356	30,453	12	11	3,448	2,490
Bhandara ... Zamindari..	87,344	1,07,858	11,819	66,752	3,947	4,704	706	310	549	...	1	...	676
Balaghat ... Khalsa ...	69,301	1,23,141	3,648	17,558	916	474	18,074	3,049	13,038	...	37	913	2,011
Balaghat ... Zamindari..	12,898	36,869	2,896	17,643	206	2,221	4,468	1,438	17,528	12	8	594	923
Total Nagpur Division ...	4,48,233	4,09,596	33,521	1,71,540	2,82,714	4,10,973	33,563	48,081	67,361	57,681	3,63,768	50,149	15,910
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	...	27	20,140	12,82,976	388	12	1,08,017	17,035	88,062	7,472	2,703	38,401	2,038
Raipur ... Zamindari..	3	1,121	104	31,376	132	5,012	...	4,322	4,544	1,663	4,475	529	987
Bilaspur ...	32	166	37,900	8,32,422	1,400	177	1,08,762	739	47,250	13,016	6,392	23,061	21,448
Sambalpur ...	4,672	17,446	25,776	4,50,994	...	...	1,373	128	51,613	20,932	...	29,694	1,284
Total Chhattisgarh Division	4,707	18,760	83,920	25,97,768	1,920	5,201	2,18,152	22,224	1,91,469	43,083	13,570	91,685	25,757
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,83,769	4,87,278	1,18,060	32,03,373	6,03,889	6,13,522	11,88,980	1,35,867	3,20,704	2,43,037	5,25,067	4,21,256	59,589

of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.

including permanent orchards and groves.

San (hemp.)	Sugar-cane.		Groves and Orchards.		Garden crops.		Miscellaneous food-crops.		Miscellaneous non-food-crops.		Total.		Remarks.
	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
2,398	1,260	892	187	426	127	2,179	336	16,896	1	94,649	2,180	3,49,779	
594	442	129	35	1,866	76	104	111	29,771	...	68	1,159	2,09,325	
1,803	1,042	...	...	2,158	...	8,088	...	46,293	...	16,749	1,042	5,02,875	
86	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	46,419	...	...	...	3,28,920	
2,260	1,005	...	...	268	7	114	...	41,210	...	4,942	31,652	2,91,571	
7,141	3,749	1,021	222	4,718	210	10,487	447	1,80,589	1	1,16,408	36,033	16,82,470	
2,238	548	1,235	144	2,305	108	400	295	38,134	...	7,026	1,095	2,48,763	
1,405	221	413	109	297	423	393	285	70,036	29	906	1,073	2,95,456	
1,520	35	...	285	...	...	506	1,369	44,400	576	18,858	2,278	4,46,720	
3,426	9,272	...	...	460	...	807	...	1,47,145	...	13	9,272	3,98,014	
2,117	...	4,020	81	33	8	579	6	99,046	...	571	120	4,18,867	
10,706	10,076	5,668	619	3,095	545	2,685	1,955	3,98,761	605	27,374	13,844	18,07,820	
1,168	212	...	327	811	210	1,137	272	3,125	83	10,637	1,109	5,41,820	
2,024	307	...	1,726	2,092	597	984	1,445	9,921	16	19,038	13,561	5,75,223	
861	3,244	...	55	686	2	59	890	3,592	...	515	1,44,863	1,61,156	
676	4,412	...	57	132	103	234	484	6,866	67	11,547	1,48,826	2,62,109	
23	1,873	...	63	...	23	...	20	4,963	...	45	1,01,142	1,93,534	
132	1,521	6	16	181	129	387	432	5,569	...	2,758	75,047	1,88,241	
13	329	...	...	32	19	24	19	2,944	...	419	16,159	85,342	
4,397	11,898	6	2,244	3,934	1,083	2,825	3,562	36,980	166	44,959	5,00,707	20,04,437	
557	1,344	...	25	10,396	25	2,314	130	2,14,588	...	9,326	21,664	17,84,312	
297	1100	...	20	540	29	231	1	909	...	36,541	257	92,679	
494	1,246	6,433	6	4,857	69	1,517	51	28,232	...	745	39,305	10,97,169	
132	...	3,029	...	404	...	426	...	21,806	...	628	30,447	5,99,890	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,480	2,690	9,462	51	16,197	123	4,488	182	2,65 ,585	...	47,240	91,673	35,74,041	
23,724	28,413	16,157	3,136	27,944	1,961	20,488	6,146	8,81,915	772	2,35,981	6,42,257	90,68,768	

District.	Wheat, pissi.	Wheat other kinds.	Wheat gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Masur.	Tiuri Lakh.	Linseed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ..	3,75,46	1,14,241	25,503	67,554	1,948	19,734	3,141	28,614
Damoh ..	1,34,103	73,747	58,947	18,028	305	3,927	1,535	25,728
Jubbulpore ...	1,57,96:	89,338	2,02,918	73,227	2,262	33,715	1,481	45,820
Mandla ...	466	1,12,286	685	60,594	7	3,598	...	7,986
Seoni ...	2,13,254	37,327	37,228	29,911	3,865	23,609	25,341	23,535
Total Jubbulpore Division...	8,81,247	4,26,939	3,25,281	2,49,314	8,387	84,583	31,498	1,31,683
Narsinghpur ...	22,604	2,852	2,09,794	83,750	3,019	29,704	13,628	6,065
Hoshangabad ...	4,01,20(	1,06,859	1,10,176	51,475	2,290	5,913	23,905	8,912
Nimar ...	...	31,577	19(	6,660	1,470	6,148	54	4,295
Betul ...	1,25,802	27,433	34,055	57,682	1,268	25,418	18,209	4,420
Chhindwara ...	79,298	68,836	49,118	47,044	1,906	12,250	5,125	11,708
Total Nerbudda Division ...	6,28,910	2,37,557	4,03,333	2,46,611	9,953	79,433	60,921	35,400
Wardha ..	16,770	1,85,606	1,876	13,505	4,183	593	12,437	1,51,182
Nagpur ...	1,29,052	2,34,168	2,926	37,904	6,682	2,496	43,563	1,46,665
Chanda ...	433	85,097	...	19,356	5,604	489	38,589	54,203
Bhandara { Khalsa ...	92,030	34,399	108	32,986	2,885	1,255	62,663	29,671
Bhandara { Zamindari.	9,297	3,336	249	1,837	618	695	27,416	17,361
Balaghat ... { Kalsa ...	16,911	7,826	459	9,019	1,547	1,935	33,401	21,370
Balaghat ... { Zamindari..	4,943	1,321	110	5,057	1,657	441	10,597	10,841
Total Nagpur Division ..	2,69,436	5,51,753	5,728	1,19,664	23,176	7,854	2,28,666	4,31,293
(a) Raipur ... { Khalsa ..	1,04,714	55,211	445	27,882	68,022	20,609	76,101	5,02,826
(a) Raipur ... { Zamindari..	5,614	2,448	114	3,003	898	1,106	2,052	10,220
(b) Bilaspur ..	1,17,916	1,075	487	16,184	86,898	43,229	72,310	2,39,919
Sambalpur ... { Khalsa ...	...	1,759	27	2,164	1,826	517	...	2,128
Sambalpur ... { Zamindari..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,28,244	60,493	1,073	49,233	1,57,644	65,461	1,50,463	7,55,093
Grand Total ...	20,07,837	12,76,742	7,35,412	6,64,822	1,99,160	23,69,311	4,71,548	13,53,469

the rabi (or Unhari) season.

Linseed gram.	Tobacco.		Melons.		Garden crops.		Miscellaneous food crops.		Miscellaneous non-food crops.		Total.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
7,700	1	1,866	52	...	654	765	1,484	4,020	1	218	2,192	6,50,765
5,308	...	865	97	...	339	505	603	13,779	...	64	1,039	3,36,841
10,670	...	694	...	...	...	799	...	19,054	...	63	...	6,38,004
65	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	32,171	...	...	...	2,17,873
2,676	...	708	42	...	69	...	415	2,490	...	...	526	3,99,944
26,419	1	4,148	191	...	1,062	2,069	2,502	71,514	1	345	3,757	22,43,427
6,857	...	1,272	...	...	187	248	821	1,134	...	53	1,008	3,80,980
4,862	...	2,460	...	...	191	3,469	1,094	15,039	247	236	1,532	7,36,802
60	12	440	...	...	1,615	1,787	648	1,185	...	3	2,275	53,869
865	100	189	...	...	190	312	292	4,223	31	122	613	2,99,998
1,600	26	981	...	...	526	29	600	2,193	...	89	1,152	2,80,177
14,244	138	5,342	...	...	2,709	5,845	3,455	23,774	278	503	6,580	17,51,826
75	101	1,565	...	1	706	175	1,038	990	22	748	1,917	3,89,706
671	25	1,714	...	...	1,454	1,13[illegible]	1,969	34,853	4	551	3,452	6,42,380
...	96	539	...	...	287	22,398	1,128	1,37,886	...	...	1,511	3,64,544
...	75	107	103	50	441	317	1,457	13,356	1	579	2,077	2,70,406
...	8	31	21	...	82	...	706	2,238	...	78	817	63,156
78	546	1,308	...	...	287	242	402	3,232	4	537	1,239	97,865
86	419	40	...	...	71	42	88	681	...	64	578	35,880
910	1,270	5,304	124	51	3,328	24,309	6,838	1,93,236	31	2,557	11,591	18,63,937
211	1,204	1,207	...	...	1,955	3,290	2,512	90,105	1	867	5,672	9,51,580
425	...	372	...	...	2	128	18	11,211	3	82	23	37,673
396	12	801	...	...	143	1,610	96	19,159	2	162	253	6,00,146
...	84	248	...	...	...	748	...	3,977	...	27	84	13,421
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,032	1,300	2,718	...	...	2,100	5,776	2,626	1,24,452	6	1,138	6,032	16,02,820
42,605	2,709	17,512	315	51	9,199	37,999	15,421	4,12,976	316	4,543	27,960	74,62,010

STATEMENT E.—*Showing the results of experimental harvestings made during the agricultural year ending 31st May* 1892, *in the case of wheat, gram, linseed, juari, cotton and sugar-cane.*

Districts.	Soil and position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured).	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).								Corresponding 16 annas outturn calculated from experimenting officer's estimates of crops in annas per rupee.							
		Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked).		Juari.	Cotton (with seed).	Sugar-cane (gurh).	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked).		Juari.	Cotton (with seed).	Sugar-cane (gurh).
					Transplanted.	Broadcasted.							Transplanted.	Broadcasted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Saugor ...	Dry. Mar geunra ...	770(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Mund, 1st class ...	666(3)	425(2)	340(1)	...	...	...	...	...	1,065	1,360	544	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. 2nd do. ...	467(7)	500(1)	300(2)	...	...	...	...	...	679	1,333	436	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. M. ...	520(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Patarna, M. ..	...	700(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh ...	Dry. Kabar, 2nd class Tagar	325(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Dry. Mund, 1st do. ...	569(7)	...	190(1)	...	...	...	...	...	827	...	276	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. Tagar ...	525(2)	240(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	549	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Rathia do. ...	440(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Mund, 2nd class ...	...	380(1)	100(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	200	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Patarna Mutbarra ...	...	...	...	370(1)	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	493	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Patarna ...	...	..	...	770(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	..	..	...	...
	Dry. Do. Barratikra ...	...	...	...	1,440(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,646	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. do. Saman.	...	...	...	1,400(1)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,600	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. Tikra Geunra.	...	...	...	990(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	Dry. Kabar, 1st class Emb.	926(3)	1,240(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	992	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Dry. Mund, do. ...	643(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Dry. Do. 2nd class ...	672(8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. Emb. ...	816(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Domatta ...	525(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Dry. Sahra Jhilan dofasli.	440(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Sahra ...	560(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. Emb. ...	600(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Patarna ...	1,040(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Kabar, 2nd class Emb	...	400(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Dry. Kabar ...	...	700(1)	180(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	240	...	...	...	...	...

Mandla.	Dry.	Kabar, 1st class	502(5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. 2nd do.	975(2)	590(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	787	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund, 1st do.	630(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. 2nd do.	693(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund	793(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kabar, 1st do M.	...	...	1,200(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	Dry.	Mund, 1st class	580(4)	890(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	773	791	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sahra Irrig.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	790(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,580
Narsinghpur.	Dry.	Kabar, 1st class Irrig.	1,710(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. 2nd do. Bandhia	780(1)	670(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. do. Ordinary.	680(2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund, 1st class	550(1)	890(1)	150(1)	...	...	...	...	...	629	1,017	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Bandhia	615(2)	985(2)	470(1)	...	...	...	...	...	703	985	470	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. 1st class Dhongar	460(1)	620(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. do. Ordinary	715(2)	753(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	817	803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. 2nd class	380(1	560(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Bandhia	700(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sahra	840(1)	...	...	780(1)	...	...	...	...	840	...	...	780	...	...	...	...	...
		Kabar, 1st class Bandhia	...	740(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund, 2nd class Dhongar	...	660(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Mutafarikat...	...	660(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patarna Ordinary	...	480(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Mutafarikat...	...	200(1)	290(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	331	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. M.	...	1,370(1)	...	...	...	...	240(1)	...	...	1,370	...	...	...	...	320	...	...
		Mund, 2nd class M...	...	...	...	...	...	480(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...
		Do. M. Irrig.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Hoshangabad.	Dry.	Mariar	360 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Thal	575 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Dhongar	388 (6)	...	250 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	621	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Jhola	397 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Ordinary	624 (17)	490 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	832	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Geunra	1,580 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand Thal	700 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Dhongar	309 (10)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Jhola	426 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Ujarwala	480 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Ordinary	451 (15)	435(2)	280(2)	...	...	...	...	...	656	58(	344	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kabar, 1st class Ordinary	1,000(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. 2nd class Dhongar	200(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a.)—Anna estimate not returned.

STATEMENT E.—*(Continued).*

District.	Soil and position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured).	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).								Corresponding 16 annas outturn calculated from experimenting officer's estimates of crops in annas per rupee.							
		Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked).		Juari.	Cotton (with seed).	Sugarcane (gurh).	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked).		Juari.	Cotton (with seed).	Sugarcane (gurh).
					Transplanted.	Broadcasted.							Transplanted	Broadcasted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hoshangabad. (Contd).	Dry. Kabar, 2nd class Ordinary	610(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Rankar Dhongar	333(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. Ordinary	213(3)	...	180(1)	...	...	...	...	...	379	...	288	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Sihar Thal	490(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. Geunra	720(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Kachar	1,310(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. Ordinary	1,100(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Sihar Mutafarikat	...	470(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	270(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...
Nimar ...	Dry. Gutta	800(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Mal, 1st class	700(1)	...	...	...	...	981(9)	340(2)	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...
	Dry. Do. 2nd do.	...	...	...	...	...	286(3)	220(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...
	Dry. Do. 3rd do.	...	...	...	...	...	228(2)	460(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...
	Dry. Mal	...	...	...	...	...	763(14)	670(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...
	Dry. Khardi, 1st class	...	...	...	...	...	...	2373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...
	Dry. Pandhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	700(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...
Betul ...	Dry. Morand	612(6)	566(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Sihar	...	...	...	550(1)	...	570(2)	...	...	...	...	...	733	...	760	...	...
	Dry. Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	542(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1239	...	...
	Dry. Morand M. Irrig.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,370(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,496
	Dry. Sihar do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,730(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,947
	Dry. Do. Irrig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,530(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,248
	Dry. Bardi M. Irrig.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,380(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,004
	Dry. Kali, 2nd class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,010 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,040
	Dry. Morand, 2nd class M. Irrig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,760
Chhindwara...	Dry. Kali, 2nd class M.	1,800 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. M. Irrig.	1,170 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Kali, 2nd class	595 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Do. Tagar	550 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chhindwara (Contd.)	Dry.	Morand, 1st class	493(11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Dol	730(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Abpasi Irrig.	1,480(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Tagar	288(15)	650(1)	140(1)	...	...	...	...	...	471	800	280	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. M.	460(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. 2nd class	450(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Tagar	495(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Ordinary	360(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. do.	320(1)	...	220(1)	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	320	...	...	...	...	...
		Mutbarra Gohari	100(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sahra M. Irrig.	1,020(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000(1)	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
		Morand, 1st class Ordinary	...	555(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Mutafarikat.	...	300(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	537	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 1st class Ordinary M. Irrig.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,730(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360
Wardha ...	Dry.	Kali, 1st class	430(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand do. M.	470(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand	695(2)	...	380(1)	...	...	...	...	...	1,235	...	760	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. 1st class	...	...	200(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ..	Dry.	Kali, 2nd class Irrig.	650(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kali M.	720(1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand. 1st class M.	840(2)	...	...	...	...	550(1)	...	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	880	...	...
		Do. Irrig.	1,300(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 1st class	825(2)	560(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650	896	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. 2nd do.	409(9)	530(1)	327(6)	...	...	210(1)	...	...	818	848	436	...	...	560	...	...
		Do. Ordinary	360(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khardi	...	...	190(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand, 2nd class M. Irrig.	...	...	...	900(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...
		Khardi M. Irrig.	...	...	...	692(6)	...	...	...	3,910(1)	...	...	...	1,107	...	...	...	(a)
		Do. Irrig.	...	...	...	700(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933	...	...	...	...
		Bardi M. Irrig.	...	...	...	850(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,360	...	...	...	...
		Do. M.	...	...	...	450(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...
		Bardi	...	...	...	800(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,067	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	Dry.	Kali	1,125(2)	840(1)	...	...	...	640(1)	...	...	1,500	1,344	...	...	...	1,024	...	...
		Bersi Kanhar	...	730(1)	...	...	...	305(2)	...	...	...	1,460	...	...	...	1,627	...	...
		Wardi	...	650(1)	...	...	...	1,680(1)	...	...	...	1,040	...	...	...	2,088	...	...
		Kanhar	...	...	370(1)	...	...	744(5)	...	...	...	...	395	...	...	1,190	...	...
		Do. 2nd class M. Irrig.	...	...	...	3,390(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,390	...	...	...	...
		Bersi Kanhar M. Irrig.	...	...	...	1,410(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,256	...	...	...	...
		Kali M. Irrig.	...	...	...	...	415(2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	...	...	...
		Bersi Kanhar	...	...	...	...	600(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920	...	...	...
		Wardi 3rd class M. Irrig.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000

STATEMENT E.—(*Concluded*).

Districts.	Soil and position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured).	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).								Corresponding 16 annas outturn, calculated from experimenting officer's estimates of crops in annas per rupee.							
		Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice (unhusked).		Juari.	Cotton (with seed).	Sugar-cane (gurh).	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice unhusked.		Juari.	Cotton (with seed).	Sugar-cane (gurh).
					Transplanted.	Broadcasted.							Transplanted.	Broadcasted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bhandara ...	Dry. Kali, 1st class ...	330(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 2nd class ...	320(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Morand ..	296(8)	330(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	660	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. M. ..	365(2)	...	...	1,533(3)	...	...	...	...	532	...	...	1,533	...	...	...	...
	Khardi ..	366(5	290(1)	..	...	...	...	...	...	500	663	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. M. ...	250(1)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sihar M. ...	400(1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morand M. Irrig. ...	...	...	...	1,650(3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,760	...	...	...	...
	Sihar M. Irrig. ..	...	...	...	1,780(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,899	...	...	...	...
	Do. Irrig. ...	...	...	...	610(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	...	...	...	...
	Bardi M. ...	...	...	...	1,830(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	Dry. Morand Gohari Dhongar ...	630(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Dhongar ...	385(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Bandhan ..	699(1)	610(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	813	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanhar Bandia Gohari	...	990(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morand ...	...	810(1)	...	1,410(1)	...	...	...	...	...	810	...	1,611	...	...	...	...
	Do. Warthemiya Tikra M. ..	...	...	40(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Saman M. ..	...	...	105(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Mutafarikat.	...	...	30(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanhar, 2nd class ..	...	...	...	770(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	...
	Morand Warthemiya Saman ..	...	...	...	1,290(3)	1,055(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,474	1,298	...	...	...
	Sihar, 2nd class M....	...	...	...	1,230(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,640	...	...	...	...
	Do. Warthemiya Saman ...	...	...	...	...	850(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138	...	...	...

Raipur ...	Dry.	Kanhar ...	520(3)	...	...	...	675(2)	...	...	...	1,388	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...
		Dorsa ...	392(5)	500(1)	300(2)	...	397(4)	...	...	...	627	666	436	...	1,196	...	...	...
		Do. M. ...	...	...	320(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	...	...	...	...	...
		Kanhar M. ...	...	...	...	...	1,010(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,616	...	...	...
		Matasi ...	...	..	...	...	1,161(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,238	...	...	...
		Do. M. ...	...	...	...	...	1,828(5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,517	...	...	...
		Do. M. Emb. ...	...	...	...	...	1,070(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,070	...	...	...
		Matasi Emb. ...	...	...	...	...	1,180(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	...	...	...
		Bhata ...	...	...	...	...	840(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	...	..
		Do. M. ...	...	...	...	...	335(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	Dry.	Kanhar ...	450(3)	335(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	487	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Dorsa ...	540(1)	370(1)	100(2)	...	...	...	...	...	720	592	133	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Ghurri ...	560(1)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Gabhar ...	330(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. Genhari ...	455(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	728	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Kanhar M. ...	...	...	...	690(1)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	849	...	...	...	...
		Dorsa Gabhar M. ...	...	...	...	...	1,270(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	...	...	...
		Matasi Darha M. ..	...	...	...	...	1,510(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,858	...	...	...
		Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,000(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,666	...	...	...
		Do. Gabhar M....	...	..	...	...	1,625(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,625	...	...	...
		Do. Tangar ...	...	...	...	...	600(1)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	Dry.	Bahal ...	...	...	...	...	1,545(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,060	...	...	...
		Do. Irrig. ...	...	...	...	...	1,170(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,872	...	...	...
		Berna M. ...	...	...	...	...	1,595(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,963	...	...	...
		Mal M. ...	...	...	...	...	1,490(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,987	...	...	...
		Bahal M. Irrig. ...	...	...	...	2,530(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,530	...	...	...	...
		Mal Irrig. ...	...	...	...	1,230(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230	...	...	...	...
		Barcha Mal M. Irrig.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)

STATEMENT F.—*Showing the retail prices in seers per rupee ruling for the more*

District.	Year.	Wheat.				Rice common.				Juar.			
		August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.	August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.	August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Saugor ...	1891-92	12·36	11·76	12·36	12·36	8·42	9·79	10·94	9·79	...	14·33	13·71	15·0
	1890-91.	13·73	13·51	12·53	13·19	9·43	9·51	11·18	9·88	...	...	16·0	13·34
Damoh ...	1891-92	17·15	16·0	14·28	17·15	13·70	13·70	12·63	12·63	...	...	18·0	...
	1890-91.	18·27	80·0	16·0	18·27	13·33	13·33	13·33	12·30	...	...	24·0	...
Jubbulpore ...	1891-92	13·75	12·50	12·75	13·0	14·25	15·0	12·75	13·0	13·25	16·0	16·50	17·0
	1890-91.	15·75	15·75	14·25	14·75	12·0	14·0	15·25	14·25	16·50	17·0	20·0	15·75
Mandla ...	1891-92	18·0	17·0	15·0	18·0	13·0	13·0	16·0	13·0	...	...	19·0	...
	1890-91.	22·0	21·0	16·0	19·0	15·0	19·0	17·0	15·0	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	1891-92	16·0	13·57	13·30	13·57	13·57	13·57	13·57	13·57	...	...	...	...
	1890-91.	19·47	16·59	16·59	14·93	13·57	14·93	16·59	14·93	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur..	1891-92	12·37	12·37	12·0	12·37	10·35	10·35	10·35	10·35	...	...	...	...
	1890-91.	15·75	15·18	13·50	13·50	12·65	12·65	12·65	12·65	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad..	1891-92	13·38	10·30	12·23	12·98	10·03	10·03	9·40	10·40	16·12	14·40	15·46	15·50
	1890-91.	14·47	14·47	15·0	13·38	10·0	10·0	10·50	9·06	...	...	21·0	18·32
Nimar ...	1891-92	12·19	11·13	11·13	12·80	11·93	11·93	10·55	10·55	22·54	20·66	19·08	19·08
	1890-91.	15·06	15·06	15·06	14·22	11·44	11·44	13·06	12·47	24·80	27·55	24·80	24·80
Betul ...	1891-92	13·50	11·08	12·34	13·09	9·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	19·20	17·28	18·78	16·0
	1890-91.	18·0	18·0	14·89	14·40	10·05	10·05	10·80	10·05	19·20	19·20	19·20	19·20
Chhindwara...	1891-92	16·89	15·20	12 66	11·69	8·88	10·0	10·90	10·0	20·57	18·0	14·40	14·40
	1890-91.	17·54	17·54	17 54	17·54	11·43	11·43	11·43	10·30	28·80	28·80	28·80	21·60
Wardha ...	1891-92	16·0	11·42	11·42	11·42	10·42	11·42	11·42	11·42	21·81	21·81	20·0	17·14
	1890-91.	20·0	20·0	17·14	16·0	11·42	11·42	11·42	11·42	26·66	26·66	26·66	22·66
Nagpur ...	1891-92	15·62	11·25	11·87	12·50	13·12	11·25	11·25	12·50	22·50	21·25	20·0	17·50
	1890-91.	16·25	18·12	17·50	16·87	9·68	11·87	12·50	12·50	22·62	22·50	24·37	23·75
Chanda ...	1891-92	16·15	12·37	13·40	12·57	13·40	12·37	15·12	11·73	21·67	17·85	18·48	14·84
	1890-91.	15·42	17·20	17·60	17·60	11·80	12·80	12·80	13·0	18·0	20·20	20·0	22·40
Bhandara ...	1891-92	17·50	15·0	12·50	12·50	13·25	13·25	13·25	11·25	...	...	...	...
	1890-91.	18·75	18·75	16·25	18·75	12·50	13·25	13·25	13·25	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	1891-92	17·06	17·06	11·81	11·81	16·57	19·13	16·57	16·57	...	...	...	...
	1890-91.	19·69	21·0	21·0	17·06	16·57	17·85	17·85	16·75	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	1891-92	16·16	15·30	14·18	14·18	18·25	18·25	13·68	14·80	...	...	...	...
	1890-91.	20·78	21·25	19·68	17·50	16·53	22·81	22·81	17·60	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	1891-92	19·88	17·75	14 44	14·44	19·20	20·09	19·20	16·94	...	...	...	...
	1890-91.	22·42	26·62	23·66	21·30	18·0	26·18	26·18	20·09	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1891-92	16·63	14·0	10·50	12·25	19·25	21·88	18·38	18·38	...	...	...	...
	1890-91.	20·13	20·13	19·25	19·25	19·25	21·0	21·0	21·0	...	...	...	...

important kinds of agricultural produce during the agricultural year ending 31*st May* 1892.

Gram.				Kutki and kodo.				Linseed.				Cotton, cleaned.			
August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.	August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.	August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.	August 15th, 1891.	November 15th, 1891.	February 15th, 1892.	May 15th, 1892.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
13·72	13·01	12·36	15·45	...	...	...	...	10·20	8·87	9·28	9·28	2·35	2·24	2·37	2·40
15·45	14·77	14·54	14·76	...	...	...	...	10·20	10·74	9·83	9·81	2·16	2·09	2·35	2·35
20·0	16·0	16·0	17·19	...	...	21·33	...	11·80	9·80	10·50	10·52	2·75	2·75	2·0	2·28
21·82	21·82	17·14	20·0	...	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	11·45	12·0	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·75
18·75	18·0	18·0	19·	...	...	...	...	9·50	8·75	9·0	9·0	2·75	2·50	2·25	2·75
21·0	17·50	17·50	20·0	...	...	...	...	9·50	10·25	10·50	9·75	2·25	2·25	2·50	2·75
28·0	26·0	25·0	28·0	19·0	17·0	19·0	18·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	12·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0
32·0	28·0	23·50	29·0	22·0	22·50	22·0	20·0	13·0	12·50	13·0	12·0	2·0	2·0	2·0	2· 0
19·47	17·92	16·59	16·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·49	2·49	2·49	2·49
19·47	16·59	19·47	19·47	...	...	...	...	8·80	...	...	...	2·49	2·49	2·49	2·49
19·0	15·0	15·0	17·60	...	...	...	...	9·80	9·80	8·0	8·0	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50
19·75	19·75	18·75	20·37	...	...	...	...	9·80	9·80	9·80	9·80	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50
16·0	13·10	14·40	16·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·67	2·50	2·50	2·50	3·33
19·0	19·0	20·0	19·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·41	2·50	2·50	3·0	2·50
14·21	...	...	16·10	...	...	...	...	10·18	9·33	...	10·18	2·28	2·28	2·28	2·66
15·10	13·42	15·10	15·10	...	...	...	...	10·18	10·18	10·18	10·18	2·28	2·28	2·28	2·28
16·0	13·93	13·93	14·90	12·0	11·37	11·37	11·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18·78	18·7	17·28	18·0	14·22	15·36	13·71	12·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19·43	16·8	15·20	13·82	17·77	17·77	16·0	16·0	10·67	10·67	9·14	9·14	2·0	2·0	2·28	2·66
17·54	17·54	17·54	21·71	20·0	20·0	20·0	17·77	10·66	10·66	10·66	12·80	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·28
17·14	16·0	14·55	16·0	...	...	...	...	11·11	10·0	10·0	10·0	...	...	2·66	2·66
17·14	17·14	17·14	17·40	...	...	...	...	10·0	11·42	11·42	11·42	...	2·28	2·28	2·52
20·0	17·50	16·25	16·25	...	...	...	...	10·12	7·31	9·0	7·31	2·53	2·74	2·75	2·75
17·50	18·75	17·50	21·25	...	...	...	...	9·0	9·56	9·0	10·12	2·40	2·40	2·40	2·53
16·90	11·70	13·0	15·12	...	...	...	...	9·77	9·10	9·20	9·20	2·25	2·10	2·10	2·0
19·20	15·50	14·90	20·0	...	...	...	...	9·10	9·0	9·60	9·60	2·0	2·0	2·10	2·40
20·0	17·50	16·0	17·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20·0	18·75	16·25	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21·60	19·20	16·80	19·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20·40	22·80	22·80	21·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23·37	21·25	21·25	18·60	21·75	21·75	21·0	16·31	11·56	9·73	9·30	8·64	2·50	2·50	2·25	2·25
21·31	19·12	19·12	15·93	..	21·75	21·75	20·84	9·81	10·12	10·12	10·12	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0
27·16	25·12	17·86	20·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20·10	24·36	20·10	22·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·75	18·0	17·25	10·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0
14·25	15·75	16·50	16·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	2·0	2·0	2·0

STATEMENT G.—*Showing the area held by the several classes of Landlord and tenants, and also the rental in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year ending 31st July 1892.*

G. (1) Details of Proprietors.

Districts.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by malguzars.			Land held by malik-makbuzas.			Land held by Revenue-free grantees.			Total area held by proprietors, i. e., total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
Saugor											
Damoh	12,20,694	1,41,131	73,284	17·5	2,978	41,483	52,291 0 0	744	9,938	148 0 0	2,65,836
Jubbulpore	7,10,036	91,181	57,752	16·53	2,330	29,250	12,257 0 0	617	4,328	1,602 0 0	1,62,541
Mandla	14,16,684	1,52,471	67,491	16·	6,339	85,637	24,639 0 0	3,862	10,601	...	2,89,350
Seoni	3,22,170	26,695	23,351	. .	258	3,078	852 0 0	25	66	...	50,090
	3,52,093	1,59,466	60,464	61·1	263	7,244	2,013 0 0	8	183	79 0 0	2,15,237
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	40,79,681	6,82,144	2,75,232	17·	12,219	1,92,902	62,093 0 0	5,256	25,316	1,829 0 0	9,85,954
Narsinghpur	7,97,668	36,547	82,003	16·	777	17,725	8,665 14 4	113	1,522	1,023 11 0	1,37,655
Hoshangabad	12,4[illegible]	1,25,812	74,475	22·	885	15,171	4,696 11 3	213	4,129	121 11 10	3,06,365
Betul	5,3[illegible]	43,773	10,132	10·	11,163	1,75,652	1,09,945 1 1	1,219	20,721	15,980 3 9	2,55,098
Chhindwara	10,6[illegible]	59,097	62,73	15·	231	7,163	3,570 0 0	85	3,162	947 0 0	1,47,776
	8,83,115	1,24,869	51,537	21·	332	7,635	2,766 4 9	22	328	17 8 0	1,84,384
Total Nerbudda Division ...	46,35,970	5,33,116	2,50,394	17·	12,943	2,20,506	1,29,652 15 5	1,651	29,862	18,090 2 7	10,31,278
Wardha	11,33,631	1,[illegible]3	51,529	17·	5,[illegible]	51,755	43,652 0 1	589	7,944	34 11 0	2,59,080
Nagpur	16,52,[illegible]8	1,07,[illegible]0	35,676	16·	14,[illegible]	98,[illegible]3	1,20,7[illegible] 6 6	4,11[illegible]	20,665	3,034 0 0	3,42,724
Chanda	9,0[illegible]	80,1[illegible]	29,13[illegible]	11·	2,[illegible]	67,[illegible]28	33,3[illegible] 0 0	909	84,386	17,620 0 0	2,55,597
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	7,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	29,898	44·	2,5[illegible]	53,[illegible]	42,5[illegible] 0 0	142	1,077	129 0 0	2,16,773
Zemindari	3,01,[illegible]	[illegible]3,671	14,302	. .	2[illegible]	9,[illegible]	5,0[illegible] 0 0	2	11	...	72,455
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	8,2[illegible],621	56,302	13,[illegible]56	21·	909	11,538	5,9[illegible] 8 11	. .	...	...	62,295
Zamindari	1,11,200	81,850	3,410	22·	51	1,395	38[illegible] 2 0	...	...	...	26,695
Total Nagpur Division ...	50,53,[illegible]7	6,77,[illegible]5	1,72,711	17·	25,353	2,90,[illegible]00	2,51,716 1 5	3,846	1,14,533	20,817 11 0	12,56,619
Raipur ... { Khalsa	[illegible],[illegible]8,[illegible]5	3,61,[illegible]0	1,57,[illegible]43	20·	2,3[illegible]	9,[illegible]92	3,751 6 9	16	826	369 8 2	5,09,793
Zamindari	1,37,9[illegible]0	22,128	5,[illegible]39	26·	[illegible]76	621	37[illegible] 8 3	...	...	...	28,238
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	14,01,[illegible]35	1,65,[illegible]03	86,[illegible]03	38·	2,[illegible]5[illegible]	32,166	15,277 0 0	26	256	26 3 0	2,80,688
Zamindari	1,[illegible],6[illegible]9	[illegible]2,715	5,[illegible]33	25·	...	...	. .	17	2,563	...	51,146
Sambalpur	7,07,[illegible]25	1,[illegible],[illegible]52	61,[illegible]19	25·	...	...	. .	...	...	...	1,87,650
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]31	7,[illegible],[illegible]33	2,[illegible],[illegible]21	[illegible]0·	[illegible],[illegible]59	42,[illegible]31	19,[illegible]0[illegible] 15 0	50	3,345	395 11 2	10,67,515
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,[illegible],17,[illegible]12	24,[illegible],[illegible]03	9,75,[illegible]58	13·	55,319	6,[illegible],749	4,82,[illegible]31 15 10	10,012	1,73,[illegible]56	41,182 8 9	43,30,366

Districts.	Land held by absolute occupancy tenants.				Land held by occupancy tenants.				Land held in ordinary tenant right by tenants of other classes.			Land	
	No. of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	No. of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	No.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Acres.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.
Saugor ...	15,429	1,82,154	1,87,285 0 0	1 0 5	29,398	2,85,871	2,68,172 0 0	0 15 0	1,25,504	1,12,077 0 0	0 14 3	42,360	3,28,819
Damoh ...	15,338	1,33,387	1,17,171 4 8	0 14 0	20,015	1,66,559	1,41,826 2 10	0 13 7	70,603	70,776 12 2	1 0 0	24,749	1,75,669
Jubbulpore ...	20,296	2,22,284	2,78,245 10 8	1 4 0	40,600	3,43,451	3,98,490 11 10	1 2 6	1,58,682	1,47,712 9 9	0 14 11	61,301	3,80,477
Mandla ...	864	12,814	8,701 0 0	0 10 10	15,377	1,63,900	82,819 0 0	0 8 1	29,811	.....	...	30,746	3,09,983
Seoni ...	2,303	49,889	32,903 11 9	0 10 7	13,348	2,39,561	1,48,396 4 8	0 9 10	83,224	44,629 5 9	0 8 7	22,109	2,95,591
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	54,228	6,00,528	6,24,306 11 1	1 0 7	1,18,738	11,99,342	10,39,704 3 4	0 13 10	4,67,674	3,75,295 11 8	0 12 10	1,81,265	14,90,538
Narsinghpur ...	10,567	1,60,462	2,15,494 9 0	1 5 5	20,671	2,16,925	2,85,138 6 8	1 5 0	45,152	91,498 11 10	2 0 5	15,900	1,41,836
Hoshangabad ...	13,0[illegible]	3,21,063	3,23,786 2 0	1 0 1	21,750	3,67,931	3,62,965 11 6	0 15 9	56,147	95,402 13 7	1 11 2	22,199	2,42,954
Nimar ...	318	4,220	2,555 3 7	0 8 3	21,461	3,02,210	1,48,876 15 9	0 7 10	1,286	1,029 4 0	0 12 11	479	7,390
Betul ...	7,475	1,52,623	97,352 0 0	0 8 0	14,106	3,41,326	1,31,094 0 0	0 5 9	72,853	15,369 0 0	0 3 4	28,327	2,90,701
Chhindwara ...	7,508	1,14,948	1,01,089 15 6	0 14 1	24,030	2,62,809	1,30,412 11 6	0 7 11	95,509	35,285 0 2	0 5 11	25,800	1,90,734
Total Nerbudda Division ...	38,939	7,93,939	7,40,277 14 1	0 14 11	1,02,018	14,91,292	10,58,489 13 5	0 11 3	2,70,947	2,38,593 13 7	0 14 1	90,805	8,74,613
Wardha ...	9,099	1,75,681	1,45,228 0 10	0 13 2	21,558	4,22,555	3,31,168 1 8	0 12 6	49,906	45,100 15 0	0 14 6	11,833	2,35,669
Nagpur ...	33,927	2,86,227	2,86,276 10 2	1 0 0	60,852	5,51,469	4,73,253 12 4	0 13 0	63,378	51,906 8 6	0 13 0	30,998	2,86,263
Chanda ...	7,376	1,28,827	71,772 0 0	0 8 0	40,222	5,09,270	3,01,666 0 0	0 9 5	...	.....	...	...	...
Bhandara. { Khalsa / zamindari ...	6,473	91,164	57,062 0 0	0 10 0	15,[illegible]96	2,01,840	1,51,140 0 0	0 11 11	38,515	30,272 0 0	0 13 6	20,148	1,64,396
	1,847	26,637	20,859 0 0	0 12 6	3,880	53,845	47,025 0 0	0 14 5	14,196	8,387 0 0	0 9 7	10,688	1,32,419
Balaghat. { Khalsa / zamindari ...	4,957	35,566	32,285 12 10	0 14 6	7,903	88,236	72,578 2 5	0 13 2	18,075	10,454 11 11	0 9 3	11,760	93,235
	672	9,643	7,586 1 6	0 12 7	2,473	35,156	30,777 2 11	0 14 0	6,506	5,838 1 5	0 13 6	3,411	32,[illegible]73
Total Nagpur Division ...	63,856	7,53,815	6,21,059 9 4	0 13 2	1,54,116	18,62,370	14,63,211 5 4	0 13 1	1,90,578	1,51,959 4 10	0 12 9	88,288	9,40,910
Raipur... { Khalsa / zamindari ...	19,560	3,30,568	1,91,754 0 10	0 9 3	52,802	7,74,407	5,01,957 0 4	0 10 4	1,54,402	92,535 10 4	0 9 7	64,537	6,43,719
	...	...	.....	.....	1,607	34,84[illegible]	12,015 10 4	0 5 8	5,555	3,466 12 1	0 9 11	4,848	65,569
Bilaspur ...	11,553	1,30,334	80,822 0 0	0 12 0	52,226	4,78,699	2,95,266 0 0	0 9 10	1,26,252	75,533 0 0	0 9 7	1,19,910	1,57,470
Sambalpur. { Khalsa / zamindari ...	...	...	.....	.....	41,551	5,62,401	1,61,883 2 1	0 4 7	...	.....	...	...	...
	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Total ...	31,113	4,60,902	2,72,576 0 10	0 9 5	1,48,186	18,50,352	9,78,121 12 9	0 8 5	2,86,209	1,71,535 6 5	0 9 8	1,89,295	11,60,758
Grand Total ...	1,88,136	26,09,184	2,58,220 3 4	0 13 10	5,23,058	64,03,356	44,84,527 2 10	0 11 2	2,15,[illegible]	9,37,484 4 6	0 12 4	5,49,653	44,75,819

G.—(Contd.)

held by ordinary tenants.		Total tenant area (*i*, *e*., total of columns 14, 18, 21, and 25.	Total rental (*i*, *e*., columns 15, 19, 22, and 26).	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.		Land held rent free.		Land held by sub-tenants of sir land.		
Rent.	Incidences per acre.				On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
3,77,183 0 0	1 2 4	9,22,348	9,44,717 0 0	1 0 4			12,267	20,243	4,927	23,560	38,367 0 0
2,09,122 9 6	1 3 1	5,46,218	5,38,966 13 2	0 15 9			5,368	6,469	3,252	12,716	20,565 2 10
4,35,235 9 8	1 2 3	11,04,843	12,59,714 9 3	1 2 3			15,097	13,374	6,548	23,960	10,94,651 15 7
1,20,157 0 0	0 6 2	5,16,508	2,11,977 0 0	0 6 6			6,749	49,132	...	2,527	2,128 0 0
2,08,767 10 8	0 11 4	6,68,365	4,34,917 0 10	0 10 5			6,855	1,551	1,713	15,589	20,407 15 6
13,50,585 13 8	0 14 6	37,58,282	33,69,992 7 5	0 14 5			44,336	90,769	16,438	76,352	11,76,180 1 11
3,18,586 2 10	3 3 11	5,64,393	9,10,667 14 4	1 9 9			11,212	14,428	2,098	18,414	73,115 14 8
4,84,217 14 10	1 13 5	9,89,055	12,16,372 9 11	1 3 8			9,256	7,718	3,454	34,290	1,36,163 6 6
7,633 3 3	1 0 7	3,15,906	1,60,139 11 1	0 8 1			2,155	15,154	1,648	16,002	19,863 0 0
97,577 0 0	0 5 2	8,97,506	3,41,291 0 0	0 5 9			3,819	5,219	2,593	59,145	27,873 0 0
91,885 12 9	0 7 8	6,63,891	3,58,673 7 11	0 8 8			4,154	786	1,553	14,726	18,265 15 2
9,49,883 2 2	1 1 1	34,30,791	29,87,244 11 3	0 13 10			30,596	43,305	11,346	1,36,567	2,75,281 4 4
1,99,047 4 3	0 14 1	8,74,811	7,20,544 5 9	0 13 2			2,999	1,191	3, 09	92,477	1,26,768 7 10
2,30,741 10 5	0 12 1	11,87,833	10,42,181 9 4	0 14 0			1,815	20,769	3,194	33,225	64,582 12 6
...	...	6,38,162	3,73,433 0 0	0 7 10			2,900	11,350	4,494	21,189	36,172 0 0
1,83,773 0 0	1 1 10	4,95,920	4,22,240 0 0	0 13 7			1,455	3,108	3,335	27,517	35,359 0 0
89,163 0 0	0 10 8	2,87,099	1,66,024 0 0	...			1,157	276	2,011	15,124	12,266 0 0
89,262 10 2	0 14 8	2,40,712	2,04,561 0 5	0 13 7			1,063	451	1,931	2,360	13,716 1 9
33,567 10 4	1 0 7	83,631	77,769 1 2	0 14 11			815	109	1,103	6,113	10,269 13 6
8,25,558 3 3	0 14 0	37,47,673	30,06,786 6 9	0 12 10			12,204	37,251	19,777	2,05,305	3,01,134 3 7
4,36,311 14 1	0 10 7	19,96,186	12,16,558 9 7	0 10 2			16,849	25,173	5,008	37,210	20,356 11 11
37,783 1 8	0 9 2	1,05,969	60,270 8 1	0 9 1			2,188	1, 18	289	1,990	1,357 12 0
2,78,736 0 0	0 9 8	11,93,755	7,30,357 0 0	0 9 9			13,864	26,862	6,947	21,125	16,625 0 0
...	...	5,62,401	1,61,883 2 1	0 4 7			3,895	33,779	5,759	33,347	15,704 3 4
...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
7,46,835 15 9	0 10 2	37,67,311	21,69,069 3 9	0 9 2			36,796	87,332	18,003	93,672	54,043 11 3
38,72,863 2 10	0 13 10	1,47,04,057	1,15,53,094 13 6	0 12 7			1,24,432	2,58,657	65,564	5,13,926	18,06,589 5 1

STATEMENT H.—*Showing the extent to which villages papers were tested and the result of each testing, during the Agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.*

District.	Total number of villages.	Total number of Khasra	Amount of Khasra testing and results.											Jamabandi testing by Kanungoes.		
			By Revenue Inspectors.				By District Revenue Inspectors.			By Tahsildars.		By Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.				
			Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries containing errors in rent, right or possession.	Percentage of col. 6 on col. 5.	Number of Revenue Inspector's circles visited.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries tested	Number found incorrect.	Percentage of incorrect entries on number tested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saugor	1,399	4,77,188	1,399	74,393	3,844	5	8	134	1,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	1,345	4,90,551	1,345	55,598	944	1·69	6	674	14,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore				Cannot be filled up owing to progress of Settlement work.												
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	1,473	1,51,884	908	46,814	1,224	2·06	7	105	1,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,217	11,19,623	3,652	1,76,805	6,012	3·5	21	913	17,920	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur	475	1,18,950	475	17,708	819	4·62	3	156	2,989	...	...	10	105	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	1,530	3,53,646	951	1,49,835	3,267	2·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Nimar	691	1,15,874	691	44,054	1,318	2·99	8	235	3,473	10	154	..	...	...	...	...
Betul	178	5,436	27	782	65	·08	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	490	...	...
Chhindwara				Left blank owing to the Patwaris being engaged in Settlement work.												
Total ...	2,874	5,95,906	2,144	2,12,379	5,469	2·6	11	391	6,462	10	154	10	105	490	...	...
Wardha	694	68,683	598	36,399	825	2·2	1	35	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	2,235	1,80,694	1,212	43,348	3,050	14·	11	73	2,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	62	28,942	50	4,871	467	9·58	2	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,991	2,73,319	1,860	84,628	4,342	5·1	14	111	3,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	3,377	54,63,492	3,348	4,76,183	12,146	2·5	48	1,120	34,522	6	200	50	1,142	85,922	13,393	15·5
Bilaspur	2,622	22,94,953	2,962	2,45,958	5,361	2·5	15	722	15,372	59	2,827	...	...	5,400	462	8 5
Sambalpur	1,221	10,08,326	1,205	1,08,221	1,893	1·7	5	219	5,763	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,220	87,65,770	7,560	8,30,317	19,420	2·3	68	2,061	55,657	65	3,027	50	1,142	91,322	13,855	15·1
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,302	1,07,54,618	15,206	13,04,129	35,243	2·6	114	3,476	83,911	75	3,181	60	1,247	91,812	13,855	15·

STATEMENT I. —*Showing progress made in compelling patwaris to reside within their circles, during the agricultural year ending 31st May 1892.*

Total number of patwaris.		Number non-resident (*a*) on September 30th 1891.		Number non-resident (*b*) on September 30th 1892.		Percentage of patwaris non-resident without permission.		Remarks.
1		2		3		4	5	6
		With permission.	Without permission.	With permission.	Without permission.	(*a*) On September 30th 1891.	(*b*) On September 30th 1892.	
Saugor	420	1	68	4	8	16·	2·	
Damoh	174	22	34	25	14	19·5	8·	
Jubbulpore	403	31	71	31	38	18·	9·	
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Seoni	129	...	32	4	...	24·8	3·1	
Narsinghpur	277	37	60	40	...	12·	.....	
Hoshangabad	...	3	23	3	(*b*) 14	5·	3·	(*b*) Nearly all these men are newly appointed and the question of their permanent residence is now under enquiry.
Nimar	242	36	26	31	18	10·74	7·43	
Betul	185	11	86	...	157	.....	85·	
Chhindwara	151	...	113	5	21	75·	14·	
Wardha	207	...	104	...	(*c*) 123	50·	59·	(*c*) Of these 34 have their houses within a distance of 3 miles from their circles and will be exempted under Rule XX.
Nagpur	259	6	119	6	119	45·	45·	
Chanda	164	...	...	2	22	.....	48·99	
Bhandara	185	...	63	50	60	34·	32·	
Balaghat	95	12	3	10	64	3·16	67·37	
Raipur	709	...	283	...	93	40·	13·	
Bilaspur	349	...	238	...	20	75·	8·	
Sambalpur	233	1	79	14	57	34·	24·	

STATEMENT J.— *Showing the extent to which punctuality was observed in filing the principal village returns during the agricultural year ending 31st May* 1892.

Districts.	Milan Khasra.						Jinswar.						Jamabandi of year under report.				
	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed within three months after date.	Number filed more than three months after date.	Number unfiled on September 30th.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed within three months after date.	Number filed more than three months after date	Number filed on September 30th.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed after one month after date, but before September 30th.	Number unfiled on September 30th.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Saugor ...	1,399	1,041	327	29	...	2	1,399	444	592	309	52	2	1,399	1,329	66	2	2
Damoh ...	1,345	1,345	..	...	...	...	2,690	241	1,155	1,294	...	...	1,422	1,140	278	4	...
Jubbulpore ...				This statement cannot be filled up owing to progress of Settlement work.													
Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Seoni ...	1,473	1,217	...	...	...	...	1,473	128	268	910	...	...	1,473	310	625	311	...
Total ..	4,217	3,632	327	29	...	2	5,562	813	1,955	2,513	52	2	4,294	2,779	969	317	2
Narsinghpur ...	1,093	808	105	180	..	...	1,093	567	241	105	180	...	1,093	1,008	85	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	1,530	1,480	36	14	...	..	1,530	1,480	11	..	...	...	1,575	1,540	35	...	...
Nimar ...	691	602	19	20	50	...	691	572	49	28	42	...	691	691	45	45	...
Betul ...	178	...	...	178	...	...	534	...	...	534	...	...	178	...	178	...	...
Chhindwara ..				Blank owing to the patwaris being engaged on Settlement work.													
Total ...	3,492	2,890	160	392	50	...	3,848	2,619	304	667	222	...	3,537	3,149	343	45	...
Wardha ..	694	654	...	40	...	...	694	577	7	91	19	...	694	659	35	..	...
Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	756	654	...	40	...	...	694	577	7	91	19	...	694	659	35	...	...
Raipur ...	3,310	3,310	...	...	...	...	3,310	2,053	1,257	...	...	...	3,310	2,329	981	...	...
Bilaspur ...	2,622	585	738	790	509	...	2,622	521	1,008	652	441	...	2,622	519	758	1,315	...
Sambalpur ...	1,221	1,192	29	...	...	...	1,221	142	218	861	...	...	1,221	190	145	886	...
Total ...	7,153	5,087	767	790	509	...	7,153	2,716	2,483	1,513	441	...	7,153	3,068	1,884	2,201	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,618	12,263	1,254	1,251	559	2	17,257	6,725	4,749	4,784	734	2	15,678	9,655	3,231	2,563	2

STATEMENT K (*I*).—*Showing financial results of action under the Land Improvement Loans Act* (*XIX of* 1883) *in the districts of the Central Provinces, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1892.

Division.	District.	Loans outstanding (principal) in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during year under report on account of loans sanctioned in previous years.		Paid out during the year under report on account of loans sanctioned during the year under report.		Recoveries made on account of principal during the year under report (column 17 of Statement K (2).	Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of interest during year under report (column 18 of Statement K (2).	Percentage of interest recovered on the amount shown in col. 4.	Remarks.
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	86	10,793 0 0	5	950 0 0	21	3,274 8 0	2,379 8 0	12,638 0 0	472 1 4	4·3	
	Damoh ...	4	410 0 0	...	.....	1	(*a*) 60 0 0	(*b*) 124 0 0	346 0 0	24 5 2	5·8	
	Jubbulpore ...	24	4,208 5 4	...	.....	17	1,695 0 0	(*c*) 1,123 2 8	(*c*) 4,780 2 8	285 10 2	6·7	(*a*) Rs. 60 entered by Comptroller under the Agriculturists Loans Act.
	Mandla ...	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	(*b*) Of this Rs. 80 credited by Comptroller under the Agriculturists Loans Act.
	Seoni ...	28	6,534 0 0	...	.....	4	1,200 0 0	1,312 0 0	6,422 0 0	386 5 5	5·9	(*c*) The Comptroller has credited Rs. 50 here which the Deputy Commissioner has shown under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The Comptroller's balance is, therefore, less by this amount.
	Total ...	142	21,945 5 4	5	950 0 0	43	6,229 8 0	4,938 10 8	24,186 2 8	1,168 6 1	5·3	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	...	(*d*)	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	(*d*) The Deputy Commissioner has transferred Rs. 300, the balance of last year under the Agriculturists Loans Act, *vide* columns 4 and 10 of Statement II. A.
	Hoshangabad ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
	Nimar ...	64	8,112 5 9	...	.....	...	25 0 0	2,523 2 3	5,614 3 6	512 12 1	6·3	
	Betul ...	17	53,512 0 0	...	.....	5	1,085 0 0	559 0 0	4,038 0 0	150 12 6	4·3	
	Chhindwara ...	...	.....	...	.....	7	720 0 0	25 0 0	695 0 0	4 2 7	...	
	Total ...	81	11,624 5 9	...	.....	12	1,830 0 0	3,107 2 3	10,347 3 6	667 11 2	5·7	
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
	Nagpur ...	23	4,497 8 0	...	.....	8	1,650 0 0	1,192 8 0	4,955 0 0	267 0 6	5·9	
	Chanda ...	16	5,290 7 8	...	.....	3	1,200 0 0	1,350 13 4	5,139 10 4	320 10 1	6·0	
	Bhandara ...	125	21,164 2 2	...	.....	4	1,350 0 0	5,002 9 11	17,511 8 3	1,074 1 11	5·0	
	Balaghat ...	16	1,072 8 7	...	.....	2	667 5 6	545 0 0	1,194 14 1	51 13 4	4·8	
	Total ...	180	32,024 10 5	...	.....	17	4,867 5 6	8,090 15 3	28,801 0 8	1,713 9 10	5·3	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	18	12,250 0 0	..	.....	3	1,660 0 0	(*f*) 2,800 0 0	11,110 0 0	738 11 1	6·0	(*f*) The Comptroller has credited Rs. 50 of this sum to the Agriculturists Loans Act, hence his balance exceeds that of the Deputy Commissioner by this amount.
	Bilaspur ...	20	13,382 2 2	1	1,000 0 0	...	.....	(*g*) 794 14 4	13,587 3 10	597 13 7	4·5	
	Sambalpur ...	84	14,610 1 6	...	.....	1	350 0 0	3,639 1 9	11,320 15 9	1,130 12 7	7·7	(*g*) Of this Rs. 77-11-0 credited by Comptroller to the Agriculturists Loans Act, His balance, therefore, exceeds Rs. 13,587-3-10 by this amount.
	Total ..	122	40,242 3 8	1	1,000 0 0	4	2,010 0 0	7,234 0 1	36,018 3 7	2,467 5 3	6·0	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	525	1,05,836 9 2	6	1,950 0 0	76	14,936 13 6	23,370 12 3	99,352 10 5	6,017 0 4	5·7	

STATEMENT K (2).—*Showing efficiency of collection on account of loans under the Land ending 31st*

Division.	District.	Demand for year under report under terms on which loans were made.		Arrear demand.		Collection made in advance in previous year.		Net demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (columns 3+5 —7).	Interest (columns 4+6 —8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	2,341 8 0	456 7 9	38 0 0	15 3 1	...	...	2,379 8 0	471 10 10
	Damoh ...	124 0 0	24 5 2	...	...	...	...	124 0 0	24 5 2
	Jubbulpore ...	1,123 2 8	284 9 2	...	1 1 0	...	1 0 0	1,123 2 8	284 10 2
	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	1,397 0 0	394 4 6	164 0 0	89 10 1	10 0 0	10 11 8	1,551 0 0	473 2 11
	Total ...	4,985 10 8	1,159 10 7	202 0 0	105 14 2	10 0 0	11 11 8	5,177 10 8	1,253 13 1
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	1,853 10 3	526 10 10	...	...	412 8 0	30 10 9	1,441 2 3	496 0 1
	Betul ...	559 0 0	150 12 6	...	...	...	...	559 0 0	150 12 6
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,412 10 3	677 7 4	...	...	412 8 0	30 10 9	2,000 2 3	646 12 7
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	1,317 8 0	281 1 6	...	...	...	...	1,317 8 0	281 1 6
	Chanda ...	1,390 13 4	335 10 1	60 0 0	10 0 0	56 3 0	18 12 0	1,394 10 4	326 14 1
	Bhandara ...	5,032 9 11	1,066 9 1	270 0 0	90 9 2	111 10 8	13 8 4	5,190 15 3	1,143 9 11
	Balaghat ...	545 0 0	51 13 4	...	...	...	...	545 0 0	51 13 4
	Total ...	8,285 15 3	1,735 2 0	330 0 0	100 9 2	167 13 8	32 4 4	8,448 1 7	1,803 6 10
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	...	...	2,800 0 0	742 3 1	...	...	2,800 0 0	742 3 1
	Bilaspur ...	717 3 4	575 4 7	...	...	...	...	717 3 4	575 4 7
	Sambalpur ...	3,627 11 4	1,126 14 7	252 6 5	78 14 0	...	...	3,880 1 9	1,205 12 7
	Total ...	4,344 14 8	1,702 3 2	3,052 6 5	821 1 1	...	...	7,397 5 1	2,523 4 8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,029 2 10	5,274 7 1	3,584 6 5	1,027 8 5	590 5 8	74 10 9	23,023 3 7	6,227 4 9

Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the districts of the Central Provinces during the year March 1892.

Collection made on account of net demand.		Balance.		Advance collections.		Total collections.		Remarks.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (cols. 11 (+) 15.)	Interest (cols. 12 (+) 16.)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,379 8 0	471 10 10	...	...	...	0 6 6	2,379 8 0	472 1 4	
124 0 0	24 5 2	...	...	...	...	124 0 0	24 5 2	
1,123 2 8	284 10 2	...	...	...	1 0 0	1,123 2 8	285 10 2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,292 0 0	381 2 1	259 0 0	92 0 10	20 0 0	5 3 4	1,312 0 0	386 5 5	
4,918 10 8	1,161 12 3	259 0 0	92 0 10	20 0 0	6 9 10	4,938 10 8	1,168 6 1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,441 2 3	493 6 1	...	(*A*) 2 10 0	1,082 0 0	19 6 0	2,523 2 3	512 12 1	(*A*) The balance of Rs. 2-10-0 has been remitted, *vide* Chief Commissioner's order No. 408-12, dated the 12th February 1892.
559 0 0	150 12 6	...	...	...	...	559 0 0	150 12 6	
...	...	...	...	25 0 0	4 2 7	25 0 0	4 2 7	
2,000 2 3	644 2 7	...	2 10 0	1,107 0 0	23 8 7	3,107 2 3	667 11 2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,192 8 0	267 0 6	125 0 0	14 1 0	...	...	1,192 8 0	267 0 6	
1,350 13 4	320 10 1	43 13 0	6 4 0	...	...	1,350 13 4	320 10 1	
4,990 15 3	1,071 12 10	200 0 0	71 13 1	11 10 8	2 5 1	5,002 9 11	1,074 1 11	
545 0 0	51 13 4	...	...	...	...	545 0 0	(*B*) 51 13 4	(*B*) Besides this annas 3 were by mistake realized in excess of demand by Tahsildar of Burha.
8,079 4 7	1,711 4 9	368 13 0	92 2 1	11 10 8	2 5 1	8,090 15 3	1,713 9 10	
2,800 0 0	738 11 1	...	3 8 0	...	...	2,800 0 0	738 11 1	
717 3 4	575 4 7	...	...	77 11 0	22 9 0	794 14 4	597 13 7	
3,599 1 9	1,118 4 7	281 0 0	87 8 0	40 0 0	12 8 0	3,639 1 9	1,130 12 7	
7,116 5 1	2,432 4 3	281 0 0	91 0 0	117 11 0	35 1 0	7,234 0 1	2,467 5 3	
22,114 6 7	6,949 7 10	908 13 0	277 12 11	1,256 5 8	67 8 6	23,370 12 3	6,017 0 4	

STATEMENT L (*1*).—*Showing financial results of action under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) in the districts of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1892.*

Division	District.	Loans outstanding (principal) in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during year under report on account of loans sanctioned in previous years.		Paid out during year under report on account of loans sanctioned during the year under report.		Recoveries made on account of principal during the year under report (column 17 of Statement L (2).)	Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of interest during year under report (column 18 of Statement L (2).)	Percentage of interest recovered on the amount shown in column 4.	Remarks.
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	187	26,171 0 0	21	1,713 0 0	22	4,021 0 0	11,707 10 8	20,197 5 4	1,171 3 1	4·5	(*a*) Comptroller's figure includes Rs. 60 advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act.
	Damoh ...	166	10,047 0 0	1	1,000 0 0	26	(*a*)3,580 0 0	(*b*)6,164 0 0	8,463 0 0	585 3 8	5·8	(*b*) Comptroller's figure includes Rs. 80 credited under the Land Improvement Loans Act.
	Jubbulpore ..	15	849 0 1	...	.....	9	825 0 0	(*c*)439 5 5	(*c*)1,234 10 8	58 8 4	6·8	(*c*) *Vide* Note (*c*) to Statement I. A.
	Mandla ...	32	2,182 10 0	...	.....	59	1,892 0 0	1,492 1 0	2,582 9 0	124 8 8	5·8	
	Seoni ...	96	4,036 10 9	1	100 0 0	40	2,085 0 0	1,934 10 9	4,287 0 0	243 6 1	6·0	
	Total ...	498	43,286 4 10	23	2,813 0 0	156	12,403 0 0	21,737 11 10	36,764 9 0	2,182 13 10	5·4	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	4	(*d*) 300 0 0	...	.....	20	2,340 0 0	326 0 0	(*d*)2,314 0 0	18 6 5	6·3	(*d*) *Vide* Note (*d*) to Statement I. A.
	Hoshangabad ...	...	.....	...	.....	95	5,857 0 0	40 0 0	5,817 0 0	.....	...	(*e*) Rs. 67-3-0 credited in excess of the net demand.
	Nimar ...	52	2,832 10 3	...	.....	8	650 0 0	1,074 13 0	2,407 13 3	172 13 9	6·1	
	Betul ..	43	4,552 0 0	...	.....	25	2,280 0 0	(*e*)1,848 5 4	4,983 10 8	255 1 2	5·6	
	Chhindwara ...	...	.....	...	.....	23	3,400 0 0	.....	3,400 0 0	.....	...	
	Total ...	99	7,684 10 3	...	.....	171	14,527 0 0	3,289 2 4	18,922 7 11	446 5 4	5·8	
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	381	34,012 3 8	...	.....	29	2,646 8 0	16,190 0 8	20,468 11 0	2,070 15 2	6·8	
	Nagpur ...	82	3,961 0 0	...	.....	51	5,394 0 0	2,173 12 0	7,151 4 0	229 14 0	5·8	
	Loaned by Agricultural Department..	15	565 0 0	...	.....	3	80 0 0	377 8 0	267 8 0	49 5 9	8·6	
	Chanda ...	156	15,814 11 9	2	160 0 0	101	8,270 0 0	9,151 11 11	15,092 15 10	1,123 3 4	7·1	
	Bhandara ...	165	10,646 0 0	...	.....	167	13,390 14 0	3,581 8 0	20,455 6 0	426 2 2	4·0	
	Balaghat ...	301	10,481 8 0	3	85 0 0	63	4,906 8 0	5,252 0 0	10,221 0 0	561 12 1	5·3	
	Total ...	1,100	75,480 7 5	5	245 0 0	407	34,687 14 0	36,726 8 7	73,686 12 10	4,461 4 6	5·9	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	1,203	20,597 4 9	...	.....	129	7,711 4 0	11,413 0 0	(*f*)16,895 8 9	1,383 15 7	6·0	(*f*) Comptroller's balance is Rs. 50 less, *vide* Note (*f*) to Statement I. A.
	Bilaspur ...	282	9,363 11 4	2	90 0 0	35	1,194 8 0	4,692 8 0	(*g*) 5,955 11 4	560 11 10	5·9	
	Sambalpur ...	998	14,401 5 1	...	.....	421	6,716 8 0	8,356 0 4	12,761 12 9	870 4 3	6·0	(*g*) Exceeds Comptroller's balance by Rs. 77-11-0, *vide* Note (*g*) to Statement I. A.
	Total ..	2,483	44,362 5 2	2	90 0 0	585	15,622 4 0	24,461 8 4	35,613 0 10	2,814 15 8	6·0	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,180	1,70,813 11 8	30	3,148 0 0	1,317	77,240 2 0	86,214 15 1	1,64,986 14 7	9,905 7 4	5·8	

STATEMENT L (2)—*Showing efficiency of collection on account of loans under the Agriculturists Loans*

Division.	District.	Demand for year under report under terms on which loans are made.		Arrear demand.		Collection made in advance in previous year.		Net demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (Cols. 3 +5 —7).	Interest (Cols. 4 +6 —8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	11,707 10 8	1,170 14 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,707 10 8	1,170 14 7
	Damoh ...	5,317 0 0	516 13 0	947 0 0	99 10 8	50 0 0	.....	6,214 0 0	616 7 8
	Jubbulpore ...	408 10 8	55 2 2	30 10 9	3 14 6	.....	0 8 4	439 5 5	58 8 4
	Mandla ...	1,561 8 0	131 7 0	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0	1,561 8 0	131 3 0
	Seoni ...	1,982 0 0	260 3 10	244 10 9	24 14 8	.....	.....	2,226 10 9	285 2 6
	Total ...	20,976 13 4	2,134 8 7	1,222 5 6	128 7 10	50 0 0	0 12 4	22,149 2 10	2,263 4 1
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	385 0 0	27 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	385 0 0	27 5 7
	Hoshangabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nimar ...	982 13 9	191 12 4	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	932 13 9	191 12 4
	Betul ...	1,781 5 4	254 14 2	.....	.....	.....	0 3 0	1,781 5 4	254 11 2
	Chhindwara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	3,149 3 1	474 0 1	.....	.....	50 0 0	0 3 0	3,099 3 1	473 13 1
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	16,021 2 8	2,072 0 9	117 0 0	25 2 1	272 10 0	29 12 10	15,865 8 8	2,067 6 0
	Nagpur ...	2,507 0 0	262 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,507 0 0	262 1 0
	„ Agricultural Department	15 0 0	1 3 2	550 0 0	49 5 9	.....	.....	565 0 0	50 8 11
	Chanda ...	1,490 2 8	837 7 0	1,897 5 4	290 2 10	200 5 4	18 4 4	9,187 2 8	1,109 5 6
	Bhandara ...	3,581 8 0	426 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,581 8 0	426 2 2
	Balaghat ...	5,179 0 0	562 15 2	8 0 0	1 0 0	161 0 0	20 7 1	5,026 0 0	543 8 1
	Total ...	34,793 13 4	4,161 13 3	2,572 5 4	365 10 8	633 15 4	68 8 3	36,732 3 4	4,458 15 8
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	15 0 0	1 14 0	12,073 8 0	1,457 8 3	303 3 3	18 9 10	11,785 4 9	1,440 12 5
	Bilaspur ...	4,782 12 0	584 1 7	172 8 0	17 13 4	287 8 8	32 4 11	4,667 11 4	569 10 0
	Sambalpur ...	8,258 15 3	860 15 1	41 5 1	5 2 5	.....	.....	8,300 4 4	866 1 6
	Total ...	13,056 11 3	1,446 14 8	12,287 5 1	1,480 8 0	590 11 11	50 14 9	24,753 4 5	2,876 7 11
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,976 9 0	8,217 4 7	16,081 15 11	1,974 10 6	1,324 11 3	120 6 4	86,733 13 8	10,071 8 9

Collection made on account of net demand.		Balance.		Advance collections.		Total collections.		Remarks.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (Cols. 11 + 15).	Interest (Cols. 12 + 16).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
11,707 10 8	1,170 14 7	...	...	...	0 4 6	11,707 10 8	1,171 3 1	
6,164 0 0	585 3 8	50 0 0	31 4 0	...	...	6,164 0 0	585 3 8	
439 5 5	58 8 4	...	...	...	...	439 5 5	58 8 4	
1,492 1 0	124 8 8	69 7 0	6 10 4	...	...	1,492 1 0	124 8 8	
1,934 10 9	243 9 1	292 0 0	42 9 5	...	0 13 0	1,934 10 9	243 5 1	
21,737 11 10	2,181 12 4	411 7 0	80 7 9	...	1 1 0	21,737 11 10	2,182 13 10	
326 0 0	18 6 5	59 0 0	8 15 2	...	...	326 0 0	18 6 5	
...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	(a) Of the balance of Rs. 23-15-0, Rs. 5-3-0 have been remitted, *vide* Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's No. 408-12, dated 12th February 1892.
917 13 9	107 13 4	15 0 0	(a) 23 15 0	156 15 3	5 0 5	1,074 13 0	172 13 9	
1,781 5 4	(b) 254 14 2	...	...	67 0 0	0 3 0	1,848 5 4	255 1 2	(b) The whole demand was collected in full by the Tahsildar irrespective of the Re. 0-3-0 collected in advance in the preceding year: hence the excess of Re. 0-3-0.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,025 3 1	441 1 11	74 0 0	32 14 2	263 15 3	5 3 5	3,289 2 4	446 5 4	
15,449 8 8	(c) 2,018 15 4	416 0 0	52 9 10	740 8 0	51 15 10	16,190 0 8	2,070 15 2	(c) Includes Rs. 1-5-9 realized in excess in the Arvi Tahsil, and Rs. 2-13-5 collected under Rule 1X of Circular 1—16 in the Wardha Tahsil.
2,123 12 0	226 12 0	383 4 0	35 5 0	50 0 0	3 2 0	2,173 12 0	229 14 0	
377 8 0	49 5 9	187 8 0	1 3 2	...	...	377 8 0	49 5 9	
8,961 12 6	(d) 1,105 3 7	225 6 2	22 14 6	189 15 5	17 15 9	9,151 11 11	1,123 3 4	(d) Includes Rs. 19-12-7 on account of penalty, and this amount has, therefore, not been deducted from the net demand.
3,581 8 0	426 2 2	...	...	...	...	3,581 8 0	426 2 2	
4,996 0 0	539 12 1	80 0 0	3 12 0	256 0 0	23 0 0	5,252 0 0	561 12 1	
35,490 1 2	4,366 2 11	1,242 2 2	115 12 6	1,236 7 5	95 1 7	36,726 8 7	4,461 4 6	
11,243 4 9	1,369 8 7	537 0 0	71 3 10	164 11 3	14 7 0	11,413 0 0	1,383 15 7	
4,306 11 4	540 1 8	361 0 0	29 8 4	385 12 8	20 10 8	4,692 8 0	560 11 10	
8,196 11 0	855 14 11	103 9 4	10 2 7	159 5 4	14 5 4	8,356 0 4	870 4 3	
23,751 11 1	2,765 9 2	1,001 9 4	110 14 9	709 13 3	49 6 6	24,461 8 4	2,814 15 8	
84,004 11 2	9,754 10 4	2,729 2 6	340 1 2	2,210 3 11	150 13 0	86,214 15 1	9,905 7 4	

REVENUE STATISTICS.

STATEMENT I.—*Showing the alterations which have occurred in the demand of*

Districts.		Land Revenue on roll on 1st October 1891.	Increase during the year					
			By lapse or resumption of revenue free tenures.	By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	By land released from occupation by Govt.	By any other cause.	Total of (cols. 3 to 7).
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division.	Saugor ...	4,49,034 15 11	91 12 10	.....	...	...	(*d*) 39 8 3	131 5 1
	Damoh ...	2,67,644 1 8	65 1 6	.....	...	...	.....	65 1 6
	Jubbulpore ...	(*a*) 5,89,392 2 0	598 3 11	.....	...	...	.....	598 3 11
	Mandla ...	1,05,107 3 9	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
	Seoni ...	(*b*) 1,54,989 6 9	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	15,66,167 14 1	755 2 3	.....	...	...	39 8 3	794 10 6
Nerbudda Division.	Narsinghpur ...	(*c*) 4,19,437 0 10	168 0 0	.....	...	...	.....	168 0 0
	Hoshangabad ...	4,39,412 15 10	55 3 8	.....	...	...	.....	55 3 8
	Nimar ...	1,79,987 10 0	93 7 0	15 0 0	...	...	.....	108 7 0
	Betul ...	1,90,514 0 10	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
	Chhindwara ...	2,15,796 10 4	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	14,45,148 5 10	316 10 8	15 0 0	...	...	.....	331 10 8
Nagpur Division.	Wardha ...	5,17,566 11 0	182 12 10	.....	...	...	.....	182 12 10
	Nagpur ...	8,47,734 1 2	216 15 8	.....	...	...	(*d*) 21 14 11	238 14 7
	Chanda ...	2,89,837 1 6	280 8 1	.....	...	...	200 12 9	481 4 10
	Bhandara ...	4,02,231 8 1	1 4 1	.....	...	...	.....	1 4 1
	Balaghat ...	1,55,820 4 8	.....	45 0 0	...	...	.....	45 0 0
	Total ...	22,12,989 10 5	681 8 8	45 0 0	...	...	222 11 8	949 4 4
Chhattisgarh Division.	Raipur ..	(*f*) 8,15,977 6 11	1,037 8 0	.. ...	...	...	866 0 0	1,903 8 0
	Bilaspur ...	5,08,904 13 0	.....	.....	...	...	154 0 0	154 0 0
	Sambalpur ...	1,51,662 2 0	658 12 0	.....	...	...	1,631 0 0	2,289 12 0
	Total ...	15,06,544 5 11	1,696 4 0	.....	...	...	2,651 0 0	4,347 4 0
GRAND TOTAL ...		67,30,850 4 8	3,449 9 7	60 0 0	...	...	2,913 3 11	6,422 13 6

(*a*).—These figures do not agree with those shown in column 16 of the preceding year's printed Statement and the Kistbandi for 1891-92. which involved an increase of Rs. 15,358-13-9 in

(*b*).—Reduced by Rs. 65 as under :—
(1) a village named Markatola of the Adegaon Taluka has become waste and was abandoned by the lessee—hence
(2) another plot in Adegaon has since been settled Ryotwari and included in Statement II—hence the decrease of

(*c*).—A sum of Rs. 15-14-11, was omitted by mistake from this item last year.
(*d*).—Enhanced jamas of escheated malik-makbuza plots.
(*e*).—Jama of muafi plots taken erroneously twice over now removed from the kistbandi.
(*f*).—In column 16 of Statement I for last year, Land Revenue on 1st October 1891, was wrongly shown at Rs. 8,46,208-11-6. From this figure Rs. 234-4-7, being remitted on account of land acquired for public purposes and Rs. 3-0-0 added to the kistbandi on account of muafi

Land Revenue on the roll during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.

Decrease during the year					Net Increase (col. 8 *minus* col. 13).	Net Decrease (column 13 *minus* column 8).	Land Revenue on roll on 1st October 1892.
By revenue free grants.	By revision of assessment.	By Government appropriation.	By any other cause.	Total of (columns 9 to 12).			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	575 0 0	26 11 0	...	601 11 0	...	470 5 11	4,48,564 10 0
...	...	45 14 6	...	45 14 6	19 3 0	...	2,67,663 4 8
...	...	8 12 2	...	8 12 2	589 7 9	...	5,89,981 9 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,107 8 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,989 6 9
...	575 0 0	81 5 8	...	656 5 8	608 10 9	470 5 11	15,66,306 2 11
...	...	...	...	...	168 0 0	...	4,19,605 0 10
...	...	...	...	...	55 3 8	...	4,39,468 3 6
...	...	46 14 8	...	46 14 8	61 8 4	...	1,80,049 2 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,90,514 0 10
...	...	37 7 0	...	37 7 0	...	37 7 0	2,15,759 3 4
...	...	84 5 8	...	84 5 8	284 12 0	37 7 0	14,45,395 10 10
...	12 8 2	0 13 6	...	13 5 8	169 7 2	...	5,17,586 2 2
(e) 8 8 0	...	392 8 4	...	401 0 4	...	162 1 9	8,47,571 15 5
...	418 12 0	...	275 0 0	693 12 0	...	212 7 2	2,89,624 10 4
...	...	...	...	...	1 4 1	...	4,02,232 12 2
...	1,299 0 0	...	...	1,299 0 0	...	1,254 0 0	1,54,566 4 8
8 8 0	1,730 4 2	393 5 10	275 0 0	2,407 2 0	170 11 3	1,628 8 11	22,11,531 12 9
...	...	...	...	...	1,903 8 0	...	8,47,880 14 11
...	...	27 1 4	...	27 1 4	126 14 8	...	5,09,031 11 8
7 10 6	...	...	...	7 10 6	2,282 1 6	...	1,53,944 3 6
...	...	27 1 4	...	34 11 10	4,312 8 2	...	15,10,856 14 1
16 2 6	2,305 4 2	586 2 6	275 0 0	3,182 9 2	5,376 10 2	2,136 5 10	67,34,090 8 7

After the submission of the latter for sanction; the revenue of Bijeraghogarh pargana was realized according to the new Settlement the demand in the Murwara Tahsil.

the decrease of Rs. 52.
Rs. 13
65

Rs. 231-4-7 as per details have been deducted.
resumption in Mauzah Kumbi.

STATEMENT II.—*Showing demands and collections during*

II. A.—Land Revenue on the roll and

Districts.		Demand.						Collection.	
		Balance from previous year.	For year under report.					On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.
			Land Revenue.	Cesses including additional rates.	Total columns 2 and 3	Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (column 4 *minus* 5).		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division.									
Saugor	...	74 8 6	4,49,034 15 11	30,940 10 6	4,79,975 10 5	237 12 7	4,79,737 13 10	0 3 0	4,61,142 12 10
Damoh	...	...	2,67,644 1 8	18,444 10 0	2,86,088 11 8	32 4 7	2,86,056 7 1	...	2,85,134 12 1
Jubbulpore	...	2,977 12 5	5,89,392 2 0	42,384 3 3	6,31,776 5 3	218 7 4	6,31,562 13 11	2,519 8 5	6,30,145 7 3
Mandla	...	...	1,05,107 3 9	8,168 9 0	1,13,275 12 9	46 6 0	1,13,229 6 9	...	1,13,151 8 9
Seoni	...	112 5 4	1,54,989 6 9	10,724 0 0	1,65,713 6 9	15 8 2	1,65,697 14 7	112 5 4	1,65,697 14 7
Total	...	3,164 10 3	15,66,167 14 1	1,10,662 0 9	16,76,829 14 10	545 6 8	16,76,284 8 2	2,632 0 9	16,55,272 7 6
Nerbudda Division.									
Narsinghpur	...	...	4,12,437 0 10	28,422 12 0	4,47,859 12 10	96 5 7	4,47,763 7 3	...	4,47,763 7 3
Hoshangabad	...	35 3 4	4,39,412 15 10	30,762 0 2	4,70,175 0 0	89 2 10	4,70,085 13 2	35 2 4	4,70,080 13 2
Nimar	...	41 2 0	1,79,987 10 0	13,521 10 0	1,93,509 4 0	...	1,93,509 4 0	...	1,93,508 8 9
Betul	...	...	1,90,514 0 10	12,650 12 0	2,03,164 12 10	200 0 9	2,02,964 12 1	...	2,02,964 12 1
Chhindwara	...	...	2,15,796 10 4	14,539 10 1	2,30,336 4 5	13 14 5	2,30,322 6 0	...	2,30,172 10 0
Total	...	76 4 4	14,45,148 5 10	99,896 12 3	15,45,045 2 1	399 7 7	15,44,645 10 6	35 2 4	15,44,490 3 3
Nagpur Division.									
Wardha	...	...	5,17,366 11 0	34,628 6 8	5,51,995 1 8	608 15 1	5,51,386 2 7	...	5,49,867 3 8
Nagpur	...	...	8,47,734 1 2	58,506 8 0	9,06,240 9 2	...	9,06,240 9 2	...	9,05,603 7 6
Chanda	...	254 1 11	2,89,837 1 6	21,632 4 0	3,11,469 5 6	26 12 0	3,11,442 9 0	61 4 0	(e) 3,05,496 4 4
Bhandara	...	156 12 0	4,02,231 8 1	28,086 9 0	4,30,318 1 1	(f) 13 14 9	4,30,304 2 4	156 12 0	4,30,304 2 4
Balaghat	...	...	1,55,820 4 8	10,697 8 0	1,66,517 12 8	(g) 35 11 5	1,66,482 1 3	...	1,66,482 1 3
Total	...	410 13 11	22,12,989 10 5	1,53,551 3 8	23,66,540 14 1	685 5 9	23,65,855 8 4	21 8 0	23,57,753 3 1
Chhattisgarh Division.									
Raipur	...	20 0 0	8,45,977 6 11	70,355 12 0	9,16,333 2 11	1,561 15 5	9,14,771 3 6	20 0 0	9,14,771 3 6
Bilaspur	...	...	5,08,904 13 0	44,840 0 9	5,53,744 13 9	(h) 168 5 11	5,53,576 7 10	...	5,53,576 7 10
Sambalpur	...	...	1,51,662 2 0	17,389 0 1	1,69,051 2 1	171 5 9	1,68,879 12 4	...	1,68,879 12 4
Total	...	20 0 0	15,06,544 5 11	1,32,584 12 10	16,39,129 2 9	1,901 11 1	16,37,227 7 8	20 0 0	16,37,227 7
GRAND TOTAL	...	(i) 3,671 12 6	67,30,850 4 3	4,96,694 13 6	72,27,545 1 9	3,531 15 1	72,24,013 2 8	2,905 3 1	71,94,743 5 6

(*a*).—Tauzi for the month of July shows an advance collection of Rs. 122-9-8, but the sum of Rs. 58-5-8, was not an
(*b*).—Remitted as per Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 4683-44, dated the 28th October 1891.
(*c*).— Do. do. No. 55-65, dated the 7th January 1892.
(*d*).—Represent the remission granted on account of land taken up for the Chhindwara-Saoner Road.
(*f*).—Out of Rs 17-14-10 shown in column 19 of previous year's Statement Rs. 13-14-9 were on account of demand for
(*g*).—In addition to the Rs. 18-8-0 shown in column 19 of the previous year's Statement Rs. 17-3-5 advance collections
(*h*).—Rs. 168-5-11 collected in advance in previous year were erroneously omitted from column 19 of the preceding
(*e*).—This figure exceeds that shown in column 17 of Statement II of last report by Rs. 177-2-0, Rs. 41-2-0 and

the Revenue year ending 30*th September* 1892.

cesses assessed on the Land Revenue.

Balance.		Particulars of balance.						Total of columns 12, 13, 14 and 15.	Date of the oldest item of balance in column 12.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.
		On account of previous year.		On account of year under report.						
				Real.						
On account of previous year (column 1 *minus* 7.)	On account of year under report (column 6 *minus* column 8.)	Remitted as irrecoverable.	Recoverable.	In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
74 5 6	18,595 1 0	74 5 6	...	18,595 1 0	...	...	...	18,595 1 0	...	192 7 7
...	921 11 0	...	...	921 11 0	...	...	...	921 11 0	...	259 11 1
458 4 0	1,417 6 8	136 0 0	322 4 0	1,417 6 8	...	...	...	1,739 10 8	...	977 15 9
...	77 14 0	...	...	77 14 0	...	...	...	77 14 0	...	28 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 3 7
532 9 6	21,012 0 8	210 5 6	322 4 0	21,012 0 8	...	...	...	21,334 4 8	...	1,601 3 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 47 1 1
...	5 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	.	...	5 0 0	...	311 13 10
41 2 0	0 11 3	(b) 41 2 0	...	...	...	...	(c) 0 11 3	...	...	12 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244 11 6
...	149 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 149 12 0	...	...	98 2 6
41 2 0	155 7 3	41 2 0	...	5 0 0	...	...	150 7 3	5 0 0	...	714 2 5
...	1,518 14 11	...	...	1,518 14 11	...	...	...	1,518 14 11	...	344 3 0
...	637 1 8	...	...	472 4 9	...	...	164 12 11	472 4 9	...	...
192 13 11	5,946 4 8	...	192 13 11	5,719 8 8	...	...	226 12 0	6,159 8 7	...	47 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 5 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6 11
192 13 11	8,102 5 3	...	192 13 11	7,710 12 4	...	...	391 8 11	8,150 12 3	...	485 0 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,513 14 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559 7 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207 15 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,281 5 10
766 9 5	29,269 13 2	251 7 6	515 1 11	28,727 13 0	...	...	542 0 2	29,490 0 11	...	5,031 11 6

advance collection for the following year, and the sum of Rs. 17-2-11 has been included in the "Demand" and shown in the "collection" for the year.

1891-92 so the latter figure only has been shown in this column and the balance (Rs. 4-0-1) has been included in the entry in column 19 of this Statement
of previous years have been brought to account in the year under report.
year's Statement.
Rs. 136 in Jubbulpore shown as nominal balances last year have now been written off in column 11.

STATEMENT II B.—*Land Revenue not on the roll.*

Districts.	Demand.		Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand, Total of cols. 1 and 2—col. 3.	Collections.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of year following.	Remarks.
	Balance from previous year.	For year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year col. 1—col. 5.	On account of year under reports col. 2 *minus* total of cols. 3 and 6.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jubbulpore Division. Saugor ...	1 2 0	1,081 15 3	0 4 0	1,082 13 3	1 2 0	1,002 7 4	.....	79 3 11	94 0 0	(*a*) Rs. 26-3-10 were shown in col. 9 in last year's statement out of which only Rs. 17-7-4 have been adjusted during the year the balance of Rs. 8-12-6 has been added to the figures in col. 9 as the owners of the amount have not taken land this year.
Damoh ...	.....	1,015 5 4	... ..	1,015 5 4	...	812 9 5	.....	202 11 11	.....	
Jubbulpore ...	... ...	679 7 0	.....	679 7 0	..	679 7 0	.....	.....	.....	(*b*) Excludes Rs. 619-10-6 remitted, *vide* Revenue Secretary's No. 1609, dated the 16th May 1892.
Mandla ...	136 14 9	44,593 0 9	(*a*)17 7 4	44,712 8 2	74 3 10	39,733 4 1	62 10 11	4,842 5 4	9 5 :	
Seoni ...	(*b*)88 15 4	9,489 1 6	9 6 2	10,318 10 8	694 5 10	8,849 5 10	144 9 6	630 5 6	9 9 6	(*c*) Out of Rs. 3,415-2-3 in cols. 7 and 8 of the previous year's statement Rs. 112-8-6 had been written off as irrecoverable.
Total ...	977 0 1	56,858 13 10	27 1 6	57,808 12 5	769 11 8	51,077 1 8	207 4 5	5,754 10 8	112 14 9	(*d*) Excludes Rs. 457-8-11 remitted *vide* Junior Secretary's Nos. 4396-44, 4292-44 and 4953—S, dated the 10th October 1891, 22nd October 1890 and 26th November 1890, hence the difference with cols. 7 and 8 in the previous year's statement.
Narbadda Division. Narsinghpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	... ..	.....	(*e*) (1) Rs. 53-7-5 remitted *vide* under-Secretary's No. 4396-44, dated the 10th October 1891.
Hoshangabad ...	(*c*)3,332 9 9	63,487 11 8	.....	66,820 5 5	2,253 8 8	59,259 0 4	1,079 1 1	4,228 11 4	0 1 10	
Nimar ...	27 5 0	2,185 11 9	.....	2,213 0 9	21 9 2	2,151 6 1	5 11 10	34 5 8	... ..	(2) Rs. 36-0 9 remitted *vide* Secretary to Chief Commissioner's No. 35-3 dated the 26th September 1892.
Betul ...	(*d*)91 13 2	8,198 12 5	4 12 0	8,285 13 7	2 5 0	8,125 10 4	(*e*)89 8 2	(*e—a*)68 6 1	3 1 2	
Chhindwara ...	7 0 0	4,422 3 9	.....	4,429 3 9	6 0 0	3,813 11 7	1 0 0	(*f*)578 8 2	21 0 0	(*e—a*) Rs. 73-2-1 remitted, *vide* Revenue Secretary's No. 3513, dated 26th September 1892.
Total ...	3,458 11 11	78,294 7 7	4 12 0	81,748 7 6	2,283 6 10	73,379 12 4	1,175 5 1	4,909 15 3	24 3 0	(*f*) Includes Rs. 5 10-0 on account of commission paid to Patels.
Nagpur Division. Wardha ...	(*g*)30 8 0	105 10 8	.....	136 2 8	30 8 0	105 10 8	.....	.....	.....	(*g*) Rs. 36 4-0 were left as balance at the close of 1891 October of which Rs 5-12-0 have been written off for on account of musfi of Shekarpar by Deputy Commissioner's order.
Nagpur ...	2,155 12 7	1,010 7 0	13 0 0	3,153 4 1	2,037 1 7	983 15 6	(*h*)118 11 0	(*i*)13 8 0	... ..	
Chanda ...	144 0 8	15,630 9 7	.....	15,774 10 3	5 11 8	14,751 12 9	138 5 0	878 12 10	.....	(*h*) Rs. 66 of Katol Tahsil is irrecoverable owing to the insolvency of the person whose munfi resumed. He has also disappeared.
Bhandara ...	.....	(*j*)18,698 0 7	... ..	(*j*)18,698 0 7	... ..	*j*)18,698 0 7	.....	.....	.....	(*i*) Irrecoverable as the person from whom the amount was due is dead leaving no property nor heir.
Balaghat ...	14 0 0	16,315 9 5	... ..	16,329 9 5	13 0 0	16,214 13 5	(*k*)1 0 0	(*l*)100 12 0	49 0 0	(*j*) To the total demand of Rs. 5,144-0-7 have been added Rs 13,554-0-9 realized by direct management of the Zamindari forests.
Total ...	2,344 5 3	51,760 5 9	13 0 0	54,091 11 0	2,086 5 3	50,754 4 11	258 0 0	993 0 10	49 0 0	(*k*) Struck off as irrecoverable under sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.
Chhattisgarh Dn. Raipur ...	.....	14,073 8 0	.....	14,073 8 0	.....	14,073 8 0	.....	.....	2 12 0	(*l*) Of these Rs. 6 struck off under Deputy Commissioner's orders and Rs. 94-12-0 under sanction of Chief Commissioner conveyed in Revenue Secretary's No. 3511, dated the 26th September 1892, to the Commissioner, Nagpur Division.
Bilaspur ...	3 0 0	15,183 6 3	... ..	15,186 6 3	3 0 0	14,875 6 3	.....	308 0 0	.....	
Sambalpur ...	.....	3,059 14 2	.....	3,059 14 2	.....	2,716 7 8	.....	343 6 6	1 0 0	
Total ...	3 0 0	32,316 12 5	.....	32,319 12 5	3 0 0	31,665 5 11	.....	651 6 6	3 12 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,783 1 3	2,19,230 7 7	44 13 6	2,25,968 11 4	5,142 7 9	2,06,876 8 10	1,610 9 6	12,309 1 3	189 13 9	

STATEMENT II. C.—*Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*

Districts.	Demand.		Amount collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand. Total of columns 1 and 2 —column 3.	Collections.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanation.
	Balance from previous year.	Estimate for year under report.			On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous years. Column 1 —column 5.	On account of year under report. Column 2 *minus* total of columns 3 and 6.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jubbulpore Division. Saugor	.....	19,825 3 8	.....	19,825 3 8	.....	19,825 3 8	.....	.....	.....	(*a*) Excludes Rs. 3 on account of impost of Mauzah Jaba, which has since been managed Ryotwari.
Damoh	.....	231 2 6	.....	231 2 6	.....	231 2 6	.....	.....	.....	
Jubbulpore	691 4 11	5,836 3 9	.....	6,527 8 8	691 4 11	5,323 5 1	.....	512 14 8	.....	
Mandla	.....	225 15 0	.....	225 15 0	.....	225 15 0	.....	.....	.....	
Seoni	(*a*)	(*b*) 657 14 3	.....	657 14 3	.....	649 15 3	.....	7 15 0	.....	(*b*) Excludes Rs. 30 on account of iron mines at Jatama, &c., as these iron mines are inside the Govt. Forests and have been sold by the Forest Department.
Total	691 4 11	26,776 7 2	.....	27,467 12 1	691 4 11	26,255 9 6	.....	520 13 8	.....	
Nerbudda Division. Narsinghpur	(*c*) 8 11 3	2,445 2 11	382 0 7	2,071 13 7	.....	2,063 2 4	8 11 3	.....	438 15 8	(*c*) The omission of Rs. 23 in column I. of the current year's statement is on account of arrears of the rent of Bungalow plots on Government lands which have been transferred during the year under report to District Council and Municipal Committees.
Hoshangabad	234 14 1	16,900 6 4	20 0 0	17,115 4 5	225 7 10	16,229 15 0	(*d*) 9 6 3	650 7 4	22 3 5	
Nimar	.....	1,140 0 6	.....	1,140 0 6	.....	1,140 0 6	.....	.....	.....	
Betul	.....	760 4 7	.....	760 4 7	.....	752 0 7	.....	1 4 0	.....	
Chindwara	.....	942 14 11	.....	942 14 11	.....	942 14 11	.....	.....	.....	
Total	243 9 4	22,188 13 3	402 0 7	220,30 6 0	225 7 10	21,135 1 4	18 1 6	651 11 4	461 3 1	(*d*) Rs. 9-6-3 have been struck off as irrecoverable under Deputy Commissioner's orders.
Nagpur Division. Wardha	32 12 0	3,012 9 4	.....	3,045 5 4	30 8 0	2,800 7 4	2 4 0	212 2 0	.....	
Nagpur	16 12 0	6,929 3 9	38 0 0	6,907 15 9	16 12 0	6,584 13 9	.....	(*f*) 306 6 0	777 14 0	(*e*) Out of this sum Rs. 95-15-4 have been realized in October.
Chanda	.....	634 12 11	.....	634 12 11	.....	634 12 11	.....	.....	.....	
Bhandara	.....	1,736 0 0	.....	1,736 0 0	.....	1,736 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
Balaghat	(*h*)	1,791 2 6	30 0 0	1,761 2 6	.....	1,761 2 6	.....	.....	6 0 0	(*f*) Rs. 300 on account of a quarry transferred to Public Works Department after sale. The balance is therefore nominal and will be removed as irrecoverable.
Total	49 8 0	14,103 12 6	68 0 0	14,085 4 6	47 4 0	13,517 4 6	2 4 0	518 8 0	783 14 0	
Chhattisgarh Division. Raipur	.....	3,452 1 2	20 0 0	3,432 1 2	.....	3,432 1 2	.....	.....	32 0 0	(*h*) The balance of Rs. 413-4-6 shown in column 8 of the last year's statement on account of Miscellaneous Revenue being calculated on an estimated demand and thus only nominal has not been reproduced in column I. of the current year's return.
Bilaspur	11 7 3	1,011 7 11	12 6 0	1,010 9 2	11 7 3	978 7 11	.....	20 10 0	426 8 0	
Sambalpur	391 12 0	5,782 15 3	64 0 0	6,110 11 3	391 12 0	5,197 11 3	.....	521 4 0	57 8 0	
Total	403 3 3	10,246 8 4	96 6 0	10,553 5 7	403 3 3	9,608 4 4	.....	541 14 0	516 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL	1,387 9 6	73,315 9 3	566 6 7	74,136 12 2	1,367 4 0	70,516 3 8	20 5 6	2,232 15 0	1,761 1 1	

STATEMENT III.—*Showing coercive processes used in collection of land revenue under Sections* 93 *and* 94 *of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue year ending* 30*th September* 1892.

Districts.	Notices of demand under Section 93.		Arrest under Section 94 (a).		Attachments and sales of property under Section 94 (b).			Attachment, transfer, or sale of estates in respect of which arrear accrued. Section 94 (c) (d) (e) and (f).				Attachment of other immoveable property belonging to defaulter. Section 94 (g).				
	Total number of mahals in district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to district or tahsil Head-quarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	No. of estates attached and held under management, [clause (c)].	No. of estates transferred [clause (d)].	No. of estates the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	No. of estates sold [clause (f)].	No. of cases of attachment.	No. of cases of sale.	Amount of process fees and talabana realised.	Cost of issuing notices and processes.	Surplus credited to Government.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division. Sangor	2,275	...	16	...	51	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 0 0	...	67 0 0
Damoh	1,422	35	...	...	127	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0
Jubbulpore	2,670	5	...	...	182	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	185 12 0	...	185 12 0
Mandla	1,415	14	1	...	111	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8 0	...	122 8 0
Seoni	1,596	...	(A) 2	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Jubbulpore Division	9,378	54	19	...	497	27	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	525 4 0	...	525 4 0
Nerbudda Division. Narsinghpur	1,322	...	2	...	391	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393 0 0	...	393 0 0
Hoshangabad	43	4	...	...	147	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	692	9	...	...	67	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 6 0	0 9 0	72 13 6
Betul	1,188	105	6	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(B) 89 12 0	...	89 12 0
Chhindwara	1,905	49	...	...	157	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	193 12 0	...	193 12 0
Total Nerbudda Division	5,150	167	8	...	786	168	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	749 14 0	0 9 0	749 5 0
Nagpur Division. Wardha	1,904	107	27	...	207	32	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	309 12 0	...	309 12 0
Nagpur	2,594	29	34	1	276	10	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	1,742	49	4	...	134	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	1,817	371	1	...	318	32	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	517 4 0	167 5 4	349 14 8
Balaghat	751	7	...	...	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Nagpur Division	8,808	563	66	1	962	93	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	827 0 0	167 5 4	659 10 8
Chhattisgarh Division. Raipur	3,336	144	298	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814 6 0	...	814 6 0
Bilaspur	2,297	31	132	...	170	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324 2 0	4 3 2	319 14 0
Sambalpur	972	35	...	...	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division	6,605	210	430	...	635	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138 8 0	4 3 2	1,134 4 0
GRAND TOTAL	29,941	994	523	1	2,380	293	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	3,240 10 0	172 1 6	3,068 7 8

A.—Excludes 29 warrants of arrest in which arrest was not made.
B.—Excludes Rs. 0-12-0 realized inadvertently.

STATEMENT IV.—*Showing results of the annual enquiry into the lapsing and resumption of revenue-free estates made under Section* 130 *of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue year ending* 30*th September* 1892.

Lapses and Resumptions.

Districts.	No. of lapses			No. of cases reported during year under report.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of cases unsettled at close of year.	Number of cases settled, but not reported at close of year.	Date of the oldest case settled, but not reported.	Number of revenue-free or quit-rent holders whose tenure is subject to change on their deaths extant in the district at close of year.
	Unreported from previous year.		Occurring during year under report.							
	Pending for Settlement.	Settled, but not reported.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.				
Jubbulpore Division. Saugor	.....	1	14	15	219 0 16	91 12 10	1	.....	.....	76
Damoh	2	.....	12	10	232 1 11	65 1 6	4	.....	.....	836
Jubbulpore	.....	7	43	29	2,786 1 16	598 3 11	.....	26	15th February 1892.	308
Mandla	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Seoni	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total	2	8	75	54	3,237 3 3	755 2 3	6	26	.....	1,231
Nerbudda Division. Narsinghpur	.....	.....	4	4	274 1 0	168 0 0	.....	.....	.....	112
Hoshangabad	.....	.....	2	1	86 0 0	55 3 8	.....	1	23rd August 1892.	13
Nimar	.....	5	15	11	128 3 8	93 7 0	.....	9	.....	64
Betul	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18th August 1892.	8
Chhindwara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total	.....	5	22	16	489 0 8	316 10 8	.....	11	.....	213
Nagpur Division. Wardha	.....	9	10	11	398 0 32	182 12 10	.....	8	4th June 1892.	177
Nagpur*	1	28	70	31	269 1 8	216 15 8	.....	63	19th April 1892.	959
Chanda	10	.....	25	25	2,912 9 19	280 8 1	10	.....	.....	398
Bhandara	.....	1	2	1	3 0 32	(*a*) 1 4 1	.....	2	27th April 1892.	32
Balaghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	38	107	68	3,582 3 6	681 8 8	10	73	.....	1,566
Chhattisgarh Division. Raipur	(*b*).....	2	3	3	2,693 1 8	1,037 8 0	2	.....	25th March 1892.	.....
Bilaspur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sambalpur	.....	3	1	4	2,321 0 34	658 12 0	.....	.....	.....	34
Total	.....	5	4	7	5,014 2 2	1,696 4 0	2	.....	.....	34
GRAND TOTAL	13	51	208	145	12,324 0 19	3,449 9 7	18	110	.....	3,044

* Enhanced jama Rs. 21-14-0 added to the Kistbandi on account of Malikmakbuza escheated plots shown in column 6 of Statement I not shown in this Statement.

(*a*). The increase on account of the lapsed case shown in column 4 is Re. 1 and the Re. 0-4-1 is an enhancement of a muafi reported in 1870, on account of which an enhancement of Rs. 3-4-1 was sanctioned, but Rs. 3 only were brought on instead of Rs. 3-4-1.

(*b*). Six cases shown in column 7 of previous year's Statement have been expunged as they were shown by mistake. The grants in these cases were made in perpetuity.

STATEMENT V.—*Showing mutations in possession of proprietary rights due to sale or mortgage as registered under Section* 125 *of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue year ending* 30*th September* 1892.

Districts.	Private sales.					Sales by order of Court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees.					Mortgage with possession.				
	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of		Area.	Land Revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
	Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals	Plots.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division. Saugor ..	87	18	15,691 3 32	3,776 1 7	81,564 5 3	44	4	11,855 3 16	2,828 2 0	37,870 3 4	62	3	26,223 3 16	4,405 12 0	27,621 2 3
Damoh ...	41	8	5,490 0 16	1,259 11 0	20,075 8 0	5	...	1,151 1 28	116 15 9	1,186 12 6	7	3	1,551 1 4	428 3 8	4,620 0 0
Jubbulpore ..	99	44	2,139 1 8	5,133 15 8	1,10,666 2 6	24	9	4,971 1 32	1,139 3 11	17,689 9 4	17	5	10,139 0 2	1,587 8 7	11,649 0 0
Mandla ..	18	...	11,775 0 0	977 0 0	10,380 0 0	3	...	600 0 0	82 0 0	2,612 0 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Seoni ...	21	1	5,654 0 7	630 0 8	31,425 0 0	8	...	2,856 0 0	281 12 0	6,095 11 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	266	71	40,750 1 23	11,776 12 11	2,54,110 15 9	84	13	21,434 2 36	4,448 1 8	65,454 4 2	86	11	37,914 0 22	6,421 8 3	43,790 2 3
Nerbudda Division. Narsinghpur ...	61	2	46,239 3 4	19,137 14 0	61,724 0 0	28	2	21,404 0 0	15,877 13 0	3,51,744 5 0	6	1	3,135 0 2	2,023 5 8	12,133 0 0
Hoshangabad ...	27	3	10,982 0 0	3,262 10 3	1,08,412 14 10	16	2	13,849 2 0	4,066 3 8	83,594 2 6	6	7	9,811 0 0	2,134 4 6	90,646 0 0
Nimar ..	44	308	11,968 0 0	4,313 7 5	65,659 8 2	4	23	3,922 0 0	437 13 2	16,308 2 10	17	65	10,837 0 0	3,413 10 11	39,643 10 3
Betul ...	20	1	7,549 3 3	721 15 2	18,920 0 0	1	...	1,016 0 0	30 0 0	3,986 3 6	9	...	5,788 1 37	994 7 9	5,645 0 0
Chhindwara ...	55	1	16,714 1 25	1,415 8 7	52,130 5 0	10	...	3,279 0 0	540 15 4	9,077 6 7	12	...	8,523 3 21	1,032 10 0	33,970 0 0
Total ..	207	315	93,453 3 32	28,851 7 5	3,06,846 12 0	59	27	42,570 2 0	20,952 13 2	1,64,710 4 5	50	73	38,095 1 20	9,628 6 10	1,82,037 10 3
Nagpur Division. Wardha ...	52	23	6,369 2 11	3,076 3 2	36,027 0 0	16	8	2,651 2 11	1,186 2 10	7,700 0 0	2	1	613 2 14	419 15 0	4,390 0 0
Nagpur ...	89	103	25,096 1 3	9,703 15 1	1,22,431 15 0	8	3	2,874 3 22	866 7 11	4,544 8 4	2	...	1,948 0 24	925 0 0	5,425 0 0
Chanda ...	33	20	15,559 2 17	2,700 2 10	17,145 11 0	8	1	1,091 1 1	277 15 7	1,895 8 0	8	1	5,731 2 20	1,007 0 0	5,000 0 0
Bhandara ...	39	61	12,847 1 21	2,694 12 9	38,710 8 9	22	46	9,096 2 29	2,233 11 6	35,451 6 10	1	...	524 3 30	175 0 0	2,618 5 0
Balaghat ...	11	5	5,508 0 9	870 9 11	14,599 0 0	...	1	10 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	... ..	.....	.....
Total ...	224	212	65,290 3 21	19,045 11 9	2,28,914 2 9	54	59	15,724 1 23	4,568 5 10	49,598 7 2	13	2	8,818 1 8	2,526 15 0	17,433 5 0
Chhattisgarh Division. Raipur ...	104	...	45,089 3 2	13,029 6 8	2,20,133 12 0	27	...	19,527 1 14	4,261 4 0	26,984 2 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Bilaspur ...	43	4	12,387 1 29	2,922 15 4	41,918 9 4	7	...	1,600 0 32	425 2 8	5,147 6 4	1	...	616 3 5	147 12 0	2,630 0 0
Sambalpur ..	11	...	5,627 0 34	1,267 7 0	8,430 0 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	...	161 1 21	222 13 0	4,227 0 0
Total ..	158	4	63,104 1 25	17,219 13 0	2,70,512 5 4	34	...	21,127 2 6	4,686 6 8	32,131 8 4	3	...	778 0 26	370 9 0	6,857 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	855	602	262,599 2 21	76,893 13 1	10,60,384 3 10	231	99	100,857 0 25	34,655 11 4	6,11,894 8 1	152	86	85,605 3 36	18,947 7 1	2,50,118 1 6

STATEMENT VI A.—*Showing progress made by Deputy Commissioners in disposing of Partition cases under Act XIX of* 1863 *during the year ending* 30*th September* 1892.

Districts.	Cases pending from preceding year.				Cases instituted during year under report.			Cases pending at close of year.			Date of institution of oldest case in column 4.	Details of partitions effected during year.		
	Number pending at commencement of year.	Number adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of during year.	Number still pending at close of year.	Number of cases instituted.	Number adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of.	Instituted during year.	Instituted during two previous years.	Instituted further back than the two previous years.		No. of mahals formerly.	No. of mahals now.	Area partitioned.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
														A. R. P.
Jubbulpore Division ... Saugor	14	8	1	5	29	3	...	26	...	5	29th March 1887 ..	2	3	1,044 0 17
Damoh	11	8	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1,217 3 5
Total	26	16	5	5	33	4	...	29	...	5	...	3	5	2,261 3 22
Nerbudda Division ... Narsinghpur	7	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4,929 1 0
Hoshangabad	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	2	...	2	...	7	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13	3	6	4	11	5	3	3	4	...	...	4	4	4,929 1 0
Nagpur Division ... Wardha	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	9	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	23rd August 1889 ...	5	(a) 11	4,403 0 0
Chanda	5	3	...	2	5	3	...	2	2	...	10th April 1891 ...	...	...	...
Bhandara	(b) 16	5	6	5	22	7	...	15	4	1	1st August 1887 ...	6	9	3,528 2 7
Balaghat	8	...	7	1	17	5	...	12	1	...	2nd June 1891 ...	7	7	4,970 1 22
Total	38	11	18	9	44	15	...	29	8	1	...	18	27	12,901 3 29
Chhattisgarh Division. Raipur	21	5	8	8	10	4	...	6	5	3	31st July 1890 ...	(c) 8	21	15,231 2 6
Bilaspur	24	...	22	2	9	...	...	9	2	...	29th April 1890 ...	4	13	8,920 2 19
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	45	5	30	10	23	7	...	16	7	3	...	12	34	24,152 0 25
GRAND TOTAL	122	35	59	28	111	31	3	77	19	9	...	37	70	44,245 0 36

(*a*). One mahal divided into three mahals.
(*b*). In last year's statement one case was wrongly shown in column 9, instead of the right figure 2.
(*c*). Of these in five cases partition was sanctioned last year, but the proceedings were finally completed during the year under report.

STATEMENT VI B.—*Showing progress made by Commissioners in disposing of Partition cases under Act XIX of* 1863, *during the year* 1891-92.

Divisions.	Districts.	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.				Cases pending at close of year.
					Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 15.	Finally Sanctioned.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jubbulpore ...	Saugor ...	1	4	5	...	...	3	3	*2
	Damoh ...	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	†1
	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Total ...	2	7	9	...	...	6	6	3
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Nagpur ...	Wardha ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Nagpur ...	...	6	6	1	...	5	6	...
	Chanda ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...
	Bhandara ...	...	6	6	...	...	6	6	...
	Balaghat ...	3	5	8	...	...	7	7	1
	Total ...	8	19	27	3	...	18	21	6
Chhattisgarh ...	Raipur ...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...
	Bilaspur ...	3	3	6	1	...	5	6	...
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	6	9	1	...	8	9	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13	33	46	4	...	33	37	9

* Since disposed of.
† Since disposed of

STATEMENT VII.—*Showing work under certain heads of Revenue business during the Revenue year ending 30th September* 1892.

Head of business.		Number of cases.																	
		Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.
Mutation cases (Section 125, Land Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	118	11	15	33	9	24	51	23	...	1	66	129	54	55	...	77	30	17
	Instituted during year ...	678	681	958	280	259	312	229	1,408	246	255	944	809	520	366	116	594	429	131
	Disposed of during year ...	719	619	955	272	243	335	222	1,420	240	255	911	842	542	407	109	511	437	123
I.—Repair of boundary marks (Sections 132 (a), 134 and 135 of Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year ..	5	4	1	...	6	9	4	6	3	3	3	2	...	7	7	...	4	...
	Disposed of during year ..	5	3	1	3	8	10	1	6	3	3	8	2	...	7	6	...	4	...
II.—Deposit of rent by tenants (Section 9 of Tenancy Act.)	Pending at commencement of year ...	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	54	19	38	29	29	102	84	18	8	24	8	48	21	17	13	121	57	39
	Disposed of during year ...	51	20	39	23	30	97	85	18	8	24	11	44	21	17	13	121	57	39
III.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvement made by him (Section 13 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Applications to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 13-16 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	7	5	...	...	1	...	4	21	2	19	...	...	3	...	1	10	...	...
	Disposed of during year ...	7	6	...	...	...	...	4	19	2	19	...	...	3	...	...	9	...	...
V.—Application to fix the price at which a landlord may purchase the holding of an absolute occupancy tenant in case of intended transfer (Section 38 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	16	4	...	1	1	3	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	14	2	...	...	...	8	15	2	13	4	5	10	1	4	3	8	...	...
	Disposed of during year ...	12	1	...	...	...	5	14	2	11	5	20	4	1	1	3	9	...	...
VI.—Application to fix rent of sir land transferred (Section 42 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
	Disposed of during year ...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
VII.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 46 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	...	...	...	...	6	9	15	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year ...	...	...	..	...	6	9	15	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
VIII.—Application to confer occupancy rights and fix rent (Section 62 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	5	1	6	4	...	...	...	69	...	...
	Disposed of during year ...	3	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	5	1	4	2	...	...	...	19	...	...
IX.—Application to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (Section 80 of Tenancy Act.)	Pending at commencement of year ...	5	...	...	5	17	...	2	2	...	1	14	3	...	3	1	8	1	...
	Instituted during year ...	25	...	1	15	29	7	5	6	7	10	27	22	2	25	15	45	3	...
	Disposed of during year ...	23	...	1	18	43	7	6	7	7	10	36	23	2	25	15	41	2	...
Grand Total ...	Pending at commencement of year ...	131	13	16	43	30	31	55	26	1	6	106	138	54	59	2	105	31	17
	Instituted during year ...	783	714	1,001	324	330	458	559	1,461	284	322	993	895	547	423	155	847	497	170
	Disposed of during year ...	826	650	999	321	330	473	349	1,473	276	223	990	917	569	459	146	711	502	163

STATEMENT VIII.—*Showing principal suits between landlord and tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, during the revenue year ending 30th September 1892.*

Districts.		Suits for arrears of rent.					Suits for ejectment of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of sir land or under Section 48 (*b*).			Proceedings for ejectment of ordinary tenants, Sections 55 (*b*) to 57.				Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
		Number disposed of during year.			Number of decrees executed.		Number disposed of during year.			Number of notices issued under Section 56.	Number of statements of agreement filed by tenants or recorded by the Court.	Number of decrees for ejectment.		Number disposed of during year.		
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	By sale of distrained produce.	By ejectment.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.			Made absolute on payment of compensation by landlord.	Not made absolute.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JUBBULPORE DIVISION.	Saugor	43	420	106	3	18	...	... 1	... 4	74	8	1	3	12	31	32
	Damoh	16	141	55	14	9	1			19	2	...	17	1	33	17
	Jubbulpore	54	580	267	2	4	...	10	4	8	...	...	...	16	160	87
	Mandla	10	84	51	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	12
	Seoni	22	154	45	39	5	...	2	2	18	...	...	...	6	38	22
	Total	145	1,379	524	64	37	1	13	10	119	10	1	20	36	272	170
NERBUDDA DIVISION.	Narsinghpur	69	974	131	151	41	1	...	1	72	9	2	4	4	18	13
	Hoshangabad	57	640	94	4	29	8	22	42	159	5	32	31	4	34	21
	Nimar	29	179	78	18	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	4	2
	Betul	33	131	46	17	5	...	1	...	29	3	...	8	...	13	16
	Chhindwara	12	124	47	2	2	...	...	4	102	4	...	2	1	49	34
	Total	202	2,048	396	192	78	11	23	52	362	21	34	45	11	118	86
NAGPUR DIVISION.	Wardha	60	616	131	37	12	...	...	1	158	8	1	8	...	8	4
	Nagpur	58	725	180	6	19	...	1	...	251	...	7	14	2	7	12
	Chanda	21	160	73	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16
	Bhandara	36	525	172	179	25	...	...	...	326	130	28	5	...	4	3
	Balaghat	9	95	82	5	4	1	...	15	95	...	8	26	...	19	12
	Total	184	2,121	638	227	61	1	1	16	830	138	44	53	2	51	47
CHHATTISGARH DN.	Raipur	55	267	155	...	6	52	116	198	325	120	...	...	8	35	160
	Bilaspur	40	282	101	17	6	6	10	20	...	...	...	...	9	77	111
	Sambalpur	24	83	65	...	...	6	55	51	...	...	...	...	5	27	35
	Total	119	632	321	17	12	64	181	269	325	120	...	...	22	139	306
	GRAND TOTAL	650	6,180	1,879	500	188	77	218	347	1,636	289	79	118	71	580	609

STATEMENT IX.—*Showing the action taken by Deputy Commissioners under the Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870) during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.*

Division.	District.	Whether acquisition permanent or temporary.	Area taken up: For Roads.	Area taken up: For Railways.	Area taken up: For other purposes.	Area taken up: Total.	Total amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction in land revenue.	Number of cases in which land has been occupied, but in which no compensation has yet been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending case referred to in column 8.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	R. a. p.	No.	A. r. p.		
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	Permanent	128 2 23	187 3 15	0 3 27	317 1 25	1,351 11 10	26 11 0	28	316 1 38	4th April 1891.	
		Temporary	...	314 0 10	...	314 0 10	...	...	15	314 0 10	....	..
	Damoh	Permanent	...	...	...	...	1,462 7 3	45 14 6	...	...	...	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jubbulpore	Permanent	162 2 1	...	31 3 35	194 1 36	9,328 0 1	8 12 2	29	...	...	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mandla	Permanent	253 2 31	...	14 3 38	268 2 29	408 15 2	8 6 2	27	253 2 31	22nd June 1892.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seoni	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	544 3 15	501 3 25	47 3 20	1,094 2 20	12,551 2 4	89 11 10	119	884 0 39	...	Re. 0-14-4 on account of additional rates and Rs. 2-4-3 on account of Patwari fund.
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	Permanent	79 2 3	...	5 0 16	84 2 19	863 6 3	...	4	...	...	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad	Permanent	...	2 1 7	13 2 19	15 3 26	1,701 9 2	7 7 8	2	...	...	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nimar	Permanent	61 3 3	...	5 1 13	67 0 16	1,319 15 0	46 14 8	3	2 3 9	21st December 1891.	
		Temporary	35 3 0	...	...	35 3 0						
	Betul	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara	Permanent	85 1 26	...	...	85 1 26	790 14 3	37 7 0	...	...	...	
		Temporary	36 1 17	...	...	36 1 17	107 7 1	...	...	...	...	
		Total	298 3 9	2 1 7	24 0 8	325 0 24	4,783 3 9	91 13 4	9	2 3 9	...	
Nagpur.	Wardha	Permanent	...	...	208 sq. ft.	208 sq. ft.	129 0 10	0 13 6	..	...	...	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur	Permanent	...	...	2,871 1 7	2,871 1 7	6,998 3 9	392 8 4	10	2,871 1 7	15th February 1892.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chanda	Permanent	906 2 10	...	7 1 5	913 3 15	76 1 1	...	33	906 2 10	4th May 1889.	
		Temporary	344 0 11	...	...	344 0 11	...	...	...	344 0 11	Do. do.	
	Bhandara	Permanent	...	...	...	...	1,249 4 3	...	...	...	...	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balaghat	Permanent	100 1 25	...	0 2 6	100 3 31	898 4 10	6 6 2	1	0 2 6	25th May 1892.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	1,351 0 6	...	2,879 0 18	4,230 0 24	8,851 3 9	399 12 0	44	4,122 1 34	...	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	Permanent	...	102 3 37	3,405 1 24	3,508 1 21	949 0 4	23 5 9	30	3,484 3 26	...	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bilaspur	Permanent	117 0 32	55 3 26	...	173 0 18	390 2 10	27 1 4	...	...	4th July 1890.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur	Permanent	...	943 0 0	103 3 18	1,046 3 18	...	...	22	1,046 3 18	24th March 1890.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	117 0 32	1,101 3 23	3,509 1 2	4,728 1 17	1,339 3 2	50 7 1	52	4,531 3 4	...	
		Grand Total	2,311 3 22	1,606 0 15	6,460 1 8	10,378 1 5	27,524 13 0	631 12 3	224	9,541 1 6	...	

STATEMENT X.—*Giving details of land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.*

Districts.	Number of sales ordered by Civil Courts.			No. of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	No. of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	No. of cases in which sale has been taken place.	No. of cases struck off in default.	No. of cases pending at close of year.	Amount of land revenue transferred.	Price realized.	Number of year's purchase of Revenue.	Amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.
	Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore Division.												
Saugor	85	129	214	58	7	40	11	98	2,208 15 10	14,843 7 9	6	25,210 15 8
Damoh	10	48	58	21	...	8	14	15	559 0 0	8,292 5 9	14	191 0 0
Jubbulpore	14	56	70	25	8	10	4	23	195 10 0	3,916 0 0	20	.....
Mandla	6	14	20	3	1	6	8	2	82 4 0	1,912 0 0	23	1,581 7 5
Seoni	(a) 14	23	37	9	...	14	1	11	297 3 4	8,355 0 0	28	10,318 15 1
Total ...	129	270	399	116	16	78	38	149	3,343 1 2	37,318 13 6	11	37,302 6 2
Nerbudda Division.												
Narsinghpur	50	198	248	67	26	34	88	33	3,263 10 4	26,399 14 0	8	35,603 15 11
Hoshangabad	136	215	351	72	2	40	42	195	832 11 2	7,094 5 8	8	36,450 15 11
Nimar	30	58	88	27	1	26	5	29	519 6 6	3,631 0 0	7	2,124 9 5
Betul	9	45	54	15	...	9	17	13	138 0 9	2,044 12 0	15	.....
Chhindwara	20	48	68	18	4	13	10	23	145 13 4	4,009 2 0	27	3,198 0 0
Total ...	245	564	809	199	33	122	74	260	4,899 10 1	43,179 1 8	9	77,377 9 3
Nagpur Division.												
Wardha	60	120	180	25	...	17	27	111	2,843 7 7	4,324 14 0	2	34,887 10 3
Nagpur	96	108	204	47	4	36	27	90	1,009 10 7	8,093 0 0	8	3,867 8 0
Chanda	31	53	84	12	2	14	26	30	365 0 0	2,456 0 0	7	.....
Bhandara	47	103	150	46	2	18	15	69	790 12 11	5,732 0 0	7	9,017 8 0
Balaghat	20	31	51	14	...	7	11	19	802 1 9	753 0 0	1	8,950 0 0
Total ...	254	415	669	144	8	92	106	319	5,811 0 10	21,358 14 0	4	56,722 10 3
Chhattisgarh Dn.												
Raipur	28	45	73	26	...	10	3	34	100 2 9	839 0 0	8	2,295 1 7
Bilaspur	17	10	27	5	1	8	1	12	59 15 6	527 0 0	8	.....
Sambalpur	4	2	6	1	...	2	1	2	33 0 0	1,101 13 0	33	1,101 13 0
Total ...	49	57	106	32	1	20	5	48	193 2 3	2,467 13 0	13	3,396 14 7
GRAND TOTAL ..	677	1,306	1,983	491	58	312	223	776	14,246 14 4	1,04,324 10 2	7	1,74,799 8 3

(a) In Column 8 of previous year's Statement two cases, in which property was leased for 10 and 4 years, were inadvertently omitted which have been now included in Column 1.

STATEMENT XI.—*Showing General Revenue Business transacted during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1892.*

Districts.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	No. of villages.	Land Revenue excluding cesses.	No. of cases for disposal.			No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than				No. of English letters in Revenue Department.	
					Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.			Three months	Six months	Nine months	Twelve months	Issues.	Receipt.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. a. p.											
Jubbulpore Division. Saugor ...	1,689	591,486	2,119	4,49,034 15 11	409	2,899	2,808	2,376	432	110	34	5	51	2,262	3,016
Damoh ...	956	325,613	1,345	2,67,644 1 8	66	1,725	1,791	1,667	124	19	..	...	7	983	1,447
Jubbulpore ..	2,116	847,540	2,534	5,89,392 2 0	131	2,365	2,496	2,380	116	17	2	1	...	1,403	2,407
Mandla ..	905	339,487	1,745	1,05,107 3 9	197	1,563	1,765	1,502	263	76	22	12	4	1,565	1,034
Seoni ...	1,314	370,232	1,491	1,54,989 6 9	121	1,752	1,873	1,776	97	6	4	5	4	1,562	1,874
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	7,010	2,474,958	9,234	15,66,167 14 10	924	9,809	10,733	9,701	1,032	228	62	23	66	7,778	9,778
Nerbudda Division. Narsinghpur ..	1,058	366,391	1,108	4,19,437 0 10	309	1,844	2,153	1,988	165	22	2	9	51	1,585	2,009
Hoshangabad ...	1,730	528,103	1,530	4,39,412 15 10	459	2,942	3,401	2,653	748	65	67	43	31	1,052	1,183
Nimar ...	797	231,341	690	1,79,887 10 0	291	3,865	4,156	3,951	205	23	22	3	4	1,996	1,884
Betul ...	1,344	322,931	1,138	1,90,514 0 10	57	3,066	3,123	2,936	187	26	1	1	1	1,272	1,169
Chhindwara ...	1,282	407,632	1,338	2,15,796 10 4	163	1,567	1,730	1,583	147	14	...	3	8	1,051	1,636
Total Nerbudda Division ...	6,211	1,856,398	5,804	14,45,148 5 10	1,279	13,284	14,563	13,111	1,452	150	92	59	95	6,956	7,886
Nagpur Division. Wardha ...	1,615	400,854	1,372	5,17,366 11 0	521	4,788	5,309	4,861	448	56	23	22	69	Not given.	...
Nagpur ...	2,054	756,911	2,167	8,47,734 1 2	814	3,579	4,384	3,624	760	171	54	17	46	1,112	1,254
Chanda ...	1,141	697,863	2,762	2,89,837 1 6	184	2,878	3,062	2,822	240	91	11	5	4	513	482
Bhandara ...	1,464	742,887	1,817	4,02,231 8 1	354	3,586	3,940	3,650	290	74	47	4	10	2,672	1,907
Balaghat ...	663	383,993	1,211	1,55,820 4 8	407	2,178	2,585	2,205	380	25	14	4	18	2,490	2,004
Total Nagpur Division ...	6,937	2,982,508	9,329	22,12,989 10 5	2,280	17,000	19,280	17,162	2,118	417	149	52	149	6,787	5,647
Chhattisgarh Division. Raipur ..	4,027	1,583,938	3,310	8,45,977 6 11	415	3,243	3,658	2,764	894	7	7	10	8	3,536	4,387
Bilaspur ..	2,430	1,156,958	3,857	5,08,904 13 0	211	3,303	3,514	3,023	491	111	26	...	26	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1,168	796,413	1,720	1,51,662 2 0	132	1,830	1,962	1,766	196	41	14	1	2	...	...
Total Chh. Division ...	7,625	3,537,309	8,887	15,06,544 5 11	758	8,376	9,134	7,553	1,581	159	47	11	36	3,536	4,387
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,783	10,851,173	33,254	67,30,850 4 3	5,241	48,469	53,710	47,527	6,183	954	350	145	344	25,057	27,698

RESOLUTION

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1897-98.

ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

Nagpur:

PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1899.

REVENUE RESOLUTION.

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 4111, dated Nagpur, the 15th September 1899.

READ—

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue Administration of their Divisions and Districts for the year ending 30th September 1898.

Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on the progress of operations of Land Revenue Settlement during the same period.

Administration Report of the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, for the same period.

RESOLUTION.

In accordance with custom the Revenue Administration of the year ending on the 30th September 1898 is reviewed under the following main heads :—

I.—The Agricultural Conditions of the Year.

II.—Village Records.

III.—Land Revenue Collection.

IV.—Land Revenue Settlement.

V.—Revenue Court Work.

VI.—Other Heads of Revenue Administration.

It has not hitherto been the custom for the reports of Commissioners on their Divisions to be printed. In this respect a change has been made. The reports of Commissioners have been printed and are attached, as annexures A, B, C and D, to this Resolution. The record has thus been secured of valuable local information which could only be included in this Resolution at the expense of conciseness and clearness. In the Divisional Reports will be found details of matters of which the main facts alone are mentioned in this review.

I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

2. The monsoon began favourably towards the middle of June 1897, but (except in Chhattisgarh) a break of a fortnight followed in the last week of June and the first week of July which caused much anxiety. Then the monsoon re-established itself and continued, heavy in the north and sufficient in the rest of the Provinces, until the end of

Rainfall—Statement A.

September. As a rule the distribution of the rainfall was singularly favourable to agriculture. In Chhattisgarh, however, there was a break in July, and some damage was done to rice. In October the monsoon, following the evil precedent of preceding years, failed suddenly and completely in the north and west of the province. The south and east were more fortunate, and the rainfall, if somewhat capricious, assisted the rabi sowings.

The winter rains of November, December and January were wanting throughout the province.

In February, too late for much usefulness, showers fell over a great part of the province.

Outturn of crops in 1897-98 —Statement B.

3. With such a rainfall the kharif harvest was specially good. The rabi harvest was seriously injured by the want of dew and of winter rain in the cold weather, and in some of the northern districts by absence of moisture at sowing time; the February showers came too late for all but the late-sown wheat, and the yield was very generally less than the average.

Outturn of kharif crops—Statement B.

4. The figures in Statement B give the outturn in American notation, taking 100 to represent an average crop such as cultivators call a 13-anna crop. Of the important food-grains, *juar* undoubtedly gave a bumper crop, and two districts return more than the 120 which in the American notation corresponds with 16-annas. The distressed tracts in Khurai of the Saugor District and south of the Sonar river in the Damoh District showed most unfortunate exceptions to the rule of a bumper outturn; their juar was swamped by rain and strangled by *kans* grass.

The rice crop was generally good, and only in Saugor, Damoh, Seoni and Balaghat was its yield poor. Except in Saugor, *kodon* and *kutki* yielded either well or excellently, and this replenishing of their food-stocks greatly benefitted the jungle tribes.

Of the two great commercial products, cotton and *til*, cotton was at least up to the average; *til* varied from place to place, but gave about a normal outturn.

The sugarcane crop was below the average.

Outturn of rabi crops—Statement B.

5. The wheat crop was somewhat below the average. In Hoshangabad and Betul it was distinctly poor. It was not good in Saugor, Damoh, Balaghat and Raipur, but in other districts it did not vary greatly from the normal outturn. In the rich embanked lands of Mandla, Jabalpur and Narsinghpur the outturn was excellent.

Gram, which with its mixture of wheat-gram is of importance chiefly in the north and west of the province, varied considerably in its yield. Jabalpur and Narsinghpur, which devoted far the largest areas to it in this year, reaped an excellent crop. Of three districts in which gram was much sown formerly, Damoh got a fair crop, Hoshangabad an inferior crop, and Saugor a poor crop, on, in each case, shrunken areas. In the Satpura districts gram is of less importance. The yield was poor in Betul and Seoni, fair in Chhindwara, and normal in Mandla. In the south and east of the province the yield was on the whole good.

The linseed crop was nearly normal, ranging from 90 to 112; but in Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad, and Balaghat the yield was poor.

6. The following table shows for each harvest in each district the outturn of all crops stated in American notation* :—

General yield of kharif and rabi crops.

District.	OUTTURN OF ALL CROPS STATED IN AMERICAN NOTATION.				
	KHARIF.		RABI.		BOTH SEASONS.
	Proportion to total area.	Outturn.	Proportion to total area.	Outturn.	Outturn.
	Per cent.		Per cent.		
Saugor	64½	88	35½	69	82
Damoh	59	100	41	84	94
Jabalpur	47	107	53	113	113
Mandla	70	113	30	100	109
Seoni	60	101	40	84	94
			Total Jabalpur Division ...		99
Narsinghpur	56	112	44	119	115
Hoshangabad	47	94	53	69	81
Nimar	93	125	7	77	121
Betul	70	117	30	61	100
Chhindwara	68	115	32	92	108
			Total Nerbudda Division ...		103
Wardha	77	115	23	91	109
Nagpur	59	124	41	102	115
Chanda	57	113	43	110	112
Bhandara	65	127	35	92	115
Balaghat	75	90	25	79	87
			Total Nagpur Division ..		111
Raipur	81⅓	101	18⅔	92	98
Bilaspur	80	119	20	105	117
Sambalpur	99	106	1	90	106
			Total Chhattisgarh Division ...		105
			Total for the Central Provinces ...		105

* The figures of this table are calculated in the following manner. Multiply the outturn of each crop in American notation into the percentage which the area under that crop bears to the total cropped area of the district (including the double-cropped area). The sum of the results has to be compared with 10,000, *viz.*, 100 (whole cropped area) × 100 (normal outturn in American notation). Cut off the last two figures in each case, so reducing to the ratio 100= normal outturn. This gives the outturn for all crops. A simple proportion gives the outturn for the rabi and kharif harvests.

Thus the excellence of the kharif harvest compensated deficiencies in the rabi harvest, and the outturn for the province as a whole was above the normal. The only districts in which the gross outturn was much below the normal were Saugor, Hoshangabad and Balaghat.

Comparison with yield of preceding years.

7. In comparing the outturn of the year with the outturn of previous years it is necessary also to consider the variations from year to year in the area on which the outturn accrued. In accordance with the practice of recent years the comparison is made in the following table* :—

District.	Percentage of actual outturn of all crops taken together on normal outturn of normal area (Normal outturn = 13·3 annas.)						
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Average of three years.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Saugor ...	84	37	47	56	50	42	61
Damoh ...	66	54	49	56	41	32	71
Jabalpur ...	83	66	50	66	47	49	93
Mandla ...	80	85	91	85	53	32	95
Seoni ...	61	85	76	74	65	38	73
Narsinghpur ...	86	79	49	71	73	40	102
Hoshangabad ...	90	67	50	70	65	37	71
Nimar ...	78	92	88	86	88	60	116
Betul ...	74	82	85	80	56	42	83
Chhindwara ...	77	107	92	92	79	59	107
Wardha ...	84	65	61	70	89	54	109
Nagpur ...	89	83	54	74	85	67	115
Chanda ...	61	53	64	59	77	62	109
Bhandara ...	71	64	58	64	53	41	98
Balaghat ...	78	60	66	68	62	20	58
Raipur ...	100	97	88	95	53	40	81
Bilaspur ...					47	32	87
Sambalpur ...					84	84	103
Whole Provinces ...	84	78	73	78	68	56	89

* The figures in columns 2—7 are taken from the tables in the Resolutions of previous years and have been reduced from a standard of 16 annas to a standard of 13·3 annas by multiplying by $\frac{120}{100}$. The figures in column 8 are the figures of column 6 of the table in the preceding paragraph, reduced in proportion to the decrease in cropped area since the year 1893-94.

The fact that during the period covered by the table there have been two changes in the system of reporting outturns makes it impossible to put forward the statistics with as much confidence in their accuracy as would ordinarily be warranted. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture has on several occasions in recent years commented on the anomaly that according to the returns a normal crop is exceedingly rare. Understatement of good outturns and mis-statement of very bad outturns are difficult to avoid, but the American system of notation in practice seems to make correct statement somewhat easier than under the discarded anna-system. The general excellence of the kharif crops in the year 1897-98 now under examination accounts for the fact that 12 out of 18 districts show the outturn as normal or better than normal on the area actually sown, and that 7 out of the 18 show the outturn as more than the normal outturn of a normal area.

Divisional crop outturn.

8. For the four Divisions, taken as units, the outturn (in American notation) of all crops on the actual area and the percentage of the outturn on the normal outturn of the normal cropped area stand as follows :—

Division.	Outturn in American notation on actual cropped area.	Percentage of outturn on normal outturn of normal area.
Jabalpur	99	78
Nerbudda	103	94
Nagpur	111	101
Chhattisgarh	105	86

Thus all Divisions had a normal outturn or more on the actual area cropped, but the decrease in the cropped area since 1893-94 indicates a shrinkage in the gross outturn which was marked in Chhattisgarh and serious in Jabalpur.

Depressed districts.

9. The districts in which the gross outturn was most deficient are Saugor and Damoh, which with their chronic ill-fortune got poorer crops than the bulk of the Provinces; Seoni, Hoshangabad; in a less degree, Betul; and Balaghat.

Area occupied for agriculture—Statement C (1).

10. The area occupied by cultivators during the year in question and the four preceding years stood at :—

Year.	Whole province.	Whole province excluding Zamindaris of Chanda and Chhattisgarh.	
		Area.	Proportion.
	Acres.	Acres.	
1893-94	20,033,333	19,550,528	100
1894-95	20,229,252	19,626,202	100
1895-96	20,991,040	19,695,026	101
1896-97	21,349,713	19,533,358	100
1897-98	21,408,285	19,369,995	99

The Zamindaris of Chhattisgarh and Chanda are excluded because the survey which has been in progress has added to the total area of the province for which agricultural statistics are returned, and the figures in column 2 would give the mistaken impression that the occupied area had increased, whereas it has slightly decreased.

The fluctuations from the occupied area of the previous year are insignificant, even in individual districts. But, for various reasons, a decrease in occupied area is not necessarily brought at once on to the records, and the comparison of occupied area is not so true a test of progress as the comparison of cropped areas.

Area cropped—Statement C (1) and Statements D (1) and D (2).

11. The year 1897-98 was marked by some recovery from the famine of the previous year. The efforts made to secure to the cultivators a sufficient supply of seed-grain, in spite of empty granaries and high prices, resulted in a small increase in the cropping of the Provinces which took effect in both the kharif and rabi harvests. In the following table, which gives the statistics of cropping for the year and for the four preceding years, the figures in small type indicate the percentage of each item on the total cropped area of 1893-94 which is taken as normal. :—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Double-cropped.	Net cropped.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1893-94 ...	10,067,581	8,023,105	18,090,686	1,803,784	16,286,902
	56	44	100	10	
1894-95 ...	10,422,811	7,357,287	17,780,098	1,715,997	16,064,101
	58	40	99	9	
1895-96 ...	11,215,624	5,598,468	16,814,092	1,206,792	15,607,300
	62	31	93	7	
1896-97 ...	11,367,577	4,340,146	15,707,683	565,069	15,142,614
	63	24	87	3	
1897-98 ...	11,616,911	4,920,495	16,537,406	1,148,750	15,388,656
	64	27	91	6	

In the famine year, 1896-97, the gross cropped area sank to 13 per cent. and the net cropped area to 7 per cent. below the corresponding areas of the normal year, 1893-94. In 1897-98 the loss in gross area was reduced to 9 per cent. and the loss in net area to 6 per cent. The gross cropped area of the province was still short of the area of 1893-94 by a million and a half of acres.

Decrease in cropped area in certain districts—Statement C (1).

12. The recovery in cropped area which took place in the province did not extend to all districts, as an examination of net cropped areas shows. In the Jabalpur Division, Mandla showed a less area under crop than in the previous year, but the accuracy of the previous year's returns is, as the Commissioner remarks, rendered doubtful by the disorganized state of the Land Record Department in that district in 1896-97.

13. In the Nerbudda Division, Betul alone shows a smaller area under crop than in the previous year. Of this decrease of 9 per cent. the Commissioner remarks that it "is said to be due to the want of bullocks to replace those lost in the famine. About one-sixth of the cultivators in the jungly villages in Betul habitually cultivate with hired bullocks; and as many of the possessors of bullocks sold some of their cattle to support life, it was impossible to obtain the ordinary number of hired animals for plough work. It is true that there were loans from Government and gifts from the charitable fund for the purchase of plough-cattle, but it must be remembered that many of the Gond cultivators in the south and west of the district to whom cash was distributed for this purpose are said to have misapplied the money." There was also some difficulty in procuring seed grain, from the unwillingness of lenders to lend to poor tenants.

14. In the south and east of the province the Khalsa and Zamindari areas of Balaghat, Bhandara, Raipur and Bilaspur show smaller cropped areas than in the previous year. Thus :—

District.		Cropped area.		Decrease.
		1896-97.	1897-98.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.
Bhandara	Khalsa	563,020	561,275	—¾
	Zamindari	236,056	235,343	—¼
Balaghat	Khalsa	270,489	244,058	—9
	Zamindari	100,324	88,703	—11
Raipur	Khalsa	1,998,491	1,978,588	—1
	Zamindari	467,049	403,720	14
Bilaspur	Khalsa	1,145,876	1,125,536	—2
	Zamindari	428,298	368,779	—14

The Land Record Staff in the Zamindaris of Bhandara and Balaghat is of old standing and similar efficiency to the staff of the Khalsa; and in each of these two districts the decrease shown for Khalsa and Zamindari is very similar.

15. But in Raipur and Bilaspur a wide difference is shown between Khalsa and Zamindari. In these districts the Land Record Staff for the Zamindaris is as yet only in process of organization and the returns for 1897-98 are not always based on the same surveyed area as the returns for 1896-97. The same value cannot therefore be attached to the Zamindari statistics as belongs to the statistics of the Khalsa. In Raipur, for instance, an examination of the figures by the Settlement Officer showed that in the north-west Zamindaris, the decrease in cropping had probably been overstated by three-quarters, and that in the eastern Zamindaris, for which the cropping statistics of 1897-98 showed a large decrease from the cropping statistics of 1896-97 (statistics based on estimates only), there was probably no decrease at all. The Khalsa returns show that in Bhandara, Raipur and Bilaspur the decrease in cropped area was slight. In Balaghat it was more serious. Strenuous efforts had been made to supply the cutivators of Balaghat with seed grain. But the fortnight's break at the beginning of the rains withered the rice seedlings in the nurseries, and for a quarter of the rice area re-sowing became necessary. Sufficient seed for re-sowing, however, was not available. For want of labour, also, transplanted rice gave way still further than in the previous years to the less productive broadcast rice.

16. Thus Betul and Balaghat were the districts which were slowest in recovering their lost cropped area at once on the cessation of the famine. The statistics for the subsequent year 1898-99, which have been specially compiled by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, show that, so far as area under crops is concerned, Betul has recovered most of the ground lost since 1896 and Balaghat all.

Double-cropped area—Statement C (1).

17. The doubled-cropped area is, in the province as a whole, of some importance. In the famine year 1896-97 it had sunk very low, but in 1897-98 it showed a marked recovery, and the area doubled-cropped was twice that of the previous year. Every district without exception showed a recovery, though only in the south and east of the province was the later monsoon rainfall generally favourable for rabi sowings. But the cultivators in their desire to replenish their stores of food-grain had put a large area of land under early millet, maize and other early-ripening crops, and when those crops were reaped, the land lay ready for rabi crops.

Proportions of kharif and rabi—Statements D (1) and D (2).

18. The substitution of kharif crops for the more valuable rabi crops had been a serious feature of preceding years. In the previous year 1896-97, the proportion of rabi to the whole cropping stood at only 28 per cent., whereas in 1893-94, the proportion was 44 per cent. In 1897-98 the process was checked and the propor-

tion of rabi to the whole cropping of the year rose slightly, to 30 per cent. Nevertheless the area placed under rabi was less than five million acres as against the eight million acres of 1893-94. Moreover, a few districts showed no recovery from the previous year.

District.		Rabi area of—				
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Saugor	Acreage	680,542	641,262	528,507	310,736	276,686
	Proportion	100	94	78	46	41
Hoshangabad	Acreage	778,258*	746,382*	675,839*	574,114	464,532
	Proportion	100	96	87	74	60
Nimar	Acreage	99,327*	93,249*	83,924*	62,241	43,810
	Proportion	100	100	85	63	44
Wardha	Acreage	381,378	357,808	323,641	225,587	214,262
	Proportion	100	94	85	60	56

* Approximate figures only owing to transfer of territory on 1st October 1896 from Hoshangabad to Nimar.

In each case the fall between 1896-97 and 1897-98 merely continues a series; but whereas the fall is of importance in Saugor and of more importance in Hoshangabad, in Nimar and Wardha the decrease is not serious because valuable kharif crops take the place of the rabi.

Under-cropping in rabi—Statement D (2).

19. The substitution of less valuable crops for wheat or "under-cropping" in rabi, in the north of the province, has been the subject of much comment in recent years, and it is of interest to state the situation in the northern districts. The following table shows the proportion borne by wheat to the total rabi area in each year. In the calculation, that portion of the wheat-gram crop which may be assigned to wheat is included under the head wheat:—

District.	1893-94.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Area under rabi.	Percentage of rabi area under wheat.	Area under rabi.	Percentage of rabi area under wheat.	Area under rabi.	Percentage of rabi area under wheat.	Area under rabi.	Percentage of rabi area under wheat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.
Saugor ...	680,542	79	527,551	33	310,735	31	276,686	43
Damoh ...	350,181	75	237,206	29	176,557	28	189,957	40
Jabalpur ...	712,816	63	455,994	50	412,218	51	527,969	54
Seoni ...	428,685	62	280,241	55	205,781	61	240,444	65
Narsinghpur ...	408,103	52	353,149	38	238,777	39	254,799	50
Hoshangabad ...	802,946	79*	700,527	*77	574,114†	64*	464,532	54*

* Of wheat-gram, wheat taken as 60 per cent.

† Decrease from transfer of territory to Nimar.

Thus in 1897-98 there was a general recovery in the proportion of wheat to rabi and Hoshangabad showed the only exception.

20. In the south of the province there has been a somewhat similar deterioration by which broadcast is substituted for transplanted rice. This process continued during the year, but was serious nowhere except in Balaghat. In Balaghat some of the nurseries withered during the break and transplantation never took place :—

Substitution of broadcasted for transplanted rice—Statement D (1).

Districts.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Area under rice.	Proportion transplanted.	Area under rice.	Proportion transplanted.	Area under rice.	Proportion transplanted.
	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.
Seoni	100,031	30	96,206	83	70,592	59
Nagpur	36,068	81	36,570	82	37,740	74
Chanda Khalsa	199,319	83	200,550	83	191,346	78
Bhandara Khalsa ...	288,543	77	299,140	75	276,155	69
Balaghat Khalsa... ...	223,486	85	199,592	74	160,830	47
Raipur Khalsa	1,332,707	2	1,310,184	...	1,188,876	...
Bilaspur Khalsa	870,691	...	841,049	...	712,772	...
Sambalpur Khalsa ...	489,416	6	489,253	7	522,804	5
Total ...	3,540,261	19	3,472,544	20	3,161,115	16

21. A decrease in irrigation from every source marked the year 1897-98. In the previous year of deficient rainfall, wells, tanks, irrigation-channels and water-lifts had been utilized to the full, and with a more favourable monsoon irrigation naturally decreased in the year under consideration.

Irrigation—Statement C (2).

22. Plough-cattle are returned as 2,737,000 in 1897-98 as against 2,889,000 in 1896-97. The decrease in number of 5 per cent. is doubtless real, but as successive Directors of Land Records have pointed out, continuous attention by the Land Record Staff to the accurate preparation of the returns of live-stock is yet necessary in order to render the statistics a sound basis for deductions. The effect of the new trade in jerked-meat for Burmah is interesting, and is described in paragraph 12 of the Jubbulpore Divisional Report.

Plough-cattle—Statement C (2).

23. In pursuance of the policy of increasing the number of local veterinary dispensaries a new dispensary was successfully opened at Bilaspur on the 11th July 1898. The dispensary established at Wardha in the previous year gained in popularity under the management of a Committee consisting of members of the District Council. The Nagpur Dispensary shows much the greatest number of cases, but the comparatively large European population sends many of the cases for treatment. A rough test of the success of veterinary dispensaries in these provinces is the proportion of horned cattle to the total number of animals treated. This proportion stood as follows in 1897-98 in the four dispensaries then open :—

Treatment of cattle disease.

	Per cent.
Nagpur ...	44
Raipur ...	53
Wardha ...	72
Bilaspur ...	31

Bilaspur requires time to attract cases of cattle disease for treatment.

Public health.

24. Fortunately, and in striking contrast to the conditions of the previous year, the public health of 1897-98 was so good as to require little comment. The closing months of 1897 still showed the effects of famine in comparatively high mortality, but 1898 was exceptionally healthy and free from epidemics.

Trade.

25. The close of the famine year 1896-97 was marked by the fact, extraordinary for this province, that the balance of trade was against the province. The export of food-grain which had marked the close of 1896 and the beginning of 1897 was converted in the middle of 1897 into a very large import from Burma and other Provinces to replenish the depleted grain stocks of the Central Provinces. The successful kharif harvest of 1897 entirely changed the situation. The current turned, and food-grains, instead of flowing into the province, flowed out of them.

26. In the half-year from April to September 1897, which closed the famine year, the province was forced to pay for an excess of imports over exports amounting to 1,388,974 maunds. In the two half-years, October 1897 to March 1898, and April to September 1898, which constitute the year now under review, the province gained by an excess of exports over imports which amounted in the former half-year to 1,930,549 maunds and in the latter to 4,896,899 maunds. The export of cotton alone between October 1897 and September 1898 exceeded the export for the corresponding previous year by 87,000 maunds, representing a value of more than Rs. 10,00,000.

27. There is, moreover, another aspect of the change. On the close of the *singhast* year, which coincided with the year of famine, many Hindu marriages fell due, and the sale of good crops of cotton and *til* provided funds for the purchase of the simple luxuries required for marriages. The imports of cotton piece-goods, copper and brass for cooking utensils, kerosine, sugar and spices largely increased, though they were quite out-weighed by the general increase in exports. Chhattisgarh drew largely on Bengal for Indian silk.

Prices—Statement F.

28. The plentiful kharif harvest which followed the famine year did not at once greatly cheapen the price of food-grains. By mid-November 1897, the price of only rice and juar had appreciably fallen; but when both harvests had been reaped the level of prices stood far below that of the previous year. The following table gives, by stages, the course of prices of the staple food-grains in the districts where they are, respectively, of predominant importance:—

		Wheat.	Rice.	Juar.	Gram.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
1896-97	November 15th, 1896	8½	10¼	11	10
	May 15th, 1897	8½	8¼	10	9¾
1897-98	November 15th, 1897	8¼	11½	12¼	10
	May 15th, 1898	11¼	14¼	21	20½

The fall in prices was very welcome to the community in general. But the sharpness of the fall brought home to some cultivators the fallacy of their common opinion that cheap prices are good for cultivators. Those who had borrowed cash to buy seed-grain found that with the fall in prices the amount of grain necessary to repay the loan increased enormously. Mr. Fuller quotes an instance in paragraph 11 of the Jabalpur Divisional Report, and it was recently reported regarding the Baihir Tahsil of Balaghat, where seed-grain was very scarce after the famine, that a man who borrowed enough money to buy 5 khandis of seed-rice after the famine now has to sell 25 khandis of rice to pay his debt.

29. The effect of a year of generally prosperous agriculture in restoring cultivators to the good condition lost in the previous year was immediate as regards physical condition, but varied very widely as regards their resources. Tenants, such as the Gonds, whose expenses and standard of living were low were most nearly restored to their normal condition. Mandla is said to have "completely recovered itself." With tenants whose mode of living and of cultivation was substantial, the extent of recovery depended, very greatly upon the extent to which they had suffered from bad harvests in previous years. In Chhindwara, in which harvests had suffered little until the famine year, normal prosperity was apparently restored. In Bilaspur, which had bad crops in 1895-96, one good year was insufficient to bring back normal prosperity, and in Saugor and Damoh, in which bad harvests were painfully near to becoming the rule, though the physical condition of the people greatly improved, their resources remained in a crippled condition. The reports recognize that though the recovery was great and sometimes surprising, it was not (with the sole exception of Sambalpur, which did not suffer in the famine) complete even in the most favoured districts as regards every part of the district. Mr. H. M. Laurie, Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, remarks :—

Condition of the cultivating classes.

> Considering the extent of the distress in which the cultivating classes were for the most part involved by the famine, the recovery which was observed to follow on the good rice harvest was remarkable and even greater than was expected. In many villages the arrears of rent were to a considerable extent paid off, and if the good harvest had been universal, there would have been very few instances of trouble in consequence of non-payment of rents, and it would have been possible to make larger recoveries of the balance of indebtedness on account of land revenue and Government loans. Unfortunately the villages which had suffered most in the famine were among those that had the poorest harvest in the autumn of 1897, and it was only the general low prices and the demand for field labour that saved the cultivators of a number of such villages from distress.

Similarly, although Betul made a marked recovery, village relief for persons of the labouring class, chiefly infirm, for a short time at the beginning of the monsoon of 1898, was found advisable in the poorest villages. The maximum number relieved at any time was 1,762. Similar relief in a limited area in Hoshangabad was given, and the maximum number on relief amounted to about 1,100.

The remarks of Commissioners on the general subject (Jabalpur Report, paragraphs 14—16; Nerbudda Report, paragraphs 13—17; Nagpur Report, paragraphs 18—19; Chhattisgarh Report, paragraph 18) are of much interest.

30. The strain put by the famine on the power and desire of malguzars to relieve their poorer tenants was relaxed, and there were few causes to disturb the generally amicable relations between landlords and tenants. But many malguzars were left with arrears of rent and unrepaid loans for collection; and in collecting them behaved on the whole considerately. A few cases of undue pressure were reported from Balaghat. The absorption by malguzars of tenancy lands into the home-farm, which was formerly marked in Hoshangabad, has been checked by the bad seasons, but in Raipur the tendency was in full force, and the reinstatement of tenants who had temporarily abandoned their land required special attention. On the other hand, both individual tenants who were able to pay, and combinations of tenants, in some cases refused payment, hoping either that the malguzar would not press for payment or that further remissions of rent would be made.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

31. Paragraph 14 of the Jabalpur Divisional Report contains some pertinent remarks by Mr. Fuller, on the understatement of rental collections in the returns. During the series of good years, full collection was a matter of course. Bad years have drawn attention to the incompleteness of the patwaris' returns, and the matter will require careful attention for some years. The first step towards completer returns was made some years ago by directing patwaris to defer their returns of rent collection until 30th September. One

Collection of rents—Statement G (2).

result is that for many districts the returns are blank. But that much remains to be done is apparent from an analysis of the returns from four districts in which the famine was little felt :—

Districts.	Percentage on rental demand for year of rental collections for current and arrear account.
Wardha	100 per cent.
Nagpur	99 ,,
Nimar	49 ,,
Sambalpur Khalsa	43 ,,
Do. Zamindari	96 ,,

The returns for Nimar and Sambalpur Khalsa are impossible. Settlement operations in Nimar probably prevented the completion of the returns.

Malguzari forests.

32. The action taken to enforce the malguzari forest rules was even less than in the previous year, and insufficient attention seems to have been paid to reporting a matter which is of importance to the village community. The following figures are gleaned from the district reports :—

Districts.	Reports.			Action taken.	
	Denial of nistar.	Unauthorized cutting.	Wasteful cutting.	Confiscation of timber.	Forest notified.
Seoni ...	...	1	1	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	1	...	5	1	...
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	7	...	4
Nimar ...	...	2	1	...	...
Betul ...	...	3	...	...	3
Wardha ...	4	1	1	...	...
Nagpur ...	3	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	2	5	2	2	1
Bhandara ...	3	12	4	2	2
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	1
Raipur ...	...	...	...	..	4
Sambalpur ..	...	...	...	...	1
Total ..	13	24	21	5	16
Compare ... 1896-97 ...	27	32	48	4	19
Compare ... 1895-96 ...	19	54	25	19	17

Fuel and fodder reserves.

33. In paragraph 18 of last year's Resolution the Chief Commissioner directed that the subject of fuel and fodder reserves should be fully reported on in the district reports of Raipur and Bilaspur for 1897-98. Reports are duly made on the subject in the district reports and are summarised in paragraphs 72 to 74 of the Report of the Director of Land Records. The subject requires further consideration in Bilaspur.

Crop experiments.

34. The number of experimental crop cuttings made, 1,658, was nearly as large as in the previous year, and other experiments, which have not been included, were made by officers of inferior standing. The Settlement Department made the majority of the cuttings, and the District staff the rest. Special attention was paid to the matter in Raipur and Bilaspur.

Takávi Loans,—Statements K and L.

35. The figures contained in Statements K and L, referring to the business done under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act, relate to the financial year 1897-98 and do not include the loans made between 1st April and 30th September 1898. On the other hand, they include the advances made in the hot weather and rains of the famine year, and this fact accounts for the very large advances shown against Agriculturists' Loans. The amounts advanced in the several Divisions are :—

Division.	Land Improvement Loans.		Agriculturists' Loans.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jabalpur ...	11,975	59,250	2,58,097	5,30,099
Nerbudda ...	12,857	30,998	90,526	1,37,547
Nagpur ...	1,30,046	...	1,89,112	2,22,139
Chhattisgarh ...	99,952	64,253	2,00,195	1,91,053
Total ...	2,54,830	1,54,501	7,37,930	10,80,838

The figures under "Land Improvement Loans" include the "Famine Loans" advanced on special terms. Excepting Land Improvement Loans in Nagpur and Chhattisgarh and Agriculturists' Loans in Chhattisgarh, the advances increased largely in all Divisions.

36. The general position as regards takávi stood on 1st April 1898 as follows, taking principal only into account :—

	Net demand for year.	Advanced during year.	(*a*) Recovered during year, or (*b*) remitted during year.	Outstanding at end of year		
				Recovery overdue.	Not yet due.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans ...	53,407	1,54,501	(*a*) 33,941 (*b*) 14,256 48,197	19,466	4,33,587	4,53,053
Agriculturists' Loans ...	11,76,542	10,80,838	(*a*) 2,77,092 (*b*) 238 2,77,330	9,09,451	14,48,233	23,57,684
Total ...	12,29,949	12,35,339	3,25,527	9,28,917	18,81,820	28,10,737

37. Thus, excluding overdue interest, more than 9 lakhs of rupees remained uncollected on 1st April 1898, and the total amount outstanding was the large sum of 28 lakhs. The liberal advances of this and the previous years, by supplementing the restricted loans obtainable from ordinary lenders, had the utmost value in maintaining land in cultivation. But the recovery of the large outstandings was a matter of great administrative difficulty. The bad harvests of previous years had broken down the salutary rule that an advance for seed should be repaid from the crop which the seed produces, and in the year now under consideration the plentiful harvest of the autumn of 1897 was counterbalanced by a fall in prices which would often have involved selling the greater portion of the crop to pay for the seed purchased at famine rates. Deputy Commissioners were unwilling to press for the sale, at low prices, of grain which was sorely needed to replenish exhausted stores and to start the cultivator afresh, and the Chief Commissioner recognizes the necessity for distinguishing between cases in which recovery would have crippled the borrower and cases in which the borrower was able to pay and payment was essential. Since the year closed various remissions have been made of amounts which the borrowers were unable to pay; no further reference to these need be made. But as regards the balances which remain, the Chief Commissioner must impress upon officers the necessity of maintaining among the cultivators the honourable tradition of punctual payment. Local and even individual circumstances may bar recovery, but when the subsequent harvests have been so favourable as to enable the borrower to pay, the money now due should be collected. Further, the principle should be carefully borne in mind that even when it is not thought right to press for the principal, the regular payment of interest should be insisted upon year by year, save under the most special circumstances. The amount of interest upon a loan is in itself insignificant, and its payment can rarely be beyond the borrower's power, while it keeps alive the consciousness of his responsibility.

Sanads for improvements.

38. The following details regarding sanads for improvements are extracted from the District Reports:—

Districts.	Applications.			Rejected.	Granted.	Pending.
	Pending.	Made during year.	Total for disposal.			
Saugor ...	...	7	7	...	7	...
Damoh ...	...	246	246	...	246	...
Jabalpur ...	1	1	2	...	2	...
Mandla ...	10	10	20	3	14	3
Seoni ...	...	131	131	...	131	...
Narsinghpur ...	...	9	9	...	9	...
Hoshangabad ...	...	31	31	...	5	26
Nimar ...	18	15	33	8	25	...
Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	...	4	4	1	2	1
Wardha ...	...	50	50	6	13	31
Nagpur ...	...	19	19	...	...	19
Chanda ...	12	24	36	10	9	17
Bhandara ...	1	24	25	1	24	...
Balaghat ...	...	27	27	25	2	...
Raipur ...	...	3	3	...	3	...
Bilaspur ...	17	26	43	6	37	...
Sambalpur ...	2	27	29	10	12	7
Total ...	61	654	715	70	541	104

The number of sanads granted was largest in Damoh and Seoni, where extensive action was taken. The only other districts in which much attention was paid to the issue of sanads were Bilaspur, Bhandara and Nimar (where the Settlement Officer distributed a further number of sanads).

39. The Chief Commissioner directs the attention of District Officers to the remarks made by the Director of Land Records in paragraph 28 of his report. Mr. Craddock's view of the practical point raised in the next paragraph (paragraph 29) of that report is sound, but the Chief Commissioner is not prepared to accept the theory that the sentimental value of sanads can be entirely disregarded.

II.—Village Records.

Revision of the Land Record Staff.

40. During the year the Land Record staff was revised by the Settlement Officer in Seoni. The continued depression in Saugor prevented the completion of the proposals for that district by rendering uncertain the amount of the rental on which the patwari's local fees are to be calculated. Provisional proposals were drawn up for a temporary strengthening of the staff in the Chhattisgarh Zamindaris of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, and received sanction after the close of the year. Fuller revision is deferred until the re-settlement is completed, but a temporary increase in the staff was essential for the maintenance of the records based on the recent survey. These additional charges on the Patwari Fund, already depleted by the increased charges and decreased receipts incidental to famine, have caused a depletion of its reserve funds which is receiving the attention of the Administration.

Discipline and conduct of the Land Record staff.

41. The strain imposed on the Land Record staff by the additional work involved during the famine was largely relieved in 1897-98, but where, as in Saugor and Damoh, remissions of land revenues were in progress, the staff responded creditably to the calls made upon it; and the district reports show that the work is generally satisfactory. Only one fine was necessary among Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records. Ninety-eight punishments were inflicted on a staff of 177 Revenue Inspectors, and 1,385 punishments on a staff of 4,623 patwaris. The total number of punishments is large, but consists chiefly in small fines. These are, as the Director of Land Records observes, a necessary form of punishment for a body of men who do not work at head-quarters and whose work (except during Settlement operations) must be judged largely by returns.

Residence of patwaris within their circles—Statement I.

42. The proportion of patwaris non-resident without permission was reduced from 13 to 12 per cent. during the year. In the districts in which Settlement operations are at the point of completion, Bhandara, Betul and Nimar, the proportion is large and requires attention, especially in Nimar. Good progress has been made in the difficult Mandla country, but more remains to be done.

Training of patwaris.

43. The Director of Land Records justly calls attention to the importance of training freshly appointed patwaris and candidates in their duties and especially in survey, pointing out that with the completion of cadastral surveys, the patwaris have ceased to have much practice in surveying. The accurate and prompt correction of maps is essential to the Land Record system adopted for the provinces, and Mr. Ibbetson endorses the view of Mr. Craddock and desires to direct the attention of District Officers to the matter.

Testing of village papers—Statement H.

44. Relief from the special duties of the famine-year has not resulted in any general increase in the check of village papers by officers. The testing done by Revenue Inspectors and by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records is considered fairly satisfactory by the Director of Land Records. Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners have taken more trouble to record the tests made by them, but the control exercised by these officers over village records can hardly be gauged by statistics. The check by Tahsildars is still very

inadequate. The Director of Land Records in paragraph 20 of his report urges a change in the training of Extra-Assistant Commissioners in revenue matters, and refers to the end of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution on the Revenue Administration of the Provinces for the year 1894-95, in which Sir Charles Lyall commended the plan of employing each Extra-Assistant Commissioner in a district in turn entirely on revenue and executive work.

45. In Mr. Ibbetson's opinion it is of the greatest importance to strengthen and improve the organization of the staff of Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners with a special view to revenue administration, as the judicial administration was strengthened and improved eight years ago. The days when customary rents which development had rendered almost nominal, and a revenue assessment which the enormous expansion of assets enabled the landowners to pay with ease even in poor years, made the current land revenue administration of a Central Provinces district almost automatic, have passed away. Rent is becoming, and in certain districts has become, competitive, while the revision of the 30 years' settlement has within the past 14 years, raised the land revenue demand by 38 per cent. The change was disguised by the fact that the revision was followed by a series of exceptionally favourable years, until that period of distress began from which the province has not yet recovered. But, quite apart from the special conditions which survive from the famine of 1897, the revenue administration will in future require the same careful attention as in other provinces to adjust it to the varying seasons which must be expected in the ordinary course of nature: and for this purpose a strengthening of the Deputy Commissioner's hands by improved assistance is essential. In the provincial service, the utilization of men who have received a special revenue training in Settlement work and the selection of men of special aptitude to become in due course a Deputy Commissioner's Revenue Assistants seems to Mr. Ibbetson a matter of much practical importance.

46. Good progress has been made in the preparation of circle note-books. The Director of Land Records continues to point out defects in the preparation of the village note-books, and there is room for improvement in the punctual collection, return of the books by the police and the intelligent preparation of them by kanungos. The proper place for the note-book is in the village to which it refers; and over and over again the Chief Commissioner has noticed the complaint, in the diaries of officers in camp, that the note-books could not be examined, as they had been sent for by the police or others, even in the middle of the touring season. This should be absolutely prohibited. Mr. Ibbetson is in entire accord with the policy mentioned in paragraph 31 of the Report of the Director of Land Records of filling vacancies in the post of kanungo with Revenue Inspectors whose experience is greater, and whose activity in the field is less, than it formerly was.

Circle and village note-books.

III.—Land Revenue Collections.

Progress of Land Revenue demand, Revenue Statistics—Statement I.

47. The following table shows the progress of the Land Revenue demand during the past three years:—

	October 1896.	October 1897.	October 1898
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue on the roll	82,55,518	83,56,475	85,03,003
Increase each year	3,73,261	1,00,957	1,46,528

The figure now given for the demand on the 1st October 1897 differs from the figure given in last year's report, chiefly owing to temporary reductions in the Saugor, Damoh, Jabalpur and Seoni districts; corrections on account of the introduction of revised assessments account for changes in the Betul and Bhandara returns.

48. The net demand for the year, including cesses but exclusive of advance payments of the previous year, and the collections made during the year are shown below :—

Demand and collection of year—Statement II-A.

	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
On current account	90,28,538	84,85,567
On arrear do.	38,29,294	9,57,745
Total ...	1,28,57,832	94,43,312

Collections were naturally much more successful than in the previous year. The balance uncollected of the current demand was only 6 per cent., and there was a substantial amount of collection on arrear account; but the famine had enormously swollen the amount of arrears. Officers had now sufficient breathing space to consider which of the suspensions granted in the famine year should be converted into remissions.

49. As soon as the famine operations had been wound up, Commissioners carefully examined the land revenue accounts and submitted proposals for writing off what was irrecoverable and for collecting the remainder in suitable instalments. The arrear demand of Rs. 38,29,294 (including cesses) was reduced by the collections to Rs. 28,71,549. The remissions of Rs. 14,07,842 (excluding cesses), which were eventually made, amounted to nearly half this balance. How large a weight was removed from the cultivating classes may be seen from the following figures, regarding the malguzari balances only :—

Remissions of arrears.—Statement II-A.

Districts.	Amount of revenue remitted.	Compare amount of revenue suspended in previous year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor	3,05,565	4,25,072
Damoh	18,764	Virtually all remitted.
Jabalpur	5,56,151	2,98,965
Mandla	45,952	64,784
Seoni	73,677	84,266
Hoshangabad	1,79,732	4,30,144
Nimar	506	5,432
Betul	1,256	1,043
Chanda	48	*Nil.*
Balaghat	1,54,682	1,54,682
Raipur	46,615	2,29,646
Bilaspur	24,894	2,41,323
Total ...	14,07,842	.....

These remissions dealt with the arrears, but the current demand was also considered.

Remissions of current demand.

50. The general recovery which followed the famine left certain tracts, in which conditions were less favourable than elsewhere, in a depressed condition, and at the beginning of January 1898 Mr. Fuller, Commissioner of Jubbulpore, proposed a simple scheme for a temporary remission of revenue in villages in which the occupied area had fallen off by 10 per cent. or more, or the cropped area had fallen off by 20 per cent. or more. For a serious decline in the occupied area a remission was to be given, to the malguzar only, for two or three years, to the extent of two-thirds of the revenue corresponding with the rental of such land as had fallen out of occupation. For a serious decline in the cropped area, a remission was to be given to tenants as well as to malguzars, for two or, in special cases, three years, in the form of a general remission of rent or revenue corresponding with the proportion of the cropped area which had ceased to be cropped. This scheme was approved by the Chief Commissioner, and was carried out with certain local modifications in seven districts. The remission which took effect in 1897-98 stood at :—

		Rs.
Saugor	... ...	39,568
Damoh	... ...	36,923
Jabalpur	... ...	23,422
Mandla	... ...	1,490
Seoni	... ...	6,999
Wardha	... ...	3,112
Betul	... ...	5,620
	Total ...	1,17,134

Land revenue not on the roll and fluctuating land revenue—Statement II-B.

51. The accounts of the year under the heads "Land Revenue not on the roll" and "Fluctuating Land Revenue," which are derived chiefly from ryotwari and patch cultivation, are contrasted below with those of the two preceding years :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrear demand ...	45,889	52,259	1,95,378
Collection—Actual ...	25,620	13,650	63,614
Collection—Percentage ...	56 per cent.	26 per cent.	33 per cent.
Balance ...	20,269	38,609	1,31,764
Net current demand ...	2,48,474	2,01,909	2,63,727
Collection—Actual ...	1,65,952	75,820	1,87,621
Collection—Percentage ...	67 per cent.	38 per cent.	71 per cent.
Balance ...	82,522	1,26 089	76,106

In this case also the balances were examined and amounts which were not considered suitable for collection were struck off. The chief remissions of ryotwari arrears were in :—

		Rs.
Mandla	... ...	63,084
Seoni	... ...	8,252
Nimar	... ...	21,911
Betul	... ...	1,669
Balaghat	... ...	19,204

Miscellaneous land revenue—Statement II-C.

52. The current demand for miscellaneous land revenue was Rs. 35,000, approximately the same amount as in the previous year and 94 per cent of the demand was collected. The arrear demand of Rs. 9,000 was larger than usual and 44 per cent. was collected.

Coercive processes—Statement III.

53. Statement III shows the coercive processes resorted to in the collection of the land revenue, and the following table contrasts the returns of the year under review with those of the year preceding:—

Processes.	Jabalpur Division.		Nerbudda Division.		Nagpur Division.		Chhattisgarh Division.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Notices of demand ...	216	295	131	216	176	200	69	140	592	851
Defaulters brought to district or tahsil head-quarters	128	941	92	112	35	37	86	130	271	2,220
Defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jails ...	...	4	...	1	1	...	4	4	5	9
Attachment of moveable property ordered ...	1,784	2,612	944	2,074	1,898	2,864	1,375	1,105	5,901	8,745
Attachment of moveable property effected ...	646	742	355	941	363	593	26	38	1,390	2,314
Sales of moveable property effected ...	73	84	12	71	24	38	6	5	115	198

In order to restore normal promptness of payment, the number of coercive processes were considerably increased, but only reverted from the exceptional leniency of the previous year to the level of 1895-96. As usual, the number of actual sales of moveable property was very small, and even when the attachment of moveable property was ordered, it was not often necessary to carry through the attachment.

Revenue money-orders.

54. The Divisional Reports show that there was a very marked increase in the popularity of this means of paying revenue in the north of the province. In the Jabalpur and Nerbudda Divisions, Betul is the only district which does not show a large increase. On the other hand in the Nagpur Division, Balaghat alone shows an increasing tendency to use the system. Of the Chhattisgarh districts, Sambalpur shows a decrease from the small amount of Rs. 2,584 in 1896-97 to Rs. 1,668 in 1897-98. Bilaspur shows a large increase from Rs. 10,257 to Rs. 41,069; the system is said to be popular for remitting the *takoli* payments of Zamindars. In Raipur the large increase from Rs 77,605 to Rs. 1,20,527 is explained by remittances made by Naib-Tahsildars specially employed in collecting land revenue in the villages in which it was due. As a whole, the system is in its infancy, and its use fluctuates greatly with special causes.

IV.—Land Revenue Settlement.

Muafis—Statements I and IV-B.

55. A sum of Rs. 4,104 was brought on to the roll during the year on account of lapsed revenue assignments. One hundred and eight cases were reported for the resumption of assigned revenue, involving an area of 12,340 acres and a revenue of Rs. 4,284. Three escheats of malik-makbuza plots were also reported. No revised muafi registers were submitted during the year from the districts under Settlement.

Revision of Land Revenue.

56. Assessment operations continued in five districts, Seoni, Betul, Bhandara, Nimar and Balaghat, and on the removal of the obstacles caused by the famine, good progress was made. Operations were begun in Chanda and Raipur.

57. The final reports on the Nagpur, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad and Saugor Settlements, which were overdue, were not received during the year. The Chief Commissioner has deferred requesting the confirmation of the Government of India to the Damoh Settlement until the measures for meeting the depression in the Damoh District have been completed. The reports on the Jubbulpore, Wardha and Narsinghpur Settlements have not yet been examined and submitted by the Commissioner of Settlements, whose time has been occupied by much engrossing work, but it is hoped that they will soon be received.

Seoni Settlement.

58. The assessment of the remaining 521 villages of the Seoni District was completed and announced, and the miscellaneous work incidental to the close of Settlement operations was carried out, and only some announcement of ryotwari assessments remained over at the close of the year. The cost per square mile is about Rs. 60, if some allowance be made for the cost of ryotwari Settlements, and is not excessive. This year was the last year of service of the Settlement Officer, Khan Bahadur Aulad Husain, C. I. E., and the Chief Commissioner desires cordially to endorse the high encomium passed by Mr. Carey on this officer, whose long record of honourable service is now closed.

Betul Settlement.

59. The work of the Settlement was most seriously interrupted in the Betul District by the Settlement Officer's deputation to famine duty and to district work, notwithstanding which Mr. Standen nearly completed the work of reassessment. The true cost rate of Settlement will probably be about Rs. 60, as in Seoni.

Bhandara Settlement.

60. In Bhandara work had in the previous year been considerably impeded by the famine. In the year under report, excellent progress was made by Mr. Napier. The cost of reassessment will fall at not less than Rs. 58 per square mile.

Nimar Settlement.

61. The Nimar Settlement was brought within a short distance of its close during the year and only 125 villages remained for reassessment. The district is small and the true cost rate of Rs. 65 as estimated by Mr. Carey, is consequently high.

Balaghat Settlement.

62. Operations in the Balaghat District had been greatly hampered by the famine. Mr. Carey estimates that the interruption has in this district added at least Rs. 10 to the cost rate of operations, which he estimates at the high figure of Rs. 68 per square mile. During the year the work was pushed forward by Messrs. Mayne and Scott. A marked feature in the Settlement is the reduction of sanctioned assessments which took place at announcement to meet the deterioration caused by bad harvests.

Raipur Settlement.

63. In Raipur, the attestation of the Drug Tahsil, which was the work of the year, was accomplished in spite of its large size. Mr. Blenkinsop did not take charge of the Settlement until December 1897, and was retarded in his inspections.

Chanda Settlement.

64. Mr. Hallifax, who joined the Chanda district as Settlement Officer in October 1897, was seriously hampered by ill health, and progress during the year was slow. His future progress will doubtless be more rapid.

Summary of the year's work.

65. The outturn of work for the province shows, as was natural with five Settlements nearing their end, a decrease in inspection and rent-rate work and a large increase in assessment.

Eleven thousand two hundred and fifty square miles were dealt with against 9,600 square miles dealt with in the previous year :—

Districts.	Inspected.		Rent-rates reported on.		Assessed.		Number of ryoti holdings dealt with.
	Villages.	Square Miles.	Villages.	Square Miles.	Villages.	Square Miles.	
Seoni	...	...	...	...	521	843	16,022
Betul	...	...	315	643	411	860	19,983
Bhandara	179	277	567	1,338	738	1,513	40,734
Nimar	45	129	331	736	509	1,103	26,192
Balaghat	305	840	308	516	612	1,008	20,513
Raipur	549	865	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	333	583	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,411	2,694	1,521	3,233	2,791	5,327	123,444
1896-97	1,924	3,666	2,416	4,574	709	1,361	30,471

Map correction preparatory to re-settlement.

66. In Bilaspur the maps of the Mungeli Tahsil have been very thoroughly and accurately corrected under the supervision of Mr. Lancaster. In Raipur the map correction of the Raipur Tahsil, a matter of considerable difficulty, was not so successfully carried out.

Zamindari Surveys.

67. In Raipur and Sambalpur the cadastral survey of 41 and 7 square miles respectively virtually completed the Zamindari surveys. In Chanda 177 square miles were surveyed in the Ahiri Zamindari. Twenty-six square miles in Raipur and 18 square miles in Chanda remain for survey.

Ryotwari Survey and Settlement.

68. The only excision work effected was that proposals were sent up for the excision of 7,710 acres in the Partabgarh Range of Bhandara for ryotwari cultivation. The Jamdhar-Padalia tract in the Nimar District and some scattered plots in Betul, Chhindwara, Chanda and Raipur were traversed by local agency with a view to ryotwari Settlement. Little cadastral survey was done, as the time was unfavourable for extension of ryotwari Settlement.

Assessment was nearly completed in Seoni; and in Hoshangabad orders were received on the assessment of the Bordha Group. In Nimar, seven villages of the Bhamgarh ryotwari group and one other village, were assessed.

The allotment of unoccupied survey numbers in the seven districts which have ryotwari cultivation, covered, as in the previous year, lands assessed at somewhat over Rs. 18,000.

Notice of officers.

69. Mr. Carey has held the post of Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture during a term which has been marked throughout by heavy work, and latterly by bad seasons which greatly added to the burden of his duties, and the efficiency of his administration has been of service to the province.

70. In addition to the officers already mentioned, it remains to name the Assistant Settlement Officers whose work is specially commended by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

These are :—

Mr. Kutubuddin, Bhandara, who officiated for a time as Settlement Officer in Chanda.

Mr. Bakshiram Jagannath, Nimar, who officiated for part of the year as Settlement Officer.

Mr. Ravishankar, Betul.

Mr. Lachman Rao, Raipur.

Mr. Chhote Lal, Chanda.

V.—Revenue Court Work.

71. The Divisional Reports discuss in detail the revenue business of the year. Some leading points require notice, but it may be generally stated that the arrears of revenue work left by the famine have been strenuously and successfully attacked.

Proprietary mutations—Statement V.

72. Statement V shows transfers of mahals, shares and proprietary plots by private and compulsory sale, and by foreclosure of mortgage, as well as by mortgages with possession. Simple mortgages are not included. The following are the Divisional details for the past four years :—

Divisions.	Area permanently transferred.							
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jabalpur ...	83,686	23,309	124,198	32,013	83,797	25 121	140,644	36,803
Nerbudda ...	42,459	45,227	71,145	42,435	93,736	20,515	83 679	33.304
Nagpur ...	101,999	55,696	133,778	63,517	115 365	31,308	98,698	33 927
Chhattisgarh ...	58,737	14,421	56,824	4,219	44,146	8 000	68,449	7,902
Total ...	286,881	138,653	385,945	142,184	337,044	84 944	391,470	111,936

Sales of landed property by the Collector in execution of decree had been stopped during the previous year, and the number of compulsory sales rose again, especially in the Nerbudda Division. The depreciated value of land due to agricultural depression may explain the decrease in voluntary transfers in the Nerbudda and Nagpur Divisions, but in the Jabalpur Division the depreciation is even greater, while the increase in voluntary sales is large. In Chhattisgarh the value of land has not depreciated. The proportion of agriculturists among the transferees is satisfactory.

73. The progress made in the disposal of partition cases by District Officers was fairly satisfactory as is shown in the following Statement :—

Partitions—Statement VI-A and VI-B.

Divisions.	Cases for disposal.			Disposed of.			Pending at close of year.
	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Withdrawn, adjusted or struck off.	By order of partition.	Total.	
Jabalpur ...	25	61	86	38	5	43	43
Nerbudda ...	34	34	68	19	23	42	26
Nagpur ...	48	42	90	19	28	47	43
Chhattisgarh ...	40	46	86	36	12	48	38
Total ...	147	183	330	112	68	180	150

The number of partition cases for disposal in Divisional offices was 69 against 42 during the year 1896-97. Sixty-seven cases were finally disposed of during the year leaving two cases pending at close of the year. The progress made was very satisfactory.

Civil litigation between landlords and tenants—Statement VIII.

74. The details of suits relating to arrears of rent are as follows :—

Divisions.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Compromised	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
Jabalpur ...	240	2,527	656	237	2,389	513
Nerbudda ...	194	2,720	456	178	3,247	504
Nagpur ...	421	4,780	963	482	4,577	972
Chhattisgarh ...	61	808	319	65	912	373
Total ...	916	10,835	2,394	962	11,125	2,362

The total number of suits disposed of, which fell from 16,049 in 1895-96 to 14,145 in 1896-97, rose in 1897-98 to 14,449. The increase is chiefly in the Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh Divisions, whereas in the Jabalpur and Nagpur Divisions there is a decrease.

VI.—Other Heads of Revenue Administration.

75. The area acquired by railways for which compensation was paid decreased from 4,815 acres to 1,125 acres and there was consequently a fall in the total area acquired from 7,951 to 5,799 acres. The pending file is still blocked in Seoni, and the Commissioner of Jabalpur has some remarks on the frequent disproportion of the work involved in the proceedings to the value of the land taken up.

Acquisition of land for public purposes—Statement IX.

76. Action by Collectors under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code had been suspended in the previous year, so that the number of cases dealt with in 1897-98 greatly increased. There was a most satisfactory increase in the success attained in averting sale, as the following figures show :—

Action of Collectors in selling land in execution of Civil Court decrees.

	Average of ten years.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Number of cases dealt with in which sale was ordered by Civil Court ...	1,160	878	1,415
Sale averted by payment of debt or cases struck off in default ...	794 68 per cent.	679 77 per cent.	1,123 80 per cent.
Sale averted by temporary alienation	55 5 per cent.	34 4 per cent.	102 7 per cent.
Number of cases in which sale was actually effected ...	311 27 per cent.	165 19 per cent.	190 13 per cent.

The reports show that attention was paid to the retention by ex-proprietors of cultivating rights in their *sir* land.

77. Some useful and interesting diaries were recorded by Deputy Commissioners during the year. But the Chief Commissioner observes that diaries are not always written at the time, and are seldom sent to the Commissioners by the 7th of the month following that to which they relate; and that some diaries are encumbered by record of mere routine.

Tour diaries.

78. It remains only to mention the services of those officers who have been specially brought to notice by Commissioners during the year for revenue work. The names of those particularly commended are :—

Conclusion.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. B. Robertson, C. I. E., Jubbulpore.
„ C. R. Cleveland, Saugor.
„ E. H. Blakesley, Damoh.
The late Mr. R. H. Ryves of Chhindwara.
Mr. H. M. Laurie of Raipur.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. F. Dewar.
„ R. V. Russell.
„ P. Hemingway.

EXTRA-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Rai Bahadur Thakur Gajraj Singh,
Mr. Ram Bhao.
„ May.
„ Habibullah.
„ Raghunath Gajanand.
„ Krishnaji Anant.
„ Collins.

TAHSILDARS.

Khan Bahadur Alim-ud-din of Murwara.
Khan Sahib Ahfazul Rahim of Jubbulpore.
Khan Sahib Elijah Jacob of Mandla.
Lala Sundar Lal of Saugor.
Panda Baijnath of Khurai.
Kassim Shariff.
Shams-ul-Hussein.

The Nagpur report contains no notice of district officials.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and its annexures be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department; that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and Settlement Officers; and that the Resolution be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

[True Extract.]

C. W. E. MONTGOMERIE,

Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—R, D., 18-9-99—250.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Jabalpur Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1897-98.

B.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1897-98.

C.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1897-98.

D.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Chhattisgarh Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1897-98.

E.—Report on the administration of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending the 30th September 1898.

F.—Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, on the progress of Land Revenue Settlement in the Central Provinces during the year ending 30th September 1898.

G.—Compiled Agricultural Statistics A. to L.

H.—Revenue Statistics I to XI.

ANNEXURE A.

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Partition Statement (appended to the Report).

No. 11167.

FROM

J. B. FULLER, ESQ., *I.C.S.*, *C.I.E.*,

COMMISSIONER,

Jabalpur Division,

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Dated Jabalpur, the 31st December 1898.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, with the following review, the Revenue Administration Reports of the Deputy Commissioners of this Division for the year 1897-98. I regret the delay in submission. The Saugor report, dated the 9th December, only reached me in camp on the 16th December. The dates of the reports from the other four districts are given on the margin.

Damoh—November 15th.
Jabalpur—November 26th.
Mandla—November 24th.
Seoni—October 25th.

2. The course of the monsoon of 1897 was peculiar. Heavy rain fell during the third week of June, but was followed by an extraordinary break of a fortnight, towards the end of which lively fears were entertained of another failure. The rains, however, recommenced at the end of the first week of July and re-established themselves during that month, the rainfall of August being heavy and continuous. Heavy falls occurred throughout September, which, however, left the total rainfall much below average in all districts except Mandla. Mandla registered 60 inches against an average of 48. But the most serious feature of the rainfall was its early cessation. For the third year in succession there was a failure of the all-important showers of October. Mandla and the Murwara tahsil of the Jabalpur district received between one and two inches in the third week of October, and about half an inch fell in the Seoni and Jabalpur tahsils. Elsewhere the month was practically rainless after the 5th, with the result that unembanked lands dried too rapidly for sowing.

Statement A.
Character of the Seasons.

I may mention here that the present year has been similarly unfortunate. Mandla again fared best with some showers on the 11th and 12th October, which did not yield as much as half an inch. In other districts the month was again rainless, and the greater part of the Division has now for four years in succession been denied what are perhaps the most precious showers of the whole year.

3. The kharif harvest was, speaking generally, satisfactory and amply replenished the food-stocks of the country. The cessation of the rains in June was unfavourable for rice and kodo sowings: rice cannot be sown in light soils till the ground is saturated, and much land remained unsown till very late or could not be sown at all. For a similar reason much of the poor lands on which kodo is grown remained unsown. In Mandla where the rainfall was abnormally heavy, and good rain fell in October, the excellence of the outturn compensated for shortness of area, rice yielding 12 per cent. above average and kodo a full crop. Kodo also yielded a full crop in Jabalpur and an average crop in Damoh and Seoni. The

Statement B.
Character of the harvest.

rice crop was not so good. In Jabalpur its outturn was 10 per cent. below normal, in Damoh 18 per cent. below normal, and in Saugor and Seoni 25 per cent. below normal. Outside Mandla, rice villages did not as a class do very well, and it is fortunate that there has been a full crop during the current year. Kodo yielded well almost everywhere and the aboriginal population has entirely recovered its condition.

4. The season was exceedingly well suited for juar which was sown on an unusually large area and yielded excellently. But from this statement we must except two localities—the Khurai tahsil in Saugor and the open country south of the Sonar in Damoh. Both places are infested with *kans* which is specially deadly to juar, and in Khurai the rainfall was excessive. In both tracts juar was the principal crop sown, and in Khurai the yield was exceedingly bad and in Damoh unsatisfactory. This was specially unfortunate as these tracts are amongst those which suffered most acutely in the Famine.

5. On good lands, especially on embanked lands, the rabi crop was a good one, though the area was far below normal, partly from lack of seed and partly from lack of October rain. In Jabalpur the outturn was full and it was up to average in Mandla. In Damoh and Seoni wheat yielded about 15 per cent. below normal; in Saugor 25 per cent. below normal. Gram yielded poorly in Saugor (40 per cent. below normal), fairly in Damoh and poorly in Seoni (25 per cent. below normal). Here again the Khurai and Hatta tahsils show very badly. In Khurai the rabi crop (on a greatly contracted area) yielded less than 40 per cent. of the normal outturn: in Hatta it was much below average.

6. Speaking generally then, Mandla has completely recovered itself by good kharif and a good rabi: in Jabalpur the excellence of the rabi compensated for some shortness in the kharif: the other districts gathered amply enough for food, but not enough for recovery. Signs of the famine are still painfully apparent in parts of Saugor and Damoh.

Public Health.

7. The death-rate fell very rapidly indeed after the autumn of 1897, and during the latter part of the year was below normal. But it must be remembered that the rates are calculated on a population which is in some tracts considerably in excess of the actual. In the Khurai tahsil the population is said to have fallen by at least a half during the five years of scarcity and famine, and this opinion is confirmed by an inspection of the villages. It is noticeable that the birth-rate rose suddenly in July and August,—nine months after the harvesting of the 1897 kharif. The year was noticeable for the absence of cholera. Saugor, Damoh and Mandla were absolutely free. There were a few cases in one village of Jabalpur at the beginning of the year, but the disease gave way to a liberal use of permanganate of potash. Seoni reports 838 deaths from cholera, but I think that this is incorrect.

Statement C.
Cultivation and cropping.

8. There has been some recovery from the extraordinary fall in the cropped area which occurred during 1895-96 and 1896-97, but much less recovery than was hoped for. Mandla alone shows further retrogression, but I doubt the figures for 1896-97 when the Land Record Department was in a disorganized state. In Jabalpur cropping expanded by 5 per cent. and by one per cent. in Saugor, Damoh and Seoni. But this still leaves the cropped area a fifth below that of four years back in Jabalpur and Seoni, 22 per cent. below in Damoh and 25 per cent. below in Saugor. A satisfactory sign is that in all districts except Saugor, the cultivation of rabi crops gained upon that of the less valuable and less saleable crops of the kharif. In Jabalpur the rabi area rose by 28 per cent., while the kharif area fell by 7 per cent. In Seoni the rabi area rose by 17 per cent. and the kharif area fell by 5 per cent. In Damoh the rabi area by 8 per cent., the kharif area remaining practically unchanged. In Saugor the substitution of kharif for rabi cropping (which has been so marked a feature in recent years) was carried still further, the kharif area rising by 12 per cent., while the rabi area fell in nearly the same proportion. In regard to the distribution of the cropped

area between the kharif and rabi seasons, the statistics of the year under report compare as follows with those of 1893-94 :—

	Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent. in cropping of 1897-98 on cropping of 1893-94.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.
Saugor	+38	−59
Damoh	+8	−45
Jabalpur	− 6	−26
Seoni	− 6	−43

Rabi cropping is generally more profitable than kharif cropping. But this is mainly by reason of the good prices obtained for wheat,—pulses (gram and masur) giving a much lower cash return. On the other hand the kharif season includes rice, a crop which is of high rent-paying value. Taking the areas under wheat and rice as the basis of the comparison the decline per cent. during the past four years has been—

Saugor ...	... 72
Damoh ...	... 58
Jabalpur ...	... 11
Seoni ...	... 38

In Jabalpur alone, of the four districts, has there not been a most deplorable deterioration in the cash-paying capacity of the country. But this must not be altogether ascribed to a lack of resources. Had the rainfall been favourable, there is every reason to believe that the areas sown with rice and wheat would have been very much larger. So far, however, as the ryots' immediate necessities are concerned, the difference is merely one between losing and not having. I regret to say that (so far as can at present be ascertained) in the two districts which have suffered most—Saugor and Damoh—the failure of October rain this year has led to a further decline in rabi cropping. But the rice area has in great measure recovered itself.

9. As an illustration of the enormous money loss suffered by the Division from the contraction of wheat cultivation, I may mention that the exports of wheat during the four years 1894-95 to 1897-98 amounted to only 4 per cent. of the average for the ten years preceding,—to half a lakh of maunds against 13 lakhs of maunds. In the Nerbudda Division the loss has been great, but not so great, the exports of the last four years being 14 per cent. of the decennial average.

10. The most important of the variations during the year under report in the areas sown with particular crops was the decrease in the area under rice and kodo, the cause of which has already been noticed. There was a very large increase in the area sown with juar in Saugor, and as, outside the Khurai tahsil, this crop yielded well, its extended cultivation was of service in replenishing food stocks, though it is not a crop suited to local conditions and has this year thrown back the district seriously by failing almost entirely. In localities infested with *kans* its cultivation is now recognized as having been particularly unfortunate as it yields very poorly and encourages the growth of *kans* grass, which cannot be kept down by hand-weeding during the rains. The following figures compare the areas (in hundreds of acres) sown in each year with wheat (alone or with gram) and with the pulses gram and masur :—

Statement D.

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Wheat.	Pulse.	Wheat.	Pulse.
Saugor	1,105	1,670	1,304	916
Damoh	544	968	839	678
Jabalpur	2 387	1,499	3,238	1,445
Mandla	163	435	460	825
Seoni	1,308	450	1,304	916

In Saugor and Damoh wheat gained greatly on pulse and in Saugor there is, I believe, a further gain during the current year. In Mandla and Jabalpur wheat gained very largely indeed, but not at the expense of pulse, the area under which remained stationary in Jabalpur and rose largely in Mandla. In Seoni the wheat area shows no increase, but the area under pulse has doubled. But in this district gram now commands as high a price as wheat. Elsewhere in the Division, at present prices, wheat is a much more profitable crop than pulse, and these changes are all for good. Another good sign is the revival of linseed cultivation which, in favourable seasons, yields large profits as the expenditure on seed is small. On the other side of the account is to be set the extension of th cultivation of vetches (*tiura*) in Saugor, Damoh and Seoni. This crop cost little to sow and will grow in land too dry for other rabi cropping. Its grain a useful food for cattle, but contains a poisonous principle (lathyrin) which pr duces paralysis in mankind. Cases of such paralysis were to be met with Seoni some years ago, and I have lately learnt that they are becoming numerou in the Damoh district.

11. At the commencement of the year prices were at Famine rates, but with the kharif harvest the price of juar, and with the rabi harvest the price of gram fell exceedingly low, and in most village bazars these grains could be purchased at considerably over 20 seers per rupee. In the Dindori tahsil the price of gram fell to 40 seers per rupee. Where (as was generally the case) borrowed seed was sown, those who grew gram suffered very greatly, as its price at harvest time fell about 250 per cent. below its price at sowing time, and to repay seed-grain in cash at the usual rate of interest required nearly three-fold the seed sown, or say, under favourable conditions, three-fifths of the produce.

Statement F. Prices.

12. The number of plough-cattle decreased in all districts. In Jabalpur the decrease is trifling (1 per cent.) and it is only 2 per cent. in Seoni and 4 per cent. in Damoh and Mandla. But in Saugor the decrease amounts to 16 per cent., and I have satisfied myself by local enquiries that the statistics do not exaggerate the fall. Grazing is plentiful in Saugor and the keep of plough-cattle costs little or nothing. The explanation lies in the market offered to cultivators by the extraordinary development of an export trade in "jerked" meat from this district for consignment, I understand, to Burma. The people have for years past been familiarized with the idea of selling their cattle to butchers by the "Rahas" fair of Garhakota which, originally started in the days of Native rule, offered an occasion for the disposal of useless animals to the agents of hide merchants who attended the fair in large numbers. Part of the fair ground was a cattle shambles and the Municipality derived a considerable income from the trade. To the hides has now been added the flesh as an exportable commodity and at Saugor, Khurai, Rahatgarh and other places colonies of butchers have settled which purchase cattle by thousands. The number of cattle slaughtered at Khurai alone during 1896-97 was over 5,000. Till recently the butchers only offered a few rupees per head, but lately their prices have risen to Rs.25 or even Rs.30 for a beast in good condition, and the ryots are exposed to a powerful temptation to sell useful plough-cattle. The circumstances call for special enquiry. It may be argued that the people can be trusted to look after their own interests, and that the money raised by the sale of cattle has saved them from absolute ruin. But the opportunity of getting some cash in hand may have acted as temptation to ryots to discount the future and by doing so to disable themselves from recovery. I add that the process of drying the flesh is attended by the most disgusting smell and can hardly be free from objection on sanitary grounds. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to have this question enquired into.

Statement C—(2). Cattle.

13. An interesting fact is the establishment of an export trade in ghi from the Khurai tahsil, where 40 per cent. of the land has fallen out of cultivation and the people have in some measure relapsed into a pastoral condition. The sale of the ghi produced by two or three milch-buffaloes has been a means of tiding hundreds over recent calamities. But the profits are too small to warrant the expectation that the people will not return to cultivation as resources improve with better harvests.

14. A comparison of the statistics of the year under report with those of 1893-94 indicates that in each district about 5 per cent. of the occupied area has been thrown up or abandoned during the past four years of calamity. But I fear that the decrease in the occupied area is really much larger than this, as the names of tenants, especially of absolute occupancy tenants, are commonly kept on the rent-rolls sometime after they have practically ceased to cultivate, and it hardly seems necessary to criticize the figures in detail. The statistics of rent collection, however, deserve some notice. None are given for the Saugor district. In the other districts the collections made by landlords on arrear as well as on current account compare as follows with the rental demand for the year. I contrast the share of the rental demand which malguzars have to render in revenue and cesses :—

Statement G.
Landlords and tenants.

	Per cent. of total collections on demand for the year.	Per cent. of Land Revenue and cesses on cash rental demand.
Damoh	62	76
Jabalpur	83	77
Mandla	82	48
Seoni	75	56

It may be accepted that the rental collections are understated in the returns. The rules for the recording of rental payments are not as precise as they might be, and I have lately addressed the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on this point. It is of the greatest importance that we should receive accurate information of the amounts collected by settlement-holders from their ryots. And I have come across cases in which the whole of a ryot's payments have been credited to debt account—a practice which will in future be checked by Section 11 of the new Tenancy Act. The Court of Wards is undoubtedly less efficient in rent collection than private proprietors. But in Damoh and Jabalpur the total rent collections of the Court of Wards on arrear and current accounts were rather better than those of private proprietors, as indicated by the above percentages, and in Seoni they were very much better. It may then be accepted that the percentages exaggerate considerably the shortness in rental collections, but taking them as they stand they show that in Mandla and Seoni rental collections sufficed to meet the demands of Government and leave an ample margin. Both districts are very leniently settled. In Jabalpur the margin left was small and in Damoh (if the figures are to be trusted) the malguzars could only pay the assessment in full by trenching largely on their home-farm profits. I may remark that my recent enquiries in both Saugor and Damoh, showed that in a large proportion of villages the rental collections fell short of the Government demands. Jabalpur and Damoh were settled in the days of prosperity and bear a heavier assessment than Saugor, Mandla or Seoni. The certainty of the harvests in the highly-assessed area of Jabalpur enables the people to pay without hardship a relatively high proportion of their assets. But in Damoh agriculture has shown itself to be very precarious, and it is, I fear, doubtful whether the present settlement of the open ("haveli") villages can be maintained.

15. During the year my cold weather tour of inspection took me through the Saugor, Damoh, Jabalpur and Mandla districts, and I have just marched again through Saugor and Damoh. I have been astonished at the rapid improvement in the physical condition of the people, and can endorse the remarks of the Deputy Commissioners of Saugor and Mandla in regard to the effect on them of the famine relief granted by Government. The ryots, however much complaining, seem well-fed and well-clothed. But the revenue management of certain tracts will require careful handling. I have recently submitted proposals for the grant of a four years' abatement in rents and revenue to three tahsils of the Saugor district. In the Khurai tahsil and the open country of the Damoh district, very liberal general remissions will be required this year, and a re-settlement will, I think, be necessary as soon as there are signs of an upward

turn. The abatements granted last year in Khurai and in both tahsils of Damoh, have proved inadequate, partly because holdings which have altogether fallen out of cultivation were not excluded from the rent roll as their ryots had not actually left the village, and partly because the abatement was based on the assumption that circumstances would improve,—an assumption which has proved incorrect. In the Jabalpur, Mandla and Seoni districts the abatements which were given last year appear to have been sufficient save in a tract of uneven country along the river Hiran in Jabalpur where cultivation has not recovered itself during the current year.

16. I venture to repeat that the failure of rabi cultivation to restore its during 1897-98, and again, over large areas, in the current year, is in great measure due to the unfavourable weather of October, and not to the lack of resources for cultivation. But it is obvious that so great a decline in production is seriously crippling the people and must retard their recovery. In particular it adds to the load of debt both by necessitating fresh borrowing and by the accumulation of interest on previous loans. In the Saugor and Damoh districts a large proportion of the malguzars and ryots are practically bankrupt, and I fear that their restoration cannot be expected unless some composition with their creditors can be brought about. Cases not unfrequently come to notice in which creditors have realized the situation, and have voluntarily abandoned much of their claims. A re-adjustment of debts was made an essential condition for the grant of special advances under the Agriculturists Relief Act during the past six months in the Khurai tahsil. The results have been separately reported and are, I think, sufficiently encouraging to warrant a more extended exercise of Government influence to bring about what are in fact informal proceedings in bankruptcy.

17. Figures are given for the financial year ending the 31st March 1898 and do not include the liberal advances made during the last hot weather and rains in the Saugor and Seoni districts.

Statement I.
Government Loans.

As regards loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act, the general position is as follows :—

	Advanced during the year.	Recovered during the year.	Outstanding at the end of the year.		
			Recovery overdue.	Not yet due.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor	55,168	69,703	1,71,571	81,510	2,53,081
Damoh	2,26,[illegible]0	3,[illegible]81	2,95,829	2,92,037	5,87,866
Jabalpur	1,47,822	33,055	1,09,263	1,92,214	3,01,477
Mandla	59,929	3,179	35,561	52,460	88,021
Seoni	41,241	10,526	61,099	19,998	75, 97

Advances were made on a very large scale in the Damoh district, in addition to grants aggregating 2½ lakhs rupees from the Famine Charitable Relief Fund. The recoveries have been insignificant in this district and it is, I believe, a fact that the people could really have not paid more than they have rendered as Land Revenue. There can be no doubt that had it not been for liberal Government advances the cropped area would have been much smaller than it was, and the fact that Damoh sowed relatively a much larger rabi area than Saugor is probably directly due to the larger measure of assistance given to the people. But one result is that Damoh is now saddled with a debt which it is beyond its resources to repay—a debt equal to one and a-half times the Land Revenue. Much of the money advanced during the current year was spent on gram seed and the financial effect on the ryot of the fall in the price of gram has already been noticed. A large portion of the outstandings are, however, of older date and represents seed grain which came to nothing in 1895-96 and 1896-97. In other districts the outstandings are relatively much lighter and, save in Mandla, recoveries were substantial, though falling far short of the demand.

18. After the end of the financial year special allotments were made for distribution in the rice area of the Seoni district on the borders of Balaghat and in the Khurai tahsil of the Saugor district. In the former tract rice cultivation had declined very alarmingly, and Rs.34,200 were distributed during May 1898, with (I am glad to say) excellent effect, as cropping is * now reported to have recovered itself. The special advances which have been lately made in the Khurai tahsil have been separately reported upon. Rupees 56,570 were advanced, remissions of debt were secured to the amount of 3¾ lakhs rupees and declarations of further voluntary remissions were received to the amount of 4 lakhs rupees. The area sown this year with rabi in Khurai, though still far below normal, is 50 per cent. larger than last year's, and Khurai is the only tract in the Saugor and Damoh country in which rabi cropping shows an improvement.

19. The advances made or outstanding under the Land Improvement Loans Act are comparatively small, unless we class under this head the special loans for earthwork made during the Famine. The prescribed statements do not cover these loans and full particulars are not given of them in the district reports. The outstandings are in Damoh Rs.50,107, in Jabalpur Rs.84,765, in Mandla Rs.13,440, and in Seoni Rs.23,609. No figures are given in the Saugor report.

Statement K.

20 I have been much struck with the usefulness of the field embankments made with Famine loans which I have seen in the Khurai and Hatta tahsils. By flooding the ground during the rains, they offer the only known means of destroying *kans* grass, and render the land practically independent of the October rains. Fields so embanked are indeed almost the only lands on which wheat is to be seen this year in Khurai and the open country of Damoh, and there can be no doubt that field embankment in these localities deserves every practicable encouragement.

Part II.—Village Records.

21. The revision of the Saugor Patwari halkabandi has remained incomplete owing to the uncertainty of the rental on which the patwari's local fees are to be calculated. But I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to submit the scheme without further delay, recommending annual grants-in-aid to patwaris whose local income is much below normal. The scheme provides for the abolition of 20 circles, and in this district the patwari staff is needlessly strong.

22. In Mandla the staff of Revenue Inspectors and patwaris had only just been re-organized when Famine appeared, and in the stress of Famine work the new arrangements fell to pieces. I found things in a very unsatisfactory state last touring season, but I believe that they have since improved. But a serious matter has recently been reported by the Deputy Commissioner in the eflacement of a large proportion of the field boundary marks in ryotwari villages. Unless these marks are kept up the Ryotwari Settlement will be a troublesome failure, and I have issued instructions which will, I hope, lead to the restoration of missing marks and to proper maintenance in future.

23. In Seoni the Land Record Staff was under the orders of the Settlement Officer. A revised halkabandi scheme has been elaborated which will add 20 patwaris and 2 Inspectors to the staff—an addition which is much needed.

24. During my cold weather tour I found that village note-books had not been always receiving a proper amount of attention. They are now, I believe, up to date in all districts. I add that I have been particularly pleased with the Land Record work of Saugor and Jabalpur, and have found patwaris and Inspectors in Damoh fairly efficient.

III.—Land Revenue Collections.

25. During the year the circumstances of villages which had deteriorated greatly during the Famine were enquired into, and abatements of revenue were given aggregating to the following sums:—

Statement I.
Changes in the demand.

	Rs.
Saugor	39,568
Damoh	36,352
Jabalpur	23,422
Mandla	1,490
Seoni	6,999

* I regret to say that a visit paid to this tract, since this report was written, has shown that cropping is still far short of the normal.

In Saugor abatements were confined to the Khurai tahsil and the Dhamoni pargana: in Damoh and Jabalpur they were given in various parts of the district. They were sanctioned for periods of 3 or 5 years in different cases, and generally involved some abatement of rents. As I have already stated, the abatements given in Khurai and in the open villages of Damoh have proved inadequate, mainly owing to the failure of the two crops which followed the enquiries. In Jabalpur they appear to have met requirements, except that they should have been extended to the riverain villages of the Hiran which gathered a poor kharif and have failed to recover lost area. In Mandla and Seoni the abatements were of small amounts and for shorter periods. In the latter district they were confined to the rice country on the Balaghat border which,* owing to them, to a liberal grant of *takavi* and to a good kharif harvest is reported to have shaken itself free from the effects of the Famine.

The Deputy Commissioner of Mandla has shown his abatements as having lessened the demand during the year. Other Deputy Commissioners have deducted them from the demand as they took retrospective effect.

Statement II-A. Revenue Collections.

26. The following figures show the measure of success obtained on the collection of Land Revenue on the roll:—

ARREAR DEMAND.

District.	Demand of current year.	Remitted.	Collected.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor	4,99,376	3,05,565	20,916	1,72,894
Damoh	1,08,445	18,763	8,651	81,629
Jabalpur	9,83,524	5,56,150	2,16,750	2,10,623
Mandla	98,288	45,952	25,076	27,260
Seoni	87,553	73,676	6,156	7,720
Total ...	17,77,186	10,00,106	2,77,549	5,00,126

The year opened with a very heavy balance, part of which dated from two and three years back. But under the liberal policy of Government 56 per cent. of this was remitted. Collections have been adequate in Jabalpur, Mandla and Seoni. They have been very small in Saugor and Damoh, but more could not have been expected. Indeed I fear that further remissions may prove to be required in these two districts.

CURRENT DEMAND.

District.	Net demand, Revenue and Cesses.	Collected.	Balance.	Per cent. collected.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Saugor	6,11,370	4,87,783	1,23,587	79
Damoh	4,13,987	3,69,250	44,737	89
Jabalpur	9,79,543	9,46,068	33,475	96
Mandla	1,12,410	1,09,094	3,340	97
Seoni	2,28,884	2,18,831	9,552	96
Total ...	23,46,224	21,31,026	2,14,691	91

The collections are, I think, rather larger than was to be expected. Landlords and tenants had become demoralized by liberal suspensions and remissions, and cases commonly came to notice in which people who were perfectly well able to pay were neglecting to do so. It was considered advisable to apply considerable pressure. The enquiries which I have been making in Saugor and Damoh

* I regret to say that a visit paid to this tract, since this report was written, has shown that cropping is still far short of the normal.

have shown that in many cases malguzars have paid in the whole and more than the whole of the rent they collected from their tenants. Mr. Cleveland, in reviewing the figures for his district, is in doubt whether he should explain having collected so much or so little. I think that generally the great pains he took in the matter have secured him against both criticisms. In the Saugor tahsil rather too much may have been collected. But good judgment was shown in not enforcing the collection of the second kist in Khurai. In Damoh collections were, I think, carried rather too far, especially in the open villages. In Jabalpur more difficulty was experienced in the Sihora tahsil than elsewhere, partly owing to the inefficiency of the present Tahsildar's predecessors, but partly (I think) owing to the fact that this tahsil received no October rain. Taking the district as a whole, collection was satisfactory, and this is also the case with Mandla and Seoni.

Statement II-B.

27. In Mandla and Seoni the ryotwari revenue demand is of some importance. I abstract below the figures relating to it :—

	Arrear.				Current.		
	Demand at current year.	Remitted.	Collected.	Balance.	Demand.	Collected.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mandla ...	68,507	61,314	4,521	2,671	48,995	45,583	3,411
Seoni ...	19,757	8,252	2,152	9,352	11,747	8,883	2,863

The collections on current account in Mandla are much better than I remember them in prosperous years. In Seoni arrears are heavy, but in this district remissions have not been given with sufficient liberality. The ryotwari villages are mostly situated in the Lakhnadon tahsil and suffered very heavily in the Famine. Moreover, no October rain fell in this tract. I have pointed this out to the Deputy Commissioner and proposals for remission are being drawn up.

Statement III. Coercive Processes.

28. It was not to be expected that people would pay in revenue without the application of far more pressure than is required in ordinary times. But it is satisfactory to notice that considerably less legal compulsion was used than in collecting the revenue of 1895-96. I compare below the extent to which the severer processes were used in different districts :—

	Arrests.	Attachments of moveable property effected.	Moveable property sold.
Saugor	352	275	23
Damoh	310	196	27
Jabalpur	266	191	28
Mandla	4	23	3
Seoni	9	57	3

Relatively much more pressure was applied in Damoh than in either Saugor or Jabalpur. In Mandla and Seoni the figures indicate that severity in collection was not required. But the truth is that these statements give but little sign of the trouble to which defaulters are really put, as informal means of bringing home responsibility were largely used (especially at the beginning of the year) such as summoning by *hukumnamas* and the quartering on them of chaprasis. I have set my face against the use of these and similar expedients which are mainly adopted in order to understate the number of processes used and are generally ineffective and demoralizing. A most useful expedient which has hitherto been seldom adopted is the taking of a mahal under management,—useful in that it deters the Tahsildar from pressing really deteriorated villages as

well as in its effect in compelling payment. This process was used in 12 cases, chiefly in Jabalpur, whence the Deputy Commissioner reports well of its utility.

Revenue Money Orders.

29. The following figures show that there has been a very marked increase in the popularity of this means of paying revenue :—

District.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Saugor	218	6,517	302	14,959
Damoh	108	2,433	750	22,747
Jabalpur	389	23,688	4,082	1,18,135
Mandla	331	11,923	1,374	39,012
Seoni	92	5,608	288	12,625
Total ...	1,138	50,169	6,796	2,07,478

The Deputy Commissioner of Jabalpur reports that only 62 per cent. of the amount paid by money order in his district represented Land Revenue proper, the balance being on miscellaneous or minor accounts. There can be no doubt of the convenience to the people of a method of payment which dispenses with attendance at the tahsil, especially when outstanding arrears might entail detention there. But there is a danger that the money order system may do harm in weakening the authority of the lambardar, and payment from co-sharers should be refused except with the special procedure prescribed for this purpose. No such objection applies to the use of money orders for the repayment of *takavi* for which they have become extraordinary popular in the Murwara tahsil.

Statement V.
V.—Revenue Court Work.
Mutations and Transfers.

30. Transfers have not been so numerous as might perhaps have been expected. People who can hold off from sale will of course do so till the value of land recovers itself. Forced sales through the courts can only be effected after much delay in the Collector's office, and during the whole of the previous year proceedings were stopped. Foreclosures can be enforced without the Collector's intervention, but at the present time no one is anxious to enter into possession of villages,—a consideration which also explains the small number of mortgages with possession. Taking together sales and mortgages with possession, the revenue value of the land alienated was 3 per cent. on the total revenue of the district in Saugor, 2 per cent. in Damoh, Jabalpur and Mandla and under 1 per cent. in Seoni. Did, however, our statistics cover simple mortgages they would, I fear, assume a much gloomier complexion. When at Khurai I ascertained that *within the last three years*, a third of the tahsil had been mortgaged for tenfold its revenue value, which is more than double the sum it would fetch if put up for sale now. No very useful comparison can be made of the revenue value of alienated land with the consideration money of the sales and mortgages. The figures show that the consideration money was about nine-fold the revenue in Saugor, seven-fold the revenue in Damoh, and thirteen-fold the revenue in Jabalpur. In Mandla and Seoni the proportion is very much higher and with the lenient assessments in force we should expect it to be so. But the figures are too small to form a basis for generalization.

Statement VI-A.
Partitions.

31. In Damoh 15 applications were filed, and in Jabalpur 22, in no other district did the number exceed 9. Taking the Division as a whole, there were 83 cases for disposal, half of which were pending at the close of the year. Of the 45 cases shown as disposed of partition was ordered in only 5, in other cases the application having been withdrawn. In Damoh, Jabalpur and Mandla, the pending file has increased. But the number of pending cases is respectively only 15, 14 and 6.

Statement VI-B appended to this Report shows the partition work of this office. Four partitions were reported for sanction and were sanctioned.

Statement VII. Revenue and Rent Court Work.

32. Revenue work under the Tenancy Act was quite insignificant, as indeed it always has been. In Saugor and Jabalpur there were a few applications to fix the value of transferred absolute occupancy holdings. In Mandla one application was received for enhancement of rent. The other cases were all deposits of rent under Section 9 and were also few in number.

33. In regard to mutation cases I may remark that the results of my tahsil inspections have made me doubtful of the completeness of the Register of Mutation, as also of the Registers of Lambardars, Mukaddams and Kotwars. A practical means of checking these registers is much required, and in Damoh an attempt is being made to obtain this by showing the patwaris, when they come to the tahsil on pay days, the pages relating to their circles and taking a report as to whether the information is up to date or not. The patwaris are also obliged to ascertain from the Sub-Registrar's office whether any sales or mortgages with possession affecting their villages have been registered since their last visit. I am consulting Deputy Commissioners as to the expediency of introducing this system generally.

Statement VIII.

34. In regard to Civil Court cases under the Tenancy Act I contrast below the leading figures of Statement VIII :—

District.	Number of suits for arrears of rent.	Number of decrees for rent arrears executed,		Proceedings for enhancement of ordinary tenants' rents.			Number of suits for recovery of possession.
		By distraint of moveable property.	By ejectment.	Number of notices under Section 56.	Number of agreements filed.	Number of decrees for ejectment made absolute.	
Saugor	939	13	19	...	...	...	16
Damoh	463	3	14	16	2	...	81
Jabalpur	1,317	...	49	9	...	... 3	123
Mandla	196	...	...	20	2		31
Seoni	264	19	28	...	...	...	30

Suits for arrears of rent increased in number in Damoh and Mandla. But the very small number of cases in which decrees were executed appears to show that most suits were brought merely to keep a claim alive. Very small use was made of Section 56 as a means of enhancing ordinary tenants' rents, and in only one district (Mandla) was a tenant ejected for refusing to consent. The number of cases for recovery of possession by tenants increased largely in Jabalpur and Mandla—a hopeful feature. The new Tenancy Act gives dispossessed tenants a summary remedy in the Revenue Courts.

Statement IX.

35. The formal acquisition of the land taken up for the Katni-Saugor line was satisfactorily completed during the year by the valuation of the strip taken up in the Jabalpur district. There were some heavy cases in Mandla connected with recent road extension which were disposed of during the year. In Seoni alone is the pending file heavy, the valuation of the second and third sections of the Seoni-Mandla Road being still unsanctioned. It has been necessary to return the proceedings for correction in some matters of detail. I must permit myself to remark here on the immense amount of work which under the rules in force is necessary for the valuation of even the poorest land and for the calculation of compensation which may be exceedingly small compared with the salaryof the officer engaged upon it.

Statement X. Collector's Cases.

36. Proceedings in execution of decrees by sale of land were held in abeyance during 1896-97, and were not re-opened till three months after the commencement of the year under report. The ruling that sale may be absolutely refused if the decree-holder will not accept fair terms, has given these proceedings a vitality and usefulness which they previously lacked, and it would be well if Statement X contained a column to show the number of cases in which such action is taken. Its effect will be shown in a gradual increase in the proportionate number of cases in which sale is averted by temporary alienation. I make this contrast below for the last two years :—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number of cases dealt with.	Number in which sale was averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases dealt with.	Number in which sale was averted by temporary alienation.
Saugor	30	...	127	9
Damoh	20	...	57	6
Jabalpur	35	5	41	9
Mandla	3	...	10	2
Seoni	15	...	41	...

Proceedings in 1896-97 were (as already stated) interrupted, and figures for them do not offer a fair basis for comparison. But the statistics go to show that liquidation by temporary alienation has been increasing.

Village Officers.

37. I have already adverted to the inaccuracies which come to light in the Tahsil Registers of office holders. In regard to *lambardars*, I may mention here that in Saugor, Damoh and Jabalpur, pattidars are usurping the authority of the lambardar and the result will be the disorganization which prevails in the Eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, unless measures be taken to counteract the tendency to set the lambardar aside. Cases are not infrequent in which pattidars in unpartitioned villages collect rents, piece-meal, in violation of the law, and where there has been a distribution of holdings amongst pattidars each of them commonly collects his own rents and pays in his share of revenue direct. I am of opinion that steps should be taken to strengthen the authority of the lambardars and have recently brought the question to the notice of the Chief Commissioner.

Mukaddams are generally reported to have performed their duties satisfactorily ; and, as usual, every one praises the work of the kotwar. In localities where cultivation has greatly retrogressed, the kotwars have suffered greatly, as their remuneration is mainly in the form of a small percentage on the produce. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor has obtained during the year a special grant of Rs.1,500 for distribution to the kotwars of the Khurai tahsil. Similar assistance is required by the kotwars in parts of Damoh, and the Deputy Commissioner has been addressed on the point. So long as we avoid the error of turning the village watchman into an inferior class of Policeman and retain him in his present hereditary position, under the control of the Revenue authorities, he will remain one of the most useful and the least oppressive of the subordinate agencies of the Government.

Tours and Inspections.

38. Deputy Commissioners spent the following number of days on tour :—

Saugor	...	...	92
Damoh	...	...	65
Jabalpur	...	...	166
Mandla	...	...	118
Seoni	...	...	164

The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor made in addition two tours of inspections, during the rains, in the Khurai tahsil. Full information is not given as to the inspection of tahsils by District Officers. In Saugor the Khurai tahsil was inspected by Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Blakesley in Damoh, and Captain Macnabb in Seoni inspected both the tahsils in the district. In Jabalpur the Murwara tahsil and, I believe, the Sihora tahsil was inspected by the Deputy Commissioner. In Mandla the Mandla tahsil was inspected.

39. My cold weather tour took me through the Saugor, Damoh, Jabalpur and Mandla districts. My transfer to Calcutta prevented my touring in Seoni. In the course of my tour, or of tours made during the rains, I inspected every tahsil in the Division.

Services of Officers.

40. The Deputy Commissioners of the Division have had an unusual amount of hard work and responsibility, and I am able to report that all of them have spared neither time nor trouble to meet their difficulties. The services of Messrs. Robertson, Cleveland and Blakesley deserve special mention. Mr. Maw has had uphill work in Mandla which was taken over by him in a very disorganized state. He has, I have reason to believe, already effected much improvement. Captain Macnabb in Seoni has shown great energy and most useful powers of control.

Amongst Assistant Commissioners, the services of Thakur Gajraj Singh and Mr. Ram Bhao merit special commendation. Other officers who have done good Revenue work are Rai Sahib Ganga Singh, Mr. Anant Lal and Mr. Harish Chandra Bose. I can report very well indeed of the assistance rendered the Deputy Commissioner of Jabalpur by Mr. Dewar.

Tahsildars who deserve special mention are Khan Bahadur Alim-ud-din (Murwara), Khan Sahib Ahfaz-ul Rahim (Jabalpur), Khan Sahib Elijah Jacob (Mandla), Lala Sundar Lal (Saugor), and Panda Baijnath (Khurai). I feel specially indebted to the latter for his good work in Khurai. Saiyid Ibrar Husain took charge of Sihora late in the year, but has managed to recover much of the ground lost by his predecessor.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. FULLER,

Commissioner.

STATEMENT VI-B

Showing progress made by Commissioners in disposing of partition cases under Act XIX of 1863 during the year 1897-98, in the Jabalpur Division.

District.		Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.				Cases pending at close of year.
					Returned for revision.	Quashed under section 15.	Finally sanctioned.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Saugor	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-98	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Damoh	1896-97	...	6	6	...	...	6	6	...
	1897-98	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Jabalpur	1896-97	...	5	5	...	...	5	5	...
	1897-98	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...
Mandla	1896-97	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	1896-97	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1896-97	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...
	1897-98	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	...

ANNEXURE B.

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Revenue Report of the Nerbudda Division for the year 1897-98.

Part I.—The Agricultural Conditions of the Year.

Rainfall.

The rains began between the 10th and 14th of June, in the form of light showers. From the 23rd of June to the 8th July a break intervened. From the latter date to the middle of September, the rainfall was persistent but light. In most parts of the Division the monsoon ceased with the end of September; but there were one or two showers in October, in the Sausar and Multai tahsils. There were no winter rains, unless a small fall which occurred in February, is included in this category.

Crops.

2. The continuous and penetrating (though light) rainfall of July—September was exceedingly favourable to *kharif* crops, but greatly interfered with the preparation of land for *rabi* sowings. All the *kharif* crops turned out well, except *tur* and *maghai tilli*, which (except in Nimar) suffered much from frost in December. *Juar* was a bumper crop in all districts. Hoshangabad, it is true, estimates the outturn at 100 only, but the Deputy Commissioner doubts the adequacy of the estimate. *Rice* did well almost everywhere. *Cotton* fell short of a normal crop in two districts only (Hoshangabad and Chhindwara). Notwithstanding the practical failure of the winter rains, there was enough moisture in the soil to secure the production of good or fair *rabi* crops in all districts, except Hoshangabad and Betul. There was a bumper crop of wheat, gram and linseed in Narsinghpur. Wheat fared badly in Betul (60) and Hoshangabad (67) and gram in Nimar and Betul (60). In Chhindwara and Nimar the wheat crop was only from 7 to 10 per cent. below the normal.

Area under crops.

3. The striking features of the year's returns are—(1) the increase in the cropped area in all districts, except Betul; (2) the increase in all districts of the area double-cropped; and (3) the expansion of the *kharif* at the expense of the *rabi* area.

4. The total area included in holdings (= occupied area) decreased in all districts, except Chhindwara and Nimar, the area under "Scrub-jungle and grass" at the same time increasing. As the returns for two out of the five districts (Hoshangabad and Nimar) are affected by the transfer of villages involved in the constitution of the Harsud tahsil in 1896, I give below the Divisional totals for three years :—

District.	Occupied area.			Scrub-jungle and grass.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hoshangabad	1,326,997	1,189,356	1,187,811	147,941	126,168	133,188
Narsinghpur	721,366	712,356	702,816	152,597	160,423	169,283
Nimar	640,995	765,327	767,439	163,330	199,820	204,048
Chhindwara	901,307	909,230	919,509	188,297	185,488	179,884
Betul	1,055,662	1,051,096	1,043,696	105,174	109,067	122,042
Total ...	4,646,327	—4,627,365	4,621,271	757,339	780,966	808,445
	Difference	—18,962	—6,094	Difference	+23,627	+27,479

Thus the area comprised in holdings in the Nerbudda Division was smaller in 1897-98 than it was in 1895-96, by almost exactly 25,000 acres. The decrease in the year under report (slightly over 6,000 acres) was smaller than the decrease (nearly 19,000 acres) in the preceding year, and is practically confined

(disregarding, that is to say, the 1,500 acres contributed by Hoshangabad) to the two districts of Narsinghpur (−9,540 acres) and Betul (−7,400 acres). Taking the two years together, the shrinkage in the occupied area is illustrated by the following figures, which show that though the area surrendered since 1895-96 is largest in Hoshangabad, where it amounts to nearly 140,000 acres, the percentage of loss upon the occupied area, as it stood in 1895-96, is highest in Narsinghpur. Even there, however, it is only 2½ per cent. :—

	Shrinkage in occupied area			Approximate percentage of total shrinkage upon occupied area of 1895-96.
	In 1896-97.	In 1897-98.	Total.	
Hoshangabad	−137,641	−1,545	−139,186	1¾
Narsinghpur	−9,010	9,540	−18,550	2¼
Betul	−4,566	−7,400	−11,966	1¼

As a set-off to the agricultural depression indicated by the above tables, a reference to the table given at the commencement of this paragraph, reveals a very different state of affairs in Nimar and Chhindwara. These two districts suffered from famine in only a minor degree, and they exhibit an increase in the occupied area amounting (since 1895-96) to 18,000 acres in Chhindwara and 126,000 acres in Nimar.* In the year under report, Chhindwara added 10,000 acres and Nimar 2,000 acres to the area included in holdings. That the rise in the area under scrub-jungle and grass (*plus* 51,106 acres since 1895-96) largely exceeds the area surrendered by the cultivators is in a great measure due to a misclassification (corrected this year) of over 4,000 acres in the Nimar district.

5. As a set-off to the reduction of the area included in holdings, the year 1897-98 exhibits an increase in the cropped area and a reduction of "old fallow." In order to eliminate the effect of the transfer of villages above referred to, I give below the Divisional totals :—

District.	Cropped area.			Out of cultivation.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hoshangabad	1,012,946	827,471	857,227	205,307	190,184	185,014
Narsinghpur	584,048	512,772	545,278	56,370	58,947	61,803
Nimar	502,461	550,945	562,069	90,010	150,807	146,568
Chhindwara	695,054	657,367	691,617	47,776	47,813	47,703
Betul	641,144	577,971	528,049	143,122	161,541	151,079
Total ...	3,435,653	3,126,526	3,184,240	542,585	609,382	593,167
	Difference	−309,127	+57,714	Difference	+66,797	−16,215

Of the great fall of over 309,000 acres in the area under crops which occurred in 1896-97, about one-sixth was recovered during the year under report. The only district which made no headway was Betul, where indeed there was a further relapse, so that the contraction in the cropped area since 1895-96 exceeds 113,000 acres. This result is said to be due to the want of bullocks to replace those lost during the famine. About one-sixth of the cultivators in the jungly villages in Betul habitually cultivate with hired bullocks; and as many of the possessors of bullocks sold some of their cattle to support life, it was impossible to obtain the ordinary number of hired animals for plough work. It is true that there were loans from Government and gifts from the Charitable Fund for the purchase of plough-cattle, but it must be remembered that many of the Gond cultivators in the south and west of the district to whom cash was distributed for this purpose are said to have misapplied the money. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the Settlement Officer, Betul, is of opinion that the area sown

* This increase in Nimar is partly due to the transfer of villages from Hoshangabad.

with *kharif* in the current year (1898-99) is "at least as large as the average" and that the *rabi* area also "will be little short of the normal." Considering the heavy mortality of 1896-97 and the want of capital from which all classes have of late been suffering, I am of opinion that the revival of cultivation in Hoshangabad (*plus* 29,756 acres) and in Narsinghpur (*plus* 32,506 acres) is a satisfactory tribute to the efficacy of the means adopted by Government to minimise the effects of famine and to ensure a profitable application of the funds subscribed by public charity.

6. The increase in the double-cropped area during the year under report was mainly due to two causes. In the first place, the cultivators in their desire to secure as large and as early a supply of food-grain as possible, sowed *Bhadeli-kutki*, *maize*, *samai* and rice in areas to be subsequently appropriated to wheat and gram; and in the second place, the continuous rainfall brought up such a crop of weeds on land not ploughed in July, that it was easier to sow on soil already cleared by the process of harvesting.

7. The expansion of the *kharif* at the expense of the *rabi* area was partly owing to the desire to get as much food-grain on the land as possible at the earliest feasible date, and partly to the prohibitive price of *rabi* seed during the latter half of 1897. The characteristic feature of the year may in fact be said to be the extension of the cultivation of *juari* and *maghai tilli* to the exclusion *pro tanto* of wheat. *Maghai tilli* is a paying crop, and a small quantity of its seed covers a large area.

The difficulties in the way of preparing fields for *rabi* sowings before the end of September (above referred to), also operated to contract the area placed under spring crops.

Irrigation.

8. The decrease in the number of wells and of the area irrigated therefrom is a collateral outcome of the same conditions.

Juari and *juari-tur*, which are not irrigated, replaced to a large extent spring crops, such as wheat, which are in some places irrigated—if not regularly, at all events in years of short rainfall.

Number of ploughs.

9. The decrease in the number of ploughs in the Betul district is noticeable; as is also the increase in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur. The Nimar return for 1896-97 is said to have included *bakkhars* with ploughs, whereas this year the former have been excluded.

Public health.

10. The year was a remarkably healthy one, on the whole, the death-rate being high only during the first quarter, while the effects of famine were still felt.

Cattle-disease.

11. There were sporadic outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in the Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Hoshangabad districts. The advantages of segregation are reported to be known and acted on in the Narsinghpur district, but elsewhere more reliance is placed upon spells and incantations.

Prices and Trade.

12. Prices ruled high until November, when they began to fall. By January, the price of *juari* was in most places below the normal. The price of wheat did not decline so far, as the area sown was below the normal and the outturn was in some districts little more than half of a full crop. The decline would have been smaller still, but for the fact that there was a diminished demand for export. The plague at Bombay disorganised the wheat trade, and trade generally is characterised as having been "dull" during the year under report.

Condition of the cultivating classes.

13. From what has been said (in para. 5 above) as to the large reduction in the cropped area in Betul, the impression may be derived that the cultivators of that district are at a low ebb. A perusal, however, of the interesting particulars

given by the Settlement Officer (Mr. Standen) at pages 40 to 43 of the Betul report, throws a more hopeful light on the situation. In the jungly villages (he writes) the standard of comfort is so low and the expenses of cultivation are so small, that one year of good crops (with liberal *taccavi* advances) has already put the cultivators in nearly the same position as they occupied in 1894-95. In the villages in the open country there is a heavier burden of debt than existed two years ago; but the tenants who have altogether gone under are few, and are chiefly those whose position was already bad before the famine. The relinquishments of holdings which have occurred, took place almost entirely among the *ordinary* tenants; and Mr. Standen estimates that the "occupied area" of the current year will be "up to the normal."

The position of the Betul landlords is perhaps less satisfactory. Apart from the fact that there are now probably about 2½ or 3 lakhs of rent in arrears for the last two years; they have large arrears of seed and food-grain to recover. Some have had to borrow, who had not borrowed before. But they have been enjoying the benefits of a very light assessment and the district has not been afflicted by a series of bad years.

14. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad has not been able to take a cheerful view of the situation in his district. He is of opinion that the financial state of both landlords and tenants is by no means satisfactory. The tenants owe heavy rental arrears and large sums on account of *taccavi*, in addition to their ordinary debts. A considerable area of land has become overgrown with *kans* grass which it is difficult and expensive to extirpate. The malguzars have not realised 50 per cent. of the current rental demand. Mr. Womack's conclusions are tersely summarised in the words (para. 15) "the district is bankrupt and requires at least two good crops to become solvent." Against this gloomy estimate are to be set the following considerations :—

Although surrenders of holdings have been numerous, the land surrendered has been in great part taken up during the year under report by other cultivators, the decrease in the occupied area during the same year not exceeding 1,540 acres. The revival of cultivation in 1897-98 brought nearly 30,000 acres of fallow land under the plough. The Deputy Commissioner has himself pointed to the increase in the number of ploughs and plough-cattle as "an indication of returning prosperity and, I trust, of an early increase in the cropped area" (para. 4 of the District Report), and has further referred (*vide* para. 8) to the signs that the area under *rabi* is beginning to recover its lost ground. Out of a total demand for current land revenue and cesses of (in round figures) Rs.8,28,000, the amount realised during the year was Rs.7,20,000, leaving a balance of Rs.1,08,000,* of which nearly one-half is due from the Court of Wards estates. Finally, the failure of the malguzars to collect 50 per cent. of their rents is partly due to their own abstention in the matter, as explained by the Deputy Commissioner in para. 27 of his report: while the fact that the large majority of the malguzars of the Harda tahsil who pleaded inability to pay the Government demand were found to have estates absolutely innocent of mortgage incumbrances, is a telling argument against the theory of insolvency. In my opinion the situation is more fairly described by Mr. Womack in para. 27 of his report, wherein he refers to the fact that the tenants have protected themselves by combinations against rent payment, and that from this and other causes the position of many malguzars "is full of embarrassment." Should there be a fall of rain in this month or in January, and a good *rabi* crop be the result, the aspect of affairs would undoubtedly show a wonderful change for the better. If, however, this good fortune is denied to us, the recovery of the unsuspended famine arrears (amounting to about a lakh and a-half), will no doubt present grave difficulties, and is a matter which is receiving my attention with a view to the submission of early proposals to the Chief Commissioner.

15. In the adjoining district of Narsinghpur, there has also been a revival of cultivation and an increase in the *rabi* area as compared with last year; while the balance of land revenue (current year's demand) uncollected out of a demand of 7 lakhs was less than Rs.8,000 on the 1st October last. The condition of the tenantry is said to be "very hopeful." They have abundance

* Since reduced to Rs.93,000 only.

for the present and have been able to pay off some of their debts. The condition of the malguzars is said to be comparatively inferior. They have sunk much capital in seed-grain, and have had, in some cases, to borrow, in order to pay the revenue. "The stagnation in trade has prevented them from finding a market for their surplus grain and from reaping in full the benefits of a good harvest." Still, when all is said, the district has, no doubt, shown great recuperative power and presents a marked contrast to its neighbour, Hoshangabad.

16. In Chhindwara, the condition of the cultivating classes is reported to be in outward appearance at all events "of normal prosperity." Famine has left little traces behind it, except in the *jagirs* (and in some 20 or 30 villages bordering thereon), where the area sown does not exceed 75 per cent. of the normal. In some villages in this tract it is as low as 25 per cent.

17. Before leaving this branch of the subject, reference may be made to the precautions taken during the year to avoid a recurrence of the mortality among the agricultural labourers in the jungly tracts of districts of Betul and Hoshangabad which was such an unwelcome and unlooked-for feature of the famine history of 1897. Enquiries made by me during last hot weather showed that there was reason to apprehend that the labourers in those parts might again be in some distress from the beginning of the rains to the end of August, owing to (*a*) the shortness of the *mohwa* crop, (*b*) the diminished field for the employment of reapers offered by the contracted *rabi* area, and (*c*) the smaller outlay on petty repairs in villages resulting from the reduced circumstances of the cultivators. I therefore, after personal consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Betul and Hoshangabad, submitted proposals to the Chief Commissioner for the organisation of village relief in the areas above referred to, for the month and a-half that must elapse between the setting in of the monsoon and the ripening of the early *kutki* and maize crops. On pages 44 to 54 of the Betul Report and in para. 15 of the Hoshangabad Report will be found a full account of the operations undertaken with the Chief Commissioner's sanction and of the success achieved. The sums directly expended in relief were Rs. 2,283 in the Hoshangabad district (Damjipura and Sohagpur villages) and Rs. 3,025 in the Betul district. The largest number on relief at any one time was Rs. 1,762 in Betul and about Rs. 1,100 in Hoshangabad. The persons relieved were mostly of the infirm class.

Relations between malguzars and tenants.

18. With reference to the relations between malguzars and tenants, Mr. Ryves records that in many instances the former have liberally assisted their ryots with seed-grain. Five malguzars of the Chhindwara district were fined during the year for interfering with the tenants' *nistar* rights in the matter of *mohwa* collection. Otherwise, the relations between the two classes were, he states, satisfactory on the whole. In Hoshangabad there appear to have been few, if any, cases of denial of *nistar* rights by malguzars. "The land-grabbing tendencies of some of the Harda malguzars appear," writes Mr. Womack, "to have been checked by the series of bad harvests and the general indebtedness. They have realised to some extent that their interests (and those of their tenants) are not essentially antagonistic." The matter has not been ventilated in the reports of other districts.

Malguzari forests.

19. In the Narsinghpur district no reports were made during the year on the subject of the reckless cutting of the malguzari forests, although the Forest Officer is of opinion that much damage has been done in this direction. The Deputy Commissioner will do well to take the matter in hand. In Nimar no cases of overcutting or of disregard of the rules as to felling were brought to light. In Hoshangabad there were 11 reported cases and four of these became the subject of *Gazette* notifications. All reports, except two which were by malguzars, came from officials of the Forest Department. It is only in Chhindwara, apparently, that the Land Record staff realise their duty as to reporting breaches of Forest rules in malguzari estates. In this district there were 56 reports, resulting in nine notifications under the Land Revenue Act. The Deputy Commissioner expresses his belief in the utility of the rules as a means of protecting existing growths of timber, but points

out that the malguzari forest must ultimately be reduced to insignificance as unrestricted grazing and burning effectually destroy the young seedlings and prevent reproduction. I have been unable to find in the Betul Report any reference to the subject.

Crop experiments.

20. Crop experiments in the Betul district were marred by the circumstances of the year which caused a considerable portion of the *rabi* area to be sown too late and involved the Settlement Officer in operation for the relief of distress. Fourteen experiments were made, but the results are not of much use for determining the normal outturn of the various crops. For the Hoshangabad district, the results of 19 experiments in respect to wheat are given, but the Deputy Commissioner hesitates to place much reliance on them. In the Narsinghpur district the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. de Brett) made seven experiments and his Assistants made 17. In Nimar, the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants made 20 experiments. The best work was done in Chhindwara, where the Deputy Commissioner and his Extra-Assistant Commissioners carried out 37 experiments. It is somewhat remarkable that District Officers so rarely succeed in securing results which they consider as fairly representative. It is too frequently discovered after the experiments have been made that they were made too late in the year or in an area which had been agriculturally unfortunate.

Agricultural loans.

21. In the Chhindwara district a sum of Rs.20,000 was advanced to cultivators during the year. The greater portion of this amount was distributed in the Amarwara Circle, which had suffered most from famine. Advances were for seed-grain only, the object being to get as large an area under crop as possible. In Hoshangabad the amount advanced (up to 1st April 1898) was Rs.47,000, almost wholly for *rabi* seed. In Narsinghpur the advances during the financial year 1897-98 amounted to Rs.30,000 (in round figures), of which Rs.17,000 were for bullocks and Rs.13,000 for seed. In Nimar, the advances made were limited by the funds available, the total not exceeding Rs.5,000. The largest distribution of advances was in the Betul district, which indeed needed help of this kind the most, as so much land had been left untilled. The greater part of the sum of Rs.50,000 distributed was expended on the purchase of bullocks in jungly villages. "There is no doubt," writes the Settlement Officer, "that the stock of bullocks was very much depleted in these villages during the famine."

Arrears of *taccavi* were large, at the close of the year, in the Hoshangabad district: and the balances in the Narsinghpur, Betul and Chhindwara districts were not inconsiderable. Enquiries showed that in many cases to collect the outstanding advances strictly, would have the effect of depriving the cultivators of their seed-grain for the current year. In the Hoshangabad district the collection of revenue almost monopolised attention to the detriment of the recoveries on account of agricultural loans; but here, too, the omission to press the tenant for the repayment of the advances made to him was to some extent excusable on the general ground above indicated. The time, however, seems to have now come when further advances by Government must, as a rule, be denied until outstanding debts have been cleared off.

Sanads for improvement.

22. In the Nimar district 25 Sanads were granted for improvements. In the other districts the number of Sanads distributed was excessively small, Narsinghpur returning 9 only, Hoshangabad 5, Chhindwara 2, and Betul none. The adverse character of the seasons has left malguzars and cultivators with little or no surplus capital, and expenditure on land improvement is necessarily suspended till times improve.

Part II.—Village Records.

Land Record Staff.

23. The additional staff of Revenue Inspectors entertained for the special business of village relief was brought under reduction about the close of the first quarter of the year under review. The superior Land Record staff remained of the same strength as before in

the Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts. In Nimar one of the Revenue Inspectors of the District staff was appointed Assistant Settlement Superintendent during the year. In Chhindwara the temporary post of *Jagir* Revenue Inspector was made permanent with effect from 1st January 1898, thus raising the number of permanent Inspectorships to 7. The staff of 18 *Jagir* Patwaris was maintained throughout the year under review. It was found necessary to augment the staff of Revenue Inspectors in the Betul district, about the close of hot weather for the relief of distress in the jungly tracts. The changes made in the staff in consequence of promotions, transfers, leave, &c., are detailed in the District reports.

Discipline and efficiency of the Land Record Staff.

24. The Deputy Commissioners of all districts, except Betul, have furnished information regarding the discipline of the staff in the form prescribed by Land Record Circular No. 27, dated 7th October 1897. In Hoshangabad 4 Revenue Inspectors and 90 Patwaris were punished. Of the former, one was dismissed for gross negligence in his village relief accounts, one was fined for persistent disobedience of orders relating to residence within his circle and the other two were fined for neglect of duty. Of the 90 Patwaris 15 were dismissed either for non-residence or dishonesty or physical incapacity, 68 were fined, 5 suspended and 2 transferred. In Narsinghpur the Superintendent was fined Rs.10 for submitting a wrong return and a Revenue Inspector was fined Rs.10 for neglect of duty during the famine. Sixty-five Patwaris were punished: flagrant cases being met with dismissal and others with fine, suspension or transfer. In Chhindwara 2 Inspectors were placed under suspension, one for omitting to visit the Patwari's circles under his charge, in spite of warning and fine and for stopping at the head-quarters of his circle during the rains of 1897, when according to orders he should have been on tour supervising the writing of the *kharif* Girdwari and the organisation of village relief. His dismissal has since been recommended, and the papers are pending with the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. The other Inspector was suspended temporarily for delaying the submission of his famine accounts. Four Patwaris were removed on account of old age and bodily infirmity, 3 were dismissed for persistent non-residence, 5 dismissed for neglect of duty or misconduct, 4 dismissed on conviction of criminal offences. Three Patwaris were transferred, 1 was suspended and 24 were fined for carelessness or neglect of duty. In Nimar and Betul Settlement operations being still in progress, the staff continues to be under the control of the Settlement Officer. The Deputy Commissioners of the other three districts are unanimous in thinking that, on the whole, the work of the Land Record staff has been satisfactory.

Statement H. Inspection of Village Records.

25. The amount of khasra testing work done by Revenue and District Revenue Inspectors, is exhibited in the following table :—

District.	Total number of khasra entries.	Number of entries tested by—	
		Revenue Inspectors.	District Revenue Inspectors.
Hoshangabad	298,908	40,430	12,008
Narsinghpur	238,670	29,941	6,120
Nimar	113,813	21,259	2,025
Chhindwara	300,917	38,018	4,241
Betul	241,676	21,209	5,739

As regards the testing work done by Tahsildars, the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, writes :—"The check of Tahsildars appears for the most part to have been of a perfunctory nature and confined to the examination of khasra entries and rasid-bahis. They do not appear to have examined the Revenue Inspector's work." The Tahsildars in the Narsinghpur district did more checking work than in the year before. The Tahsildars of Burhanpur and Khandwa are reported to have done nothing in this matter, and the figures for the Harsud tahsil also are low. No satisfactory reason is assigned for this default, but the Deputy Commissioner promises to see that better results are brought about

in the current year. In the Chhindwara district, the Tahsildar of Chhindwara is reported to have tested an adequate number of entries, while the Tahsildar of Sausar has no explanation to offer for the deficiency in his checking work. The inspections done by Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners are compared below with the number for the preceding year :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Hoshangabad	...	450
Narsinghpur	247	32
Nimar	...	50
Chhindwara	113	453
Betul	631	169

The decrease in the Narsinghpur and Betul districts may be attributed to frequent changes amongst District Officers.

A substantial amount of checking work has been done by the Kanungoes throughout the Division—the percentage of incorrect entries discovered being, however, trifling. The Kanungo of Khandwa did not examine any entries and his excuse lies in the late filing of the jamabandis in the Tahsil office.

I may mention here that I am not satisfied that Superintendents of Land Records are fully alive to their responsibilities in the matter of inspecting Kanungoes' offices. I have recently had to call the attention of Deputy Commissioners to the provisions of para. 65 of the rules for the Land Record staff.

Training of Patwaris.

26. The report of the Nimar district is silent on the subject of the training of Patwaris. Survey classes were opened in the other districts of the Division and the number of Patwaris or candidates to whom instructions were given in the different branches of a Patwari's work and of those who came out successful at the examinations held, are given in the District reports.

Statement I. Progress made in compelling Patwaris to reside within their Circles.

27. The percentage of Patwaris non-resident without permission has risen from 1·11, 1·0, and 9 per cent. to 2·97, 30·2 and 13 in the Narsinghpur, Nimar and Chhindwara districts, while in Hoshangabad it has fallen from 12 to 3 per cent. and in Betul from 47·5 to 45·4. In Hoshangabad eight Patwaris were dismissed for non-residence and five were fined. The number of non-resident Patwaris in this district has been reduced from 32 to 9, of whom 7 are reported to have been recently appointed and to have been given time to take up their residence in their circles. In Narsinghpur permission to reside outside his circle has been withdrawn in the case of one Patwari and there are now 37 non-resident with permission against 38 in the preceding year. Of the three Patwaris shown as non-resident without permission on 30th September 1897, one is reported to have complied with orders, and the remaining two have been warned that any further delay on their part will entail serious consequences. The other six Patwaris shown as non-resident without permission on 30th September 1898, are reported to have been transferred lately and allowed reasonable time to take up their residence. An increase of 75 in the number of Patwaris who are non-resident within their circles (without permission) is observable in the Nimar district. It is remarked in the District report that "as the Settlement is not yet over, it cannot be stated with certainty whether other Patwaris who are stated to be in residence, are really so resident. As soon after the close of Settlement as possible steps will be taken to ensure the residence of the non-residents in their respective circles." The increased percentage in Chhindwara is ascribed to the filling up of 21 permanent vacancies caused by the death or dismissal of certain Patwaris. Out of the 21 new Patwaris appointed during the year, 7 have taken up permanent residence and the remaining 14 have been allowed a period of grace up to December 1898 in which to do so. There still remain 6 *bonâ fide* absentees. One of these has been suspended, and the Deputy Commissioner states that he will be dismissed unless he takes up his residence within the period allowed. The pay of the remaining 5 is being withheld until their residence is reported. The Settlement Officer, Betul, writes as follows on this subject:—

"The number of non-resident Patwaris is still very large. Twenty-one of them are temporary men appointed since Settlement began in place of dismissed or deceased Patwaris. . . . These temporary men could not of course be expected to acquire or build a house in their circles. Eight more

Patwaris of ryotwari villages who live generally in malguzari villages in the list of their scattered circles and have not been required to live in a ryotwari village. . . . The great majority of the Patwaris are residents of this district & have relatives in one or other of the large villages to whose houses they are always running away on some pretext or other. It is no doubt hard for a Brahman (to which caste most of the Patwaris belong) to settle down in some of the jungly circles of the district. We have now a good many men of other castes: Mussalmans, Dhobis, Telis, Baniyas, Kurmis, Bhoirs, &c.; and I think these men will be more easily settled than Brahmans. . . . The usual way of enforcing residence, I think the best, is to withhold cash pay from the Treasury till the Patwari acquires a residence. But even after he has bought or built a house, the Patwari does not always live there, and the question will always be a difficult one in this district, unless the pay could be raised to such a figure as to attract men from other districts."

Statement J.
Filing of Village Papers.

28. In the Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts the Milan Khasras, Jinswars and Jamabandis were filed punctually by the due date. In Narsinghpur all the papers, with the exception of 65 jamabandis, 61 of which were filed within one month after date, and four were filed after one month after date but before the close of the revenue year, were filed in due time. In Nimar, Milan Khasras for 917 villages, Jinswars for 913 and Jamabandis for 725 were filed by date fixed. The remaining papers with the exception of 7 Jamabandis have since been filed. The delay is attributed to the Patwaris being otherwise engaged in the Settlement office in preparing certain pattas and after completion of that work in the Cadastral Survey of Jamdhar-Padhalia tract. In Betul, Milan Khasras and Jinswars for 970 villages and Jamabandis for 114 were filed in due time. The remaining Milan Khasras and Jinswars have since been filed and the Jamabandis for 67 villages only remained unfiled at the close of the year under review. In regard to this delay, it is reported that the staff of Patwaris and Inspectors was employed for nearly three months in the distribution of gratuitous relief and had a good deal to do in connection with the Settlement work.

Condition of Village Maps and Boundary Marks.

29. In the Hoshangabad district the village maps are reported to be on the whole in fair order. Three-hundred and sixty-one village maps have been copied during the year under review. In Narsinghpur village maps are reported to be in good order and 174 were recopied, having been defaced by many corrections and erasures. In Nimar no village map was replaced during the year, but at the time of writing khasras the Patwaris corrected their mistakes. In Chhindwara the Patwaris' copies of the village maps are generally in good condition, and 160 fresh tracings were prepared during the year under review. In Betul, the new traces have only just been made and issued from Settlement office. As regards boundary marks, the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, writes that those of villages in the Sohagpur tahsil are in bad order and that necessary orders have been issued to the Tahsildar to require malguzars to repair or re-erect the pillars within a month, and in default to have it done at their expense. In Narsinghpur and Chhindwara the marks have been kept in repair and are reported to be generally in fair condition In Nimar there were only four cases of repairs to boundary marks. In Betul the marks on occupied land are said to be generally well kept up, but those in waste are reported to be much neglected. The Superintendent of Land Records has been directed to impress on all Patwaris the necessity of reporting all cases in which the malguzar fails to get necessary repairs done.

Village Note books.

30. The Deputy Commissioners of Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Nimar alone refer to this subject. In the last-named district the books are reported to have been written up and sent to the villages. In Hoshangabad 226 note-books were not received from the Police till the close of the year. In Narsinghpur also, in spite of District Superintendent of Police's attention having been invited to the subject, only 129 books were received in Tahsil offices by the end of August, and at the close of the year 230 books were still wanting. The utility of these books is much impaired if the Police fail to keep to the date fixed for delivery of these books at the tahsil. The delays reported from the Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts

go to show that the amendment to Revenue Book Circular III—4 issued in May last, has as yet produced little improvement. With a view to enforce punctuality on the part of the Police, I beg to invite perusal of the suggestion made in para. 24 of my Divisional report for last year.

Circle note-books are reported to be complete in the Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts.

Jagir and Ryotwari Survey.

31. A traverser was appointed in the Chhindwara district at the commencement of the open season to undertake the traverse survey of the plots excised from the Government forest area at Settlement. He surveyed 26 plots, comprising 7,269 acres. His work was, however, found so inaccurate that only three plots, comprising 485 acres, were passed. It has since been decided to depute an Imperial survey party to complete the traverse survey of the *jagirs*, and this party will traverse the excised plots in the *khalsa* as well. The Mokasadar of Mohtur, in the Pagara *jagir*, raised a dispute as to the boundary between his villages and those of the adjoining *jagirs* of Pagara and Gorakhghat. After completion of their ordinary field work, the Patwaris were assembled at Mohtur, and under the supervision of the Revenue Inspector they are reported to have surveyed and plotted 10 villages adjoining the disputed boundary of the *mokasa*. An area of 14,565 acres was so surveyed and the work done is said to be of good quality. Conjointly with these operations an undecided boundary dispute between the villages of Mohtur and Dhagaria of the Mohtur *mokasa* and mauza Jhoth of the Pachmarhi *jagir* was settled by the Deputy Commissioner, but the difficult nature of the country, the Deputy Commissioner writes, made a plane table survey of the boundary impossible.

Part III.—Revenue Collections.

Statement I. Alterations in Demand.

32. The regular revenue demand for the year is shown in the following table:—

Name of district.	On 1st October 1897.	On 1st October 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hoshangabad	7,67,622 2 8	7,67,535 11 0	3 2 1	89 9 9
Narsinghpur	6,32,187 13 1	6,34,959 7 9	2,940 0 0	468 5 4
Nimar	2,27,991 3 3	2,23,767 12 6	16,929 9 1	1,152 15 10
Chhindwara	2,91,656 6 0	2,91,656 6 0	...	...
Betul	1,90,545 7 6	2,16,268 13 1	25,745 12 4	22 6 9

The increase of Rs.3-2-1 in the Hoshangabad district is explained below:—

	Rs. a. p.
Assessment on muafi plot resumed, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 5229, dated 10th December 1897	1 0 0
Assessment on land relinquished by Indian Midland Railway and settled with the Malguzars. Secretariat letter No. 954, dated 18th March 1898	2 2 1
Total ...	3 2 1

The decrease of Rs.89-9-9 is solely due to remissions sanctioned for land acquired by Government. The addition of Rs.2,940 to the demand in the Narsinghpur district is due to the resumption of 9 villages held by the late Raja of Imjhira on half-jama, sanctioned in Under-Secretary to the Government of India's (Foreign Department) letter No. 1146-I.B., dated 29th April 1898. The decrease of Rs.468-5-4 is due to remissions for land taken up under the Land Acquisition Act sanctioned in Secretariat letters cited in the District report.

The change in the demand of the Nimar district is explained below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Add—			
Increase by resumption of revenue-free tenures sanctioned in Secretariat letters No. 5299, dated 10th December 1897 and 2312, dated 2nd July 1898	11	3	8
Increase by revision of assessment	16,918	5	5
Total ...	16,929	9	1
Deduct—			
Remission on account of restoration of the Mahalwadi muafi plots sanctioned in Secretariat letter No. 1402, dated 26th April 1898	0	15	0
Decrease by revision of Settlement	666	7	0
Reduction sanctioned for the land acquired for the Khandwa Water-works—*vide* Secretariat letter No. 4401, dated 2nd October 1897	5	9	10
Amount excluded from the *kistbandi*, inasmuch as the *kistbandi* sent from the Hoshangabad district wrongly showed the amount recoverable for another village of the same name	480	0	0
Total ...	1,152	15	10

There has been no change in the demand of land revenue on the roll in the Chhindwara district.

The land revenue on roll on 1st October 1897 as now returned for the Betul district does not tally with the corresponding entry in the previous year's statement, and the change is attributed to the rectification of a mistake of Rs. 2, in addition, in the figures returned last year.

The increase of Rs. 25,745-12-4 is made up by the following items :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) By resumption of muafis	59	8	0
(*b*) By revision of assessment	25,682	4	8
(*c*) By addition to the rent-roll under orders conveyed in para. 3 of Secretariat letter No. 2992, dated 26th August 1898, on account of land proposed to be taken up, but not actually taken up	3	15	8
Total ...	25,745	12	4

The decrease of Rs. 22-6-9 is due to the remissions of land revenue on land acquired for public purposes.

Statement II-A. Collection of Land Revenue and Cesses.

33. In the Hoshangabad district the arrears of the previous years as shown in column 17 of Statement II-A for the year 1896-97, amounted to Rs. 6,54,756-8-1. But at the time of compiling the famine *kistbandis* in April last, an error of Rs. 2,099-5-1 was discovered and the correct balance was found to amount to Rs. 6,52,657-3-0. Of this balance a sum of Rs. 1,79,732-8-6 has been remitted and Rs. 2,43,019-2-11 suspended under the orders of the Chief Commissioner. The balance left for realisation amounted to Rs. 2,29,905-7-7. Of this amount Rs. 68,217-6-8 were realised during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,61,688-0-11 at the close of the year. The demand for the year including cesses was Rs. 8,28,448-5-8. Of this amount Rs. 404-1-0 were remitted on account of damage caused by locusts, and Rs. 7,20,013-0-9 were realised during the year. Giving credit for the item of Re. 1-8-0 collected in advance in previous year, the uncollected balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,029-11-11. In Narsinghpur the arrears for 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 4,46,578-1-11, of which Rs. 4,41,443-10-11 were on account of the suspended June *kist*. Of this amount Rs. 1,95,029-4-2 were realised and the balance was by

order of the Chief Commissioner made payable in three annual instalments. The instalment falling due during the year under report amounted to Rs.98,312-4-9 inclusive of cesses and additional rates. Of this sum Rs.66,473-12-1 were realised during the year, leaving a balance of Rs.29,346-14-1 (land revenue), Rs.2,463-10-1 (cesses) and Rs.28-0-6 (additional rates) uncollected. A further sum of about Rs.12,000 is reported to have been collected since the close of the year.

The net demand for the year under report, excluding the amount collected in advance in previous year, was Rs.67,909-15-8. Out of this a sum of Rs.7,532-12-11 only remained outstanding at the close of the year and since 1st October last nearly Rs.2,000 of this are reported to have been realised.

34. In Nimar the balance from previous year, excluding the item returned as irrecoverable in column 16 of the Statement given in the printed report for the year 1896-97, amounted to Rs.7,413-8-9 and the total demand for the current year including cesses was Rs.2,41,630-6-5. Out of the former, a sum of Rs.1,941-14-7, and out of the latter a sum of Rs.3,717-0-3 remained uncollected at the close of the year. From the balance on account of previous year a sum of Rs.506-8-0 was struck off as irrecoverable owing to a mistake in the *kisthandi* received from Hoshangabad in respect of the villages transferred from that district. In the Sausar tahsil of the Chhindwara district all the revenue has been collected and there is no balance outstanding. The balance from previous year in this district amounted to Rs.38,196-9-8 and the total demand for the current year excluding the sum collected in advance during previous year amounted to Rs.3,13,926-9-11. Out of the former Rs.14,118-9-3 and out of the latter Rs.12,422-10-3 remained uncollected at the close of the year. All this balance was outstanding in the Chhindwara tahsil, and in particular in the Amarwara pargana, where the wheat crop was a failure, and in previous year scarcity had been severe. Since the first October the arrears have been reduced to about Rs.4,000 only.

In Betul, the balance from previous year amounted to Rs.37,989-9-9 and the total demand for the year under review was Rs.2,31,571-6-4.

Of the former Rs.34.663-8-3 were collected, Rs.1,256-5-6 were remitted as irrecoverable and Rs.2,069-12-0 remained outstanding. Out of the demand for the year under review Rs.1,81,148-0-4 were collected, Rs.7,849-2-5 were remitted as irrecoverable and Rs.42,574-3-7 remained outstanding. The total balance thus amounts to Rs.44,643-15-7, of which Rs 5,618-9 3 have been suspended under the authority of Secretariat letter No. C-214, dated 16th May 1898.

35. On the subject of revenue collections in the Division generally during the year under report, I invite a reference to this office letter No. 10123, dated 21st instant, from which I extract the subjoined paragraph (para. 3):—

"These being some of the adverse conditions of the year, it is not, I think, strange if some difficulty has been experienced in getting arrears of Government revenue collected with the speed and completeness which characterised the recovery of the land revenue in former years. The balances remaining to be recovered in Narsinghpur, Nimar and Chhindwara are not large in themselves (between Rs 3,000 and Rs.5,000 in each case),* and may, I think, be considered creditably small when the agricultural history of the last two years is borne in mind. In Hoshangabad the balance amounts to Rs.93,000 (in round figures) and in Betul it is Rs.23,000. When it is remembered that the Hoshangabad land revenue demand (including cesses) exceeds $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and that the area in cultivation and under crop during 1897-98 was smaller by nearly 100,000 acres than it was before the famine, the existence of arrears to the amount of Rs.93,000 on the 1st December is not, I think, wholly disproportionate to the circumstances.

* *Balance of Unsuspended Demand.*

District.	L. Rev.	Cesses.	A. Rates	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Narsinghpur ...	5,472	158	23	5,653
Nimar ...	3,154	113	25	3,292
Chhindwara ...	3,936	159	23	4,118

Betul has experienced a large diminution in the rent-paying area, and yet it has paid up arrears to the amount of Rs.34,600, in addition to Rs.2,15,800, on account of the demand for 1897-98."

Revenue Money-Orders.

36. The extent to which revenue was paid into the Government treasuries through the medium of money-orders, will appear from the following figures :—

	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Hoshangabad	1,224	0	0	5,515	12	0
Narsinghpur	10,950	0	2	24,906	4	3
Nimar	2,455	15	11	3,798	11	3
Chhindwara	37,038	9	7	48,426	2	10
Betul	26,191	5	10	22,262	12	4

In all the districts of this Division, except Betul, the system was utilised to a larger extent than in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner of Betul writes that when the new Settlement comes into force and the malguzars know exactly the amount of revenue payable by them, the system is likely to be adopted more generally.

Statement II-B. Collection of Land Revenue not on the Roll.

37. The demand shown in this Statement consists chiefly of the revenue levied direct from ryots in ryotwari and patch cultivation villages. Out of an aggregate demand of Rs.13,848-3-10 in Hoshangabad, a sum of Rs.4,501-8-1 was realised, an item of Rs.85-13-0 was transferred to the Forest Department, and a balance of Rs.9,260-14-9 remained outstanding. Nearly the whole of this is due from ryotwari villages in the Harda tahsil, and the Deputy Commissioner apprehends that most of it is irrecoverable. The demand in Narsinghpur amounted to Rs.2,952, of which Rs.12 were recovered and the outstanding balance of Rs.2,940 is on account of the *ubari* villages of the late Raja of Imjhira resumed during the year under review.

38. Out of the aggregate demand of Rs.1,59,773-15-8 in Nimar, which is the most important ryotwari district in this Division, a sum of Rs.75,126-14-0 was realised and the year closed with an outstanding balance of Rs.84,647-1-8 as against Rs.82,650-6-6 in the previous year. The balance consists of—

(*a*) Rs.41,153-14-1 on account of previous years.

(*b*) Rs.43,493-3-7 on account of year under review.

39. Of the former, Rs.21,911-7-3 have been remitted as irrecoverable, under sanction conveyed in Under-Secretary to Chief Commissioner's letter No. 1425, dated 28th April 1898, and a sum of Rs.181-7-6 was remitted during the year by the orders of the Deputy Commissioner as the tenants from whom it was due had deserted their holdings of patch cultivation. Of the balance outstanding on account of the year under review, a sum of Rs.39,141-8-6 is due from the ryots of the Harsud tahsil. The reason assigned for the non-recovery of the balance is "the unfavourable outturn of the *rabi* crops. . . . All collections therefore chiefly depended on the *kharif* crops." The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the results may be considered "on the whole as satisfactory." Although unable to take this view of the case, I must admit that I cannot hold the district authorities to blame for not recovering more. The ryots of the Harsud tahsil suffered severely from the famine and have no resources to fall back on. The Deputy Commissioner writes: "I was on tour in the ryotwari tract in November. It has been very unfortunate in undergoing a succession of bad seasons at the start, and as *rabi* cultivation is of greater comparative importance than in the rest of the district, it has not benefited so greatly by the bumper *kharif* crops." I am about to visit Nimar and will take an early opportunity of discussing with the Deputy Commissioner the measures that should be taken with regard to the recovery, suspension or remission of the sum of Rs.62,000 which remains uncollected.

40. The balance outstanding from previous years in the Chhindwara district amounted to Rs.5,050-12-3, of which Rs.2,056-1-6 were collected. Rupees 42-1-11 were remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 2990, dated 26th August 1898, and Rs.2,952-8-10 remained in arrears.

Out of the demand for the year under review, a sum of Rs.3,175-14-2 remained unrealised. The Deputy Commissioner writes that "the failure of the *rabi* harvest in the case of a number of holdings made it advisable to treat the ryots with leniency. Steps are being taken to realise the arrears now that the *kharif* harvest is being reaped and the ryots are in a position to pay."

41. Out of an aggregate demand of Rs.13,362-0-6, in the Betul district, the realisations amount to Rs.5,150-11-7. A sum of Rs.1,668-8-10 was remitted under the authority of Secretariat letter No. C-470, dated 11th August 1898. The balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs.6,542-12-1. The causes of these large arrears have already been reported by the Deputy Commissioner in his letter No. 2829, dated 15th July 1898, a copy of which was forwarded to the Secretariat with this office No. 5963, dated the 19th idem.

Statement II-C. Miscellaneous Revenue.

42. The sources of the revenue credited under this head are detailed in the District reports. The two sub-columns under head "Demand" being based on mere estimates, do not show the actual "balance from previous years," or demand "for year under report," and consequently the balances returned in columns 7 and 8 are not to be taken as actually outstanding. Out of Rs.921-14-8 outstanding on account of previous years in the Hoshangabad district, only Rs.182-2-6 were collected and the balance represents chiefly ground-rent at Itarsi or near railway stations in the Sohagpur tahsil. The Deputy Commissioner reports that steps are being taken to realise such as can be realised. Out of the demand for the year 1897-98 there remained a balance of Rs.194-5-8. For the reason assigned above, this figure will not tally with the result arrived at by subtracting the amount shown in column 6 from that returned in column 2.

43. In Narsinghpur the demand has increased from Rs.3,403-9-4 to Rs.5,527-14-1, and the increase is mainly due to the Royalty on Mohpani Coal Mines.

44. The fluctuations in the other districts are explained in the District reports, and being but slight call for no special comment.

Statement III. Coercive Processes.

45. This Statement shows the coercive processes resorted to in the collection of the land revenue, and the following table contrasts the returns of the year under review with those of the preceding year :—

Processes.	Hoshangabad.		Narsinghpur.		Nimar.		Chhindwara.		Betul.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Notices of demand	20	21	9	5	4	...	23	51	75	139	131	216
Defaulters brought to head-quarters	1	73	18	16	2	2	1	20	...	1	22	112
Do. imprisoned in Civil Jail...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Attachment of movables ordered ...	308	872	203	333	112	70	313	505	8	294	944	2,074
Do. do. effected ...	175	603	27	82	58	11	94	117	1	38	355	941
Sales of movable property carried out.	8	48	1	7	2	6	1	3	...	7	12	71
Number of estates attached and held under management.	...	12	1	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	21
Number of estates sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of all kinds of processes issued.	512	1,720	259	445	178	96	432	696	84	479	1,465	3,436

It will appear that all kinds of processes were more numerous in all the districts of the Division, except Nimar. The large increase may be partly ascribed to the fact that the malguzars had arrears as well as current revenue to pay. The concessions allowed on account of famine may also have bred the hope that remissions or suspensions might be allowed again this year.

Considering all the circumstances of the year, I think the revenue has been judiciously collected and undue forbearance has not been exercised.

Part IV.—Land Revenue Settlement.

Statement IV-A. Extent and amount of Land Revenue Assignments.

46. Under instructions conveyed in Revenue Department printed Circular letter No. 3091, dated 1st September 1898, this Statement has been added to the Annual Revenue Statements, and shows the extent and amount of land revenue assignments existing at the beginning and close of the year respectively.

47. The total number of assignments existing in this Division on 1st October 1897, was 1,925 comprising an area of 339,066·19 acres, the revenue assigned being Rs.80,695-1-8. During the year 19 assignments, affecting an area of 8,500·87 acres, lapsed to Government and resulted in the reduction of the assigned revenue by Rs.3,011-11-8. The assignments continuing at the close of the year number 1,906, comprising an area of 330,565·32 acres, the revenue assigned being Rs.77,683-6-0 as against Rs.80,695-1-8 at the close of the previous year. The details of lapses occurring during the year are given in the District reports. The only case of importance was the resumption of the 9 villages of the Imjhira estate, in the Narsinghpur district, which was held by the late Raja on half-jama. Altogether there are 58 service lands in ryotwari villages covering an area of 452·35 acres, the revenue assigned being Rs.186.

48. The total number of revenue-free or quit-rent holders whose tenure is subject to change on their death extant in this Division at the close of the year was 101—in Hoshangabad 10, in Narsinghpur 17, in Nimar 60, in Chhindwara 10, and in Betul 4.

Statement IV-B. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions.

49. Including 12 cases pending from the previous year, there were 27 cases for disposal. Of these 20 have been disposed of and 7 remained pending at the close of the year as follows:—

Two in Hoshangabad.
One in Narsinghpur.
Four in Nimar.

Six of these have been reported in the Statement for the half-year ending 30th September 1898, and only one case is now pending in Hoshangabad. The orders as to annual verification by Tahsildars have been duly observed in the Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Betul districts. The Hoshangabad Report is silent on the subject, and in Nimar the Tahsildar of Burhanpur is reported to have been unable to verify 84 muafis on account of some of the muafidars being residents of Khandesh, and also on account of some of the muafidars failing to attend in spite of service of notices on them.

Revision of Land Revenue.

50. Operations for the re-assessment of land revenue were in progress during the year in the districts of Betul and Nimar and the details of the work done will be furnished by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

Ryotwari Settlement.

51. An account of the progress of ryotwari settlement in the Nimar district is given in the report for that district. Relinquishments exceeded allotments in the Harsud tahsil, being 472 and 340 respectively. The reason assigned for this is chiefly the poverty of tenants caused by the loss which they sustained in the previous years. In some cases poor soil is also urged as the reason for relinquishments.

In connection with this subject, the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, points out the want of good means of communication in the Harsud tahsil, and adds that it is worth considering whether Government should not spend something on road-making for the benefit of its ryotwari tracts. In the Samardeo block (Burhanpur tahsil) 254 numbers were allotted and 78 holdings were given up. The balance remaining unallotted in this block is only 172 numbers, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that this tract is likely to be fully taken up soon.

Assessment reports of the seven villages of Bhamgarh group and of the village of Sagmali have been sanctioned ; but the notification regarding the disforesting of these villages did not appear in the *Gazette* before the close of the revenue year.

Part V.—Revenue Court Work.

52. The aggregate numbers of alienations affected during the past two years differ but slightly, being 730 during the year under review against 744 in the preceding year. Private sales amounted to 495 against 531, sales by order of Court to 91 against 70, and mortgages and leases to 144 against 143. The alienations comprise 368 mahals or shares in mahals and 362 plots against 386 and 358 respectively in the preceding year.

Statement V. Mutations in possession of Proprietary Rights.

Private Sales.

53. The following table compares the alienations by private sales :—

District.		Number of Sales effected.	Area.
			Acres.
Hoshangabad...	1896-97	23	14,940
	1897-98	24	10,479
Narsinghpur ...	1896-97	75	29,368
	1897-98	47	17,041
Nimar ...	1896-97	319	18,956
	1897-98	309	17,195
Chhindwara ...	1896-97	92	22,280
	1897-98	87	24,240
Betul ...	1896-97	22	8,191
	1897-98	28	14,721
Total	1896-97	531	93,735
	1897-98	495	83,676

It will appear from the above table that the fluctuations in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chhindwara and Betul are but slight. Narsinghpur shows the largest decline, and the Deputy Commissioner explains that it is probably due to the long-continued agricultural depression which has depreciated land and to the stringency of the money-market. The decrease in the number of alienations accounts for the corresponding decrease in the area transferred.

As will appear from the figures tabulated below, sales by order of Court have risen from 70 to 91 and the area thus transferred from 20,513 to 33,302 acres :—

Districts.		Number.	Area.
			Acres.
Hoshangabad...	1896-97	13	5,078
	1897-98	22	13,309
Narsinghpur ...	1896-97	19	4,800
	1897-98	38	11,100
Nimar ...	1896-97	17	1,634
	1897-98	12	993
Chhindwara ...	1896-97	7	3,038
	1897-98	13	5,901
Betul ...	1896-97	14	5,963
	1897-98	6	1,999
Total	1896-97	70	20,513
	1897-98	91	33,302

The increase is due to the fact that sales of landed property in execution of decree, which were suspended last year under the authority of Secretariat letter No. 328, dated 21st January 1897, were proceeded with during the year under review, and the figures for the year 1897-98 include some cases at least which would have, but for the suspension referred to, been disposed of in the preceding year.

Mortgages and Leases.

54. By means of mortgages and leases an area of 21,631 acres was transferred in the Hoshangabad district and 26,800 acres in Nimar. In the other districts the area thus dealt with did not exceed 8,000 acres. The areas permanently transferred in this Division during the past six years are contrasted below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Voluntary ...	53,549	58,971	42,459	71,143	93,734	83,677
Compulsory ...	24,372	26,744	45,227	42,434	20,513	33,303
Total ...	77,921	85,715	87,686	11,357	114,247	116,980

It will thus be seen that the aggregate area of both classes taken together shows a steady increase since 1892-93.

Consideration-money.

55. The incidence of the consideration-money in cases of private sales varies considerably:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Hoshangabad ...	... 17 times the revenue.	35 times the revenue.
Narsinghpur ...	... 12 „ „	15 „ „
Nimar ...	... 22 „ „	35 „ „
Chhindwara ...	... 38 „ „	30 „ „
Betul ...	... 28 „ „	18 „ „
Total proportion for the Division.	18 „ „	25 „ „

On the whole, the prices realised were higher than in the preceding year; but as the amounts paid as purchase-money must necessarily be affected by the existing incumbrances, these figures do not form an accurate basis for drawing conclusions. The extent to which transfers were made to (*a*) agriculturists, and (*b*) non-agriculturists, will appear from the following figures:—

	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
Hoshangabad ...	39	33
Narsinghpur ...	57	44
Nimar ...	208	193
Chhindwara ...	57	*40
Betul ...	24	26
Total ...	385	336

The transfers to agriculturists continue to exceed the transfers to non-agriculturists. In his report the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar has given detailed statistics of the transfers.

Statement VI-A. Partition Cases.

56. The number of cases pending from the previous year was 34: 14 in Hoshangabad, 7 in Narsinghpur, 3 in Nimar and 10 in Chhindwara. Of these, 13 remained pending at the close of the year: 10 in Hoshangabad and 3 in Nimar. During the year under review, 34 cases were instituted, of which 21 were disposed of, leaving 13 pending at the close of the year: 5 in Hoshangabad, 1 in Narsinghpur and 7 in Chhindwara. The partition work appears to have been disposed of with increased promptitude throughout the Division. The date of the institution of the oldest case pending in Hoshangabad is 26th July 1895; in Nimar, 25th June 1895; in Chhindwara, 21st December 1897, and in Narsinghpur 29th April 1898. Of the ten cases pending from preceding year in the Hoshangabad district, partition has been sanctioned in four cases since the close of the year and five are

* Omitting 9 plots alienated by private sales, details of which have not been furnished in the District Report.

promised to be shortly submitted for sanction. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the delay in the disposal of these cases partly to the press of famine work and partly to the dilatory and obstructive tactics of the parties concerned. In Nimar the three cases of partition that remained pending at the close of the year under review are the same which were returned as pending at the close of the year 1896-97. These cases were awaiting announcement of the revised assessment and the proceedings in respect of two villages, the settlement of which has since been announced, have been resumed, and enquiry is being made in them. All the long-standing cases in the Chhindwara district referred to in the last year's report, have been cleared off. There are now seven cases pending, the oldest having been instituted on 21st December 1897.

Betul shows a clear file.

57. There were 10 cases pending on my file at the close of the preceding year and 19 more were received during the year, making a total of 29 cases for disposal. They were all disposed of during the year. Divisional Statement in form VI-B is attached.

Statement VI-B.

STATEMENT VI-B.

Showing progress made by Commissioner in disposing of partition cases under Act XVIII of 1881 *as amended by Act XVI of* 1889 *during the year* 1897-98, *in the Nerbudda Division.*

District.	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of—				Cases pending at close of the year.
				Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 130 R.	Finally sanctioned.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hoshangabad ...	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	...
Narsinghpur ...	2	9	11	...	...	11	11	...
Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	8	6	14	...	...	14	14	...
Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	19	29	...	...	29	29	...

58. Mutation cases form the bulk of revenue work returned in this Statement. During the year under review, 2,157 mutation cases were disposed of as against 2,169 in the preceding year. The Nimar district alone where transfers of land are ordinarily numerous owing to the large number of malik-makbuza holdings, returns 969 cases against 1,049 in the year ending 30th September 1897.

Statement VII.

Work under certain heads of Revenue business.

The following table compares the disposals and pending files of mutation cases in all the districts of this Division :—

District.	Disposed of during the year.		Pending at the close of the year.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Hoshangabad...	236	291	15	16
Narsinghpur	347	314	...	5
Nimar	1,049	969	9	8
Chhindwara	321	367	88	45
Betul	216	216	13	17
Total ...	2,169	2,157	125	91

59. Altogether there were 322 cases relating to Boundary marks for disposal: 306 were disposed of during the year and 16 remained pending, 12 in Hoshangabad, 1 in Narsinghpur, 1 in Chhindwara and 2 in Betul. Regarding the cases pending in Hoshangabad, the Deputy Commissioner writes, that reports are awaited from Tahsildars.

Repairs of Boundary Marks.

60. Of 130 applications of this nature, 129 were disposed of and only one remained pending at the close of the year in the Nimar district.

Deposit of Rent by Tenants.

61. The number of applications to enhance, alter or commute rents, was—

Four in Hoshangabad.
Four in Narsinghpur.
Two in Nimar.
Six in Chhindwara.
Two in Betul.

Applications to enhance, alter or commute rents.

These have all been disposed of.

62. There were in all 13 applications to fix the value at which landlord may purchase the holding of absolute occupancy tenants in cases of intended transfers. Eleven of these were disposed of and only two remained pending in the Chhindwara district.

Applications under Section 38 of the Tenancy Act.

63. Five applications of this nature were filed in the Narsinghpur district alone. One has been disposed of and four are pending.

Applications to fix rent of sir land transferred.

64. Of the six applications of this nature in the Narsinghpur district alone, five have been disposed of and only one remained pending at the close of the year under review.

Applications to confer occupancy rights.

65. There were altogether 17 such applications for disposal. Of these 15 were disposed of and 2 remained pending: 1 in Narsinghpur and 1 in Nimar.

Applications to measure or ascertain the condition of holdings.

66. The number of suits for arrears of rent disposed of in the Division was 3,929 against 3,370 in the previous year. All districts have contributed to this increase, except Narsinghpur, where the number fell from 1,583 to 1,442. The increase may, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, be attributed to the necessity of filing suits for outstanding arrears which would otherwise be barred by limitation. One hundred and seventy-eight suits were compromised, 3,247 were decreed for plaintiffs and 504 were decreed for defendants or dismissed in default. Three hundred and seventeen decrees were executed by sale of distrained produce, and in 180 cases as against 139 in the previous year ejectments were ordered.

Statement VIII. Principal Suits between Landlord and Tenants.

67. During the year there were no suits for ejectment of tenants, on the ground that the holding consists entirely of sir land or under Section 48 (*b*), nor were any proceedings taken for ejectment of ordinary tenants, Section 55 (*b*) to 57.

68. Altogether there were 67 suits by tenants for recovery of possession against 65 in the year 1896-97. Six were compromised, 27 were decreed for plaintiffs and 34 were unsuccessful.

Part VI.—Other Heads of Revenue Administration.

69. This Statement exhibits the action taken under the Land Acquisition Act. The total area acquired in this Division for roads amounts to about 1,146 acres, of which nearly 159 acres were temporarily taken up. In the Hoshangabad district 6·76 acres were taken

Statement IX.

up temporarily for division of railway line and making up banks. For other purposes about 335 acres were acquired in this Division, including about 186 acres appropriated temporarily.

70. The land acquisition work seems, on the whole, to have been conducted with increased care and comparative promptitude throughout the Division. The amounts of compensation and of annual reduction of land revenue are given in the District reports or statements. In five cases of the Hoshangabad district, compensation has been sanctioned for the acquisition of the land, but has not yet been paid. The oldest pending case is dated 7th January 1897.

Narsinghpur shows a clear file.

In Nimar, there remained only one case pending at the close of the year. This refers to Notification No. 2139, dated 22nd June 1898, relating to the acquisition of 43·94 acres of land for connecting the Ajanti Nala with the Moghat Tank. The compensation statements relating to this case have been submitted since the close of the year under review. In connection with this case, it may be noted that the area actually taken up has been found to exceed the area notified by 10·48 acres and sanction to take up the excess area has been solicited separately.

In Chhindwara, there are seven cases pending and the date of the oldest pending is 20th April 1898. In four cases compensation statements have been submitted for sanction and in two cases compensation has been sanctioned, but the amounts are yet to be disbursed.

In Betul, the cases pending from the previous year numbered five, and one was instituted during the year. Two of these were disposed of and four remained pending at the close of the year. Since the close of the year two more cases are reported to have been disposed of and only two (instituted on 22nd February 1897,) are now pending.

71. The number of sale cases for disposal in this Division was 1,088 including 624 pending from the previous year. In 164 cases sale was averted by payment of claims, in 21 by temporary alienation; 155 cases were struck off in default or otherwise, and in 76 cases only, sale actually took place. The pending file was, of course, very heavy, *viz.*, 664 cases as against 588 in the preceding year. This is no doubt due to the postponement of sale cases in the previous year until the demand for land had recovered a healthier level.

Statement X.

Action of Deputy Commissioners as Collectors under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.

72. The number of years' purchase for which property sold was as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Hoshangabad	9	19·
Narsinghpur	1·53	5·14
Nimar	11·32	10·
Chhindwara	6	31
Betul	9	19

The above figures seem to indicate an improvement in the land market.

73. At the time of sale of a whole village or share of a village, precautions are generally taken to make it plain that the cultivating rights in sir will be retained by the ex-proprietor and will not pass to the purchaser, unless this has been specifically ordered by the Civil Court. In the Narsinghpur and Betul reports, it is stated that the ex-proprietors retain possession of their sir lands as occupancy tenants. The Hoshangabad and Chhindwara reports are silent on the subject. It will be observed from the details given in these reports that the land sold consisted almost entirely of absolute occupancy tenures or malik-makbuza holdings. In Nimar there were two cases of A-class decrees in which sir land was sold.

74. The number of institutions has declined from 31,920 to 26,178 and of disposals from 31,748 to 26,242. The number of cases pending at the close of the year under review amounted, to 2,226 against 2,290 in the preceding year. It will be observed from the following table that all districts, excep Betul (where there was a much larger number of applications for *taccavi* loans) have contributed to the decrease in the number of cases for disposal :—

Statement XI. General Revenue business of the year.

District.	Total number of cases for disposal.		Total disposed of.		Total pending at close of the year.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Hoshangabad	9,273	7,711	8,187	6,925	1,086	786
Narsinghpur	9,399	4,971	9,075	4,438	324	533
Nimar	4,732	3,670	4,600	3,518	132	152
Chhindwara	5,598	3,377	5,100	3,025	498	352
Betul	5,036	8,739	4,786	8,336	250	403
Total ...	34,038	28,468	31,748	26,242	2,290	2,226

I may mention that the number of institutions in the previous year was swelled by numerous applications for *taccavi* loans and income-tax and *pandhri* objections.

75. There is nothing calling for criticism in the conduct of Mukaddams, except that in the matter of sanitation they appear to be lax. The Deptuy Commissioner, Betul, deals with the subject in the following words :—"The majority of them are illiterate, and it is very difficult to instil into their heads the importance of sanitation. They are, no doubt, averse to rendering themselves unpopular by enforcing rules which are regarded as irksome and inefficacious even by the Mukaddams themselves." The Kotwars, as a class, are reported to have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

Village Officers.

76. The amount of touring effected by the Deputy Commissioners, Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars has been described at some length in the District reports.

Tours and Inspections.

All the Tahsil offices, except Narsinghpur, were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

77. I inspected all the District offices (except Betul) and the Tahsil offices of Hoshangabad, Harda, Seoni, Sohagpur, Chhindwara, Sausar and Multai. The Tahsil office of Narsinghpur was inspected by Mr. Phillips on 20th September 1898.

I have been disappointed to find the Tahsildars do not, as a rule, realise their responsibility for the careful observance by the Tahsil staff of standing orders and of the directions given in Inspection Notes. The same defects recur from year to year. It should, I think, be made incumbent on them to inspect all branches of their Tahsil offices once a quarter and to record the result of their investigations in the Inspection Book. Superintendent of Land Records should do the same in regard to Kanungoes' registers which at present are defective in many respects.

78. The Deputy Commissioner who has been longest in the Division is Mr. Ryves, and of his work it is hardly necessary that I should speak, as his abilities are well known to the Administration. Mr. Walker's patience and good sense go far to make him a successful administrator. Mr. Womack has shown himself a painstaking and intelligent officer and has discharged the onerous duties of his post to my satisfaction. Mr. Gaskin promises well and has worked hard.

Opinions of Officers.

L. K. LAURIE,

Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.

PIONEER PRESS, 124J. [10-3-99.—250.]

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REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1897-98.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

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No. 9934.

FROM

W. A. NEDHAM, ESQ.,

OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER,

Nagpur Division,

To

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 31st December 1898.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Reports (with Statements) on the Land Revenue Administration of the districts of this Division for the year ending 30th September 1898. The Reports were due in this office on the 31st October and were received on the following dates :—

Balaghat	...	...	...	5th November.
Wardha	...	...	...	17th „
Nagpur	...	...	...	22nd „
Bhandara	...	...	...	29th „
Chanda	...	...	...	5th December.

The Chanda District Report was received only three weeks ago, and the compilation of the statistics in this office occupied some time. Hence the delay in submitting this Report which, nevertheless, is more than two months earlier than it was last year.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

(1)—*Rainfall.*

2. The rainfall registered during the past two years is compared below by districts:—

District.	1st June 1896 to 31st May 1897.	1st June 1897 to 31st May 1898.	Average of 30 years preceding.
Nagpur	53·02	47·01	47·25
Wardha	39·56	36·28	41·67
Bhandara	63·22	54·74	54·98
Chanda	64·75	50·38	51·61
Balaghat	56·54	64·07	67·41

The regular monsoon commenced rather late and there was a marked deficiency of rainfall in June. Germination of the cotton crop was therefore defective in many places where it had been put down before the soil was duly saturated, and re-sowing was necessary to a certain extent. With the first rain the people began to sow rice in beds for transplantation, but a long break followed, with the result that a large portion of the young rice plants which had germinated, withered in the ground, and other crops, especially those on high-lying lands,

and poor soils suffered more or less. Up to the second week of July, the showers were so limited and scanty, that the sowings of kharif crops were somewhat retarded ; but the rain which fell in the latter half of the month was most welcome and beneficial. It relieved the withering seedlings and afforded agriculturists an opportunity to resume sowings which were in suspense, and also to undertake re-sowing where it was necessary. The latter part of the monsoon, *i.e.*, the fall registered in the months of September, October and November, was sufficient and helped in completing the sowing of the rabi crops, but the entire absence of rain during December and January, again did some damage to the spring crops.

The season may, however, be considered to have been favourable on the whole, both to kharif and rabi crops. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, remarks that "the actual rainfall, though less than last year, was very equally distributed and seasonable throughout the district, with the result that we have had probably the best harvest on record, certainly the best for the last ten years."

(2)—*Character of the Season—Kharif Crops.*

3. *Cotton.*—Slight damage was caused at the outset owing to the cessation of rain towards the end of June. Re-sowings were made wherever seed was procurable. The fall in July and subsequent months was opportune, and proved beneficial. In Nagpur this crop was an average of 100, in Wardha 105 and in Chanda 90.

Rice.—This is the most important kharif crop in Bhandara and Balaghat. The first sowings were damaged by a break in the rains shortly after sowing was effected and re-sowings were necessary; but the ample fall of July and August improved the growth and facilitated transplantation. The outturn is estimated at 110 in Nagpur, 90 in the case of rice broad-casted and 150 in the case of rice transplanted in Bhandara, and from 75 to 90 in Balaghat.

Juari.—This is the staple food-crop in Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda. It is not extensively grown in Bhandara and Balaghat. Sowings were carried out under very favourable circumstances. The prospects were improved by the rainfall in the latter half of July and the opportune breaks afterwards benefited the crop. The yield was abnormally good almost everywhere. The only district which yielded a crop below the average is Chanda, where juari suffered from excess of moisture.

Tur.—Absence of rain soon after the seed was sown, caused the plants to wither, especially those in high-lying lands ; but showers towards the end of July were beneficial. The outturn is estimated at 120 in Nagpur and Wardha, 100 in Balaghat, 95 in Chanda and 90 in Bhandara.

Til.—The season was very favourable in Wardha and Balaghat, where the crop is said to have been excellent, yielding an average of 120. In Nagpur and Chanda the variety sown in the early part of the monsoon suffered very much. That sown later, however, fared very well and the yield, taking both kinds together, may be estimated at 90 in each district.

Kodo and Kutki.—These are generally sown on light soils and are therefore dependent on the rainfall of September and October. The crop is not important in the Nagpur Division. The outturn is estimated to exceed the normal by 20 in the districts of Nagpur and Balaghat.

Rabi Crops.

4. *Wheat.*—Wheat sowings germinated successfully, except in the poorer and more rapidly drained soils. There was, however, a marked absence of the usual dews, and the holding off of the winter rains caused damage in parts. The heavy rain which fell on the 9th and 10th February greatly benefited the later sowings, but came too late to have much effect in raising the average of the outturn.

Linseed.—This crop, however, fared better than wheat, as it does not apparently require so much moisture. The deficiency of dew and the absence of the cold-weather rains operated unfavourably on this crop as they did on

wheat, but the effect was not serious in the Nagpur and Chanda districts, where the outturn was above the average.

In Wardha and Bhandara the yield was 90 per cent, and in Balaghat 82 per cent. Gram, masur and such other rabi pulse crops did fairly well.

5. The outturn figures expressed in American notation adopted by Deputy Commissioners for the principal crops are as follows :—

Crop.	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Bhandara.	Chanda.	Balaghat.
Cotton	100	105	...	90	...
Juari	135	120	120	100	120
Rice	110	...	150	120	75 to 90
Tur	120	120	90	95	100
Wheat	100	90	90	105	75
Linseed	112	90	90	105	82
Gram	...	100	105	120	75
Til	90	112	105	90	120

6. The following table shows the character of the outturns in the year under report, as well as those of the three previous years, as reduced to the ratio 100 equals a full average crop on a normal area :—

District.	Percentage of actual outturn on full average outturn of all crops taken together.				
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Average of 3 years.	1897-98.
Nagpur	45	71	58	58	92
Wardha	51	74	44	56	107
Bhandara	48	44	34	37	82
Chanda	53	64	47	55	106
Balaghat	55	52	22	43	53

The figures show a decided improvement in the year under report. In Balaghat, though the seasons were favourable, yet the decrease in the area sown, together with the damage done to some of the crops, has resulted in the production of little more than half a full harvest on the normal area.

(3)—*General Health.*

7. The year 1897 was described as " the most calamitous and unhealthy year on record resulting in great mortality, a decrease in population, and a complete cessation of the natural growth with diminished vitality of the people." As was naturally to be expected there was marked improvement in the general health of the Division during the year under report. During the first three months of the year, *i.e.*, October, November and December, the people were still suffering from the effects of the famine. In the month of January, improvement commenced, and since then, and until the end of the revenue year, all the districts were particularly healthy and comparatively free from disease. The total number of deaths registered during the year amounted to 91,333 as compared with 145,655 in the previous year. Of the total mortality, so much as 45,448, or nearly 50 per cent., occurred during the months of October, November and December. The decrease in the number of deaths from cholera is noticeable. There were 1,213 such deaths against 12,176 in the preceding year. The diseases claiming most victims were, as usual, fever and bowel complaints.

(4)—*Progress of Cultivation.*

8. Statement C. contains the statistics of cultivation taken as a whole, *i.e.*, without distinction of crops. In Nagpur, Chanda and Wardha the cropped area has expanded, more new and old fallow land having been brought under cultivation, which is attributed to more seasonable rainfall than in the preceding year, when there was a contraction of the cropped area owing to the unsuitable distribution of the rainfall. On the other hand, Bhandara and Balaghat show a decrease of 38,052 and 2,458 acres respectively. This is due to the insufficiency of the various kinds of seed-grain held by cultivators owing to the very unfavourable harvests of the preceding year.

(5)—*Irrigation.*

9. The area under irrigation has risen in the Nagpur and Wardha districts, while Bhandara and Balaghat show a decrease. All the districts, except Nagpur, show a decrease in the number of wells, temporary and durable, as well as in the number of artificial tanks. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, states that the increase under the former head is due to the cheapness of labour prevailing during the famine, and the increase of artificial tanks, to the fact that Patwaris have, through some misunderstanding, included small embankments which are used by cultivators as water reservoirs to irrigate rice bandhyas in cases of emergency, but which are afterwards sown with spring crops.

(6)—*Crop Areas.*

10. The following table shows the total cropped area, the double-cropped area and the net-cropped area of the Division :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cropped	3,993,743	3,952,999	4,111,708
Double-cropped	293,723	141,183	302,093
Net-cropped	4,287,466	4,094,182	4,413,801

The increase under the head "Area, double-cropped" is satisfactory, and was to be expected in a year when the October rains were favourable.

11. Comparative figures for rabi and kharif cropping for the two years 1896-97 and 1897-98 are as follows :—

Kharif.

District.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference.
Nagpur	683,178	747,123	+63,945
Wardha	632,423	714,550	+82,127
Bhandara	661,972	606,175	−55,797
Chanda	475,167	496,205	+21,038
Balaghat	352,172	314,247	−37,925
Total ...	2,804,912	2,878,300	+73,388

The increase in Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda is striking, and is due mostly to juari which was sown freely.

Agriculturists were able to procure a sufficient quantity of juari seed without much difficulty, and they went in for sowing a larger area, as juari was best calculated to survive possible drought and to replenish food-stocks promptly. The decrease in Bhandara and Balaghat is due to the first sowings of rice having

been damaged by the break in the beginning of the rains, and to the inability of some people to procure sufficient seed to sow their fields again.

Rabi.

District.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference.
Nagpur	513,629	516,554	+2,925
Wardha	225,586	214,262	—11,324
Bhandara	208,419	333,499	+125,080
Chanda	293,361	367,422	+74,061
Balaghat	48,225	103,763	+55,538
Total ...	1,289,220	1,535,500	+246,280

There has been a large increase under wheat owing to the favourable condition of the sowing season, and to the liberal grants of seed made by the Charitable Relief Fund; also to seed loans given by Government. On the other hand, there has been a contraction in the area under linseed which is due to want of seed on account of the partial failure of this crop in the past three years.

12. The following table shows the cases in which the rules had to be enforced against the Malguzar, so far as they have been given in the District Reports:—

District.	Number of Cases.					
	Denial of Nistar.	Notices of intended clearing of jungle.	Unauthorised cutting of prohibited timber.	Wasteful cutting of timber.	Confiscation of timber.	Forest notified.
Nagpur	3	...	...	3	...	...
Wardha	4	1	1	1	...	...
Bhandara	3	...	12	4	2	2
Chanda	2	...	5	2	2	1
Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	12	1	17	10	4	4

The management of malguzari forests in Nagpur continues to be satisfactory. No cases of transgressing the rules under section 124-A of the Land Revenue Act were brought to notice in that district, and no special protection of any forest was therefore necessary. One forest in Balaghat was notified as requiring special protection. The Malguzar of Belora, in the Wardha district, is reported to have thinned the village forest a great deal; the case is pending. Four such complaints were received in Bhandara. In two cases the forests were notified as requiring special protection, and the other two cases were filed with a severe warning to the offenders. In the one case shown against Chanda, the Malguzar had allowed his forest to deteriorate by wasteful cutting. The number of unauthorised cuttings in Bhandara is still large. The Deputy Commissioner states that in two of these cases the offender was punished by confiscation of his wood, and in eight cases a severe warning was found sufficient as they were of a trivial nature. The complaints regarding denial of nistar were insignificant, and in none of them was action under section 123 of the Land Revenue Act found necessary.

13. The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur reports that the Land Record Staff have failed in their attempts to induce cultivators to try the effect of trench digging round tree roots as a protection to crops from damage by trees. The experiment was, however, tried on kharif crops by the Manager, Court of Wards, Swasthanik Estate, but it proved a failure. He has now been asked by the

Deputy Commissioner to test trench digging in fields sown with rabi crops. Little attention was devoted to this subject in Wardha, Chanda and Bhandara, and no particulars of the experiments made are given in the District Reports. It is reported from Balaghat that the experiment was tried in a considerable number of cases with success, and that the results were generally appreciated by the Malguzars and tenants.

(7)—*Crop Experiments.*

14. The following table shows the number of experiments made by the various classes of officers :—

Officer.	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Bhandara.	Chanda.	Balaghat.	Total.
Deputy Commissioners	6	12	4	...	6	28
Assistant Commissioners	4	6	...	...	...	10
Extra-Assistant Commissioners	19	16	82	27	11	155
Tahsildars	...	...	...	3	15	18
Total ...	29	34	86	30	32	211

The number of experiments in Nagpur and Wardha has slightly risen. In addition to the experiments here tabulated, a large number were carried out by the Land Record Staff. The results of the experiments made have been separately reported to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

(8)—*Cattle Disease.*

15. Owing to the employment of Patwaris on settlement work in Bhandara and Balaghat, the prescribed registers were not maintained in those districts. Hence no reliable statistics regarding the inspection of cattle and their mortality from disease are available. The same may be said of the Chanda district in which the Warora tahsil is under attestation. In Nagpur the total number of deaths reported was 11,950. Accurate statistics for the previous year having been available only from April, the estimate (40,000) of the mortality framed that year cannot fairly be compared with the statistics obtained in the year under report. In Wardha, the total number of deaths was 21,560 against 28,302 in the previous year. Rinderpest, anthrax, and foot and mouth disease were most fatal. The condition of cattle was, on the whole, satisfactory. The Dispensary at Wardha is gradually becoming popular. It was placed under the management of a Committee consisting of members of the District Council who are said to be taking an interest in the institution. Six hundred and twenty-two head of cattle were treated for different diseases during the year, of which only 8 died. The average daily attendance was 15·06. It has been proposed to establish a Veterinary Dispensary at Bhandara at the cost of the District Council who have allotted a sum of Rs.1,100 for the purpose in the budget for 1899-1900. The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur reports that no case of cattle death on account of the outbreak of contagious disease occurred in the Court of Wards Estates in his district. Nothing is said in the reports of the other districts about cattle-disease in the Court of Wards Estates.

(9)—*Prices and Trade.*

16. The retail prices in seers per rupee of the more important cereals are shown in the following table and contrasted with those prevailing in the previous year :—

Grain.	Nagpur.		Wardha.		Bhandara.		Chanda.		Balaghat.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Wheat ...	8	14	8	11	10	13	8	11	8	12
Rice ...	9	15	7	11	9	13	7	13	7	10
Juari ...	10	23	9	21	...	...	10	20	...	...
Gram ...	8	16	8	13	11	20	8	16	8	16
Linseed ...	8	9	8	9	...	...	8	11	...	...

The effects of famine continued to be severely felt till the new crop was brought into the market. The prices of all the staple grain gradually fell during the year. Juari, which is the chief staple food-grain of the Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda districts, and rice in the districts of Bhandara and Balaghat yielded an abundant harvest and have now almost resumed their normal figures.

17. The District Reports have little information about trade. The following statistics have been taken from the Annual Report on rail-borne traffic :—

Year ending 31st March.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Rice.	Linseed.	Til.
		Imports in Maunds.			
1896-97 ...	57,854	1,911	20,647	132	316
1897-98 ...	64,110	34,184	6,85,477	18	5,641
		Exports in Maunds.			
1896-97 ...	1,97,508	2,79,106	1,57,141	2,20,586	3,03,070
1897-98 ...	2,12,717	1,33,749	2,61,274	1,57,367	3,08,790

The large increase in the import traffic is a noticeable feature, especially in the case of wheat and rice. On the other hand, export traffic of linseed and wheat has sunk very low. The Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, urges the necessity of completing that portion of the road which connects Warora with Berar at the Patalaghat. The length of the portion is only seven miles and the cost is estimated at Rs.10,860. It would greatly improve trade, especially cotton traffic, if this small length were completed.

(10)—*Condition of the Cultivating Classes.*

18. The Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur and Wardha are silent on this subject. The districts which suffered most last year were Balaghat and Bhandara. The condition of tenants generally has no doubt improved, but owing to the recent famine many of them had to abandon their lands for want of money and seed-grain; while those who had these means or were given help, either by Government or by their landlords, and so gathered an average crop, were obliged to pay their debts, and could barely maintain themselves on their earnings. The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat gives a clear description of the state of affairs in his district. He remarks that a large percentage of tenants and malguzars are heavily in debt, and that "it is greatly to be regretted that a few years could not have been given to the district before the imposition of the new settlement to give time to the people to recover themselves and to prevent the transfer of malguzari rights to the money-lending classes." My predecessor was, I believe, consulted on this point, and the revision of settlement was not continued and completed without due consideration.

19. The subjoined table compares the areas held by the several classes of proprietors and tenants during the year with those of the preceding year :—

District.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nagpur	1,549,238	1,552,630	3,392	...
Wardha	1,130,336	1,128,467	...	1,869
Bhandara	1,068,597	1,073,370	4,773	...
Chanda	1,108,310	1,152,597	44,287	...
Balaghat	518,624	434,115	...	84,509
Total ...	5,375,105	5,341,179	52,452	86,378

The decrease in Balaghat is striking, and is almost entirely due to relinquishment of land by tenants on account of the famine.

20. Figures of rent actually collected have not yet been furnished by the Deputy Commissioners of Bhandara, Chanda and Balaghat.

In the Nagpur district 72 per cent. of the current demand and 45 per cent. of the arrear demand were collected during the year. The net arrears amount to Rs.1,50,618, of which Rs.36,200 and Rs.30,960 are due in the Pardi and Kalmeshwar Inspectors' Circles respectively, where the tenants are said to be habitual defaulters. In Wardha 88 per cent. of the current demand and 50 per cent. of the arrear demand were collected.

(11)—*Loans under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Acts.*

21. Out of the amounts of Rs.36,500 and Rs.56,000 estimated for advances under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Acts respectively in the districts of this Division during the financial year 1898-99, the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the following allotments, *viz.*, Rs.15,000 under the former, and Rs.52,000 under the latter Act. These again were allotted by me to the several districts as shown below :—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	4,800	16,000
Wardha	400	6,000
Chanda	3,000	10,000
Bhandara	3,100	7,000
Balaghat	3,700	13,000
Total ...	15,000	52,000

The amounts advanced during the revenue years 1896-97 and 1897-98 are noted below.

The figures are taken from the half-yearly statements of advances and recoveries under the Acts. Thus the figures for 1896-97 are from the statements for the half-years ending 31st March and 30th September 1897 and those for 1897-98 from the statements for the half-years ending 31st March and 30th September 1898.

District.	Land Improvement Loans.		Agricultural Loans.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	40,631	20	11,175	10,711
Wardha	...	50	11,000	1,263
Chanda	48,000	...	13,468	15,981
Bhandara	14,915	2,340	24,991	24,751
Balaghat	16,525	...	2,27,621	26,233
Total ...	1,20,071	2,410	2,88,255	78,939

There was scarcely any demand for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, while the advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act show little variation except in the Wardha district, where they fell from Rs.11,000 to Rs.1,263. These advances supplemented by money from the Famine Charitable Fund enabled a large number of cultivators to sow their lands, which would otherwise have been abandoned or left fallow

22. The demand for recovery, the recoveries made, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year, are shown below. The figures are taken from the half-yearly statements referred to in the preceding paragraph.

District.	DEMAND.				COLLECTION.				BALANCE.				PERCENTAGE OF DEMAND COLLECTED.			
	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur ...	11,459	4,238	19,564	2,244	8,480	3,129	14,979	1,753	2,979	1,109	4,585	491	74·02	73·8	76·5	78·1
Wardha ...	328	40	26,362	1,555	302	35	10,139	748	26	5	16,323	807	92·07	87·5	38·3	48·1
Chanda ...	1,472	461	27,631	3,328	1,421	442	22,493	3,033	51	19	5,138	295	96·5	95·8	81·4	91·1
Bhandara ...	12,357	3,027	88,525	7,245	8,506	2,005	35,836	3,658	3,851	1,032	52,669	3,587	68·8	66·01	40·5	50·4
Balaghat ...	1,663	1,431	1,35,101	17,455	904	932	91 586	13,079	699	499	43,515	4,376	56·3	65·1	67·7	74·9
Total ...	27,219	9,207	2,97,283	31,827	19,613	6,543	1,75,053	22,271	7,606	2,664	1,22,230	9,556	72·05	71·06	58·8	70·

The balances under the Agriculturists Loans act are again very large and the percentage of collection low, especially in Wardha, Bhandara and Balaghat. The pecuniary position of agriculturists in general was extremely bad until the new crops were gathered. Owing to previous poor harvests, tenants gave up lands or left their districts for good, in consequence of which a large number of villages have deteriorated. Numerous cases were instituted for recovery of arrears, and

the property of defaulters was brought to sale. Great difficulty has been experienced in realising arrears, and in some cases remissions were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, writes—"only two-fifths of the total demand has been realised, leaving three-fifths for collection next year. In addition to this, there will be another instalment of equal or greater amount, and the first instalments of all famine loans given this year, together with the second instalments of those given in the previous year and the unrecovered portions of the instalments payable this year, will all be due.

"Altogether a sum equal to or exceeding a year's land revenue of the district will be payable on account of loan recoveries in addition to the enhanced revenue of the new settlement."

23. In addition to the loans alluded to above, famine loans were advanced amounting to Rs.1,22,801 in the Bhandara district, Rs.52,136 in Balaghat, and Rs.2,530 in Wardha. The recoveries of the loans are shown in monthly statements submitted to the Secretariat.

(12).—*Relations between Landlords and Tenants.*

24. I believe that the relations existing between landlords and tenants have been generally satisfactory and amicable. Cases have, however, been noticed in the Balaghat district, where Malguzars were unduly hard on their tenants. On the other hand, in some instances, tenants, though able to do so, refused to pay their rents either because they thought that the Malguzar would be unable to go to the Civil Court, or because they hoped for further remissions. The Deputy Commissioner remarks—"the raising of questions of *begar* and *nistar* in the new settlement and the increase of assessments have naturally a disturbing effect."

The case of the Sironcha tahsil is in this respect very bad. There is one proprietor for all the villages in the tahsil, and he lives in Hyderabad territory. "His Agents," the Deputy Commissioner states, "have their time fully taken up with filling their own pockets and have no leisure to consider the wants of the tenants. Nothing is done to help them and a good deal to hinder them, and nearly the whole of the Sironcha tenantry is in the hands of local money-lenders."

(13)—*Sanads granted for Improvements.*

25. The following details regarding Sanads for improvement are extracted from the District Reports:—

District.	Applications			Rejected.	Granted.	Pending.
	Pending.	Made during year.	Total for disposal.			
Nagpur	...	19	19	...	...	19
Wardha	...	50	50	6	13	31
Bhandara	1	24	25	1	24	...
Chanda	12	24	36	10	9	17
Balaghat	...	27	27	25	2	...
Total ...	13	144	157	42	48	67

Of the 19 applications in the Nagpur district, nine were made by Malguzars and ten by tenants. Since the close of the year Sanads were granted in nine cases, and two applications were rejected, as the outlay on the improvement effected was less than Rs.50. Of the 50 institutions in Wardha, Sanads were granted in 13 cases, and six applications were rejected, as the improvements had not been completed. The improvements consisted in a majority of cases of wells for irrigation purposes. The 31 pending cases are all institutions of September. The district in which the largest number of these Sanads was granted is Bhandara, *viz.*, 24, which includes ten Sanads applied for and granted for improvements made

in the Court of Wards villages. The small number of Sanads awarded in Balaghat, is said to be due to want of particulars as to the extent to which improvements were effected. This information could not be obtained in the absence of the Patwaris who were at head-quarters. The Deputy Commissioner states that "a systematic inquiry will now be made in each Patwari's Circle without waiting for applications and Sanads will be given for all improvements which have not been exempted in the new settlement." Three Sanads were granted in each of the three tahsils of Chanda, Warora and Brahmapuri and none in Sironcha. It is reported from Bhandara and Chanda that no action was taken for the distribution of Sanads for work done during the famine. In the former district landlords were under a mistaken idea that Sanads would not be granted for improvements made with Government loans, and in the latter, the orders issued to Tahsildars by the Deputy Commissioner to make the fact known generally were not carried out. The Deputy Commissioners concerned have, however, taken the necessary steps for the distribution of Sanads during the present camping season to all those deserving them.

PART II.—VILLAGE RECORDS.

(14)—*Changes in, and Efficiency of, the Land Record Staff.*

26. The staff of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris in each district for the past two years is compared below :—

District.	Revenue Inspectors.		Patwaris.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Nagpur	12	12	270	270
Wardha	9	9	217	217
Chanda	7	7	165	165
Bhandara	9	9	185	185
Balaghat	4	12	105	105
Total ...	41	49	942	942

No permanent changes were made among Revenue Inspectors. The sanctioned number of such Inspectors in Bhandara is nine, but only eight worked during the year, one officiating man having been ordered to revert to his substantive post.

In the Chanda district the Warora tahsil was under attestation, and ordinary land record work was therefore stopped. In the rest of the district the Inspectors worked as usual in their own circles.

The eight additional Inspectors appointed in the previous year to the Balaghat district reverted to their substantive posts at the close of the famine relief operations, and the staff returned to its sanctioned strength, *viz.*, four.

There have, of course, been the usual changes due to transfers, deaths, resignations and dismissals.

27. In the Nagpur district one Inspector tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and one Inspector was dismissed for insubordination. The number of punishments inflicted on Revenue Inspectors has diminished in Wardha, two Inspectors were punished for misconduct, two for neglect of work and one for dishonesty. No punishments were imposed on the regular Inspectors in Balaghat, and there were no cases of misconduct or dishonesty among Inspectors in Bhandara and Chanda. These officers have, on the whole, worked distinctly well.

28. The number of Patwaris has remained unchanged. Of the 942 men employed, 22 were dismissed, 20 suspended, and 222 fined. The staff is reported to be well up to the mark in point of education, and to have, as a body, worked satisfactorily. The proportion fined, however, seems rather large.

(15)—*Inspection of Village Records.*

29. The work done by Revenue Inspectors of the Nagpur district in checking Khasra entries, has declined. It is explained that the Inspector of Boree (who has now been dismissed) virtually did no testing work at all, also that for about a month Revenue Inspectors were engaged in compiling the registers of running totals of the two Jinswars and Milan khasras. On the other hand, the work done by Tahsildars is satisfactory, the number of entries checked by them being more than double that of the preceding year. The number of Khasra entries checked in the Wardh district has considerably increased, and the number of errors detected has increased in proportion. The Tahsildar of Arvi (Dhondiraj Janardhan) is specially mentioned as having worked well. Very little checking work was performed in the Bhandara district as many of the Patwaris were engaged in the preparation of the attestation records of the Sakoli tahsil, and Inspectors had few opportunities of visiting their circles.

For the portion of the Balaghat district under attestation, revised village records were prepared under the supervision of the Settlement Department, and for the remaining 888 villages by the Patwaris. The Inspectors inspected 1,219 villages and checked 24,819 Khasra entries, *i.e.*, 9 per cent. of the total number. Only one per cent. of the entries were found to be erroneous. The amount of checking seems sufficient, considering the various other duties imposed on the Inspectors in connection with the famine.

In Chanda the Inspectors checked 12 per cent. of the Patwaris' entries, and the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records checked 10 per cent. of those examined by the Inspectors.

Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants have done a fair share of such work in Nagpur and Wardha ; but the outturn of work performed by the Bhandara district staff, appears inadequate.

30. The checking of jamabandis by Kanungoes in Nagpur is less than that of the preceding year by 9,958 entries, and the percentage of errors has fallen from 4 to 2. In Wardha, 20,504 entries were tested, and 156 errors detected, the percentage being ·76 against ·91 in the previous year. Out of 1,860 entries tested in the Bhandara tahsil, 230 were found incorrect, resulting in the high percentage of 12·34. The Kanungoes of the Tirora and Sakoli tahsils did no testing work, as the jamabandis of these tahsils are at present filed in the Settlement Office. As regards the Balaghat district, jamabandis for all, except 331 villages under attestation, were filed in the tahsil offices. The Kanungoes checked 9,462 entries, the number of errors detected being 275, or a percentage of 3. In Chanda, 23,307 entries were checked, of which 1,034 were found incorrect, giving a percentage of 4·43.

(16)—*Training and Examination of Patwaris.*

31. Survey classes were opened at the head-quarters of Revenue Inspectors' Circles in all districts (except Balaghat) for the purpose of instructing candidates and Patwaris whose knowledge of survey is deficient. Owing to the Patwaris being engaged on settlement work and in famine relief operations, no class could be formed in Balaghat. One has, however, been opened since the close of the year.

(17)—*Residence of Patwaris within their Circles.*

32. The number of Patwaris non-resident without permission, has increased from 86 to 90. The number has been reduced in Nagpur from 24 to 13, in Wardha from 8 to 4, and in Balaghat from 15 to 13 ; while Bhandara shows an increase of 19, most of these Patwaris, are either officiating men or persons newly appointed, and steps are being taken to enforce residence within their circles.

(18)—*Filing of Village Papers.*

33. Statement J. shows the extent to which punctuality was observed in completing and filing village records. The results are satisfactory. But there has again been great delay in the Sironcha tahsil of the Chanda district.

The Deputy Commissioner explains that this is to some extent unavoidable till the Patwari staff is increased.

(19)—*Condition of Village Maps and Boundary Marks.*

34. The condition of village maps is not satisfactory in the Nagpur district. Having been in constant use, they are either torn or defaced. Tracing-cloth has, however, been obtained, and the Deputy Commissioner promises to have the defect remedied during the next rainy season. Four hundred and forty-six traces were prepared in the Wardha district against 196 in the preceding year. The Patwaris of the Girar circles only now remain to be supplied with duplicate copies of maps. This matter is engaging the Deputy Commissioner's attention. Maps of all the villages in the three tahsils of the Bhandara district were prepared on durable tracing-cloth and are said to be in good condition. The maps in the Chanda district are reported to have become unserviceable. The Deputy Commissioner is, however, taking steps to replace them, and new traces have already been prepared for 111 villages. The maps of the villages in the Balaghat district are being renewed in the Settlement Office.

35. The system of marking sites of traverse stations by stones 3 feet high, was successfully carried out during the year in Wardha. This system is about to be adopted in Nagpur. In Bhandara, pillars constructed of brick and lime are being substituted for the existing mud ones. The boundary marks in Chanda and Balaghat are in good condition.

(20)—*Village Note-Books.*

36. The Bhandara District Report is the only one which contains any remarks on this subject. The Deputy Commissioner has impressed upon his Assistants the importance of examining the village books while on tour and of noting in their diaries the errors and omissions detected. It is said that the statistics for 1896-97 have been entered in the books, and that figures for 1897-98 are being entered up.

The Chief Commissioner's Resolution on the Revenue Administration of the Province for the year 1896-97 was received in this office on 6th August 1898, and immediately afterwards the attention of all Deputy Commissioners was called to para. 46 of the Resolution, in which the writing up of village note-books was shown as one of the chief points to which the energies of the district staff should be devoted during the next few years. Their attention is again drawn to this and other subjects referred to in the said paragraph, in view to their being borne in mind during the present tour season.

Part III.—Land Revenue Collections.

(21)—*Changes in Demand of Land Revenue on Roll.*

37. The demand for the year under report as shown in column 16 of printed Statement I for 1896-97, and the final demand as shown in column 1 of District Statement I for 1897-98, are compared below:—

District.	Statement I for 1896-97.	Statement for 1897-98.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Nagpur	9,85,313	9,85,313	...
Wardha	6,43,942	6,43,942	...
Chanda	2,90,103	2,90,103	...
Bhandara	4 53,992	4,59,022	+5,030
Balaghat	1,54,907	1,54,907	...
Total ...	25,26,257	25,33,287	+5 030

The difference shown against Bhandara is due to the revision of settlement in 46 mahals of the Bhandara tahsil, and to reductions made in the revenue of certain villages.

The result of alterations which occurred in the demand during the year is shown below:—

District.	At beginning of year.	At close of year.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Nagpur	9,85,313	9,85,339	+26
Wardha	6,43,942	6,40,878	−3,064
Chanda	2,90,103	2,90,255	+152
Bhandara	4,59,022	4,96,406	+37384
Balaghat	1,54,907	1 63,698	+8,791
Total ...	25,33,287	25,76,576	+43,289

The slight increases in Nagpur and Chanda are due to lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures. In Wardha, the decrease is due to abatement of rent and revenue granted in certain villages of the Hinganghat tahsil. In Bhandara, Rs.37,384 were added by the revision of assessments of the Khalsa villages in the Bhandara tahsil, and on account of the resumption of a quit-grant and a muafi plot. Rupees 8,791 were added in Balaghat on account of the revision of assessment of one group.

(22)—*Collection and Balances.*

38. The demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll and cesses are shown below:—

District.	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.	
	Arrear account.	Current account.	Arrear account.	Current account.	Arrear account.	Current account.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	5,059	10,66,863	5,059	10,65,160	...	1,703
Wardha	4,907	6,94,129	4,907	6,91,325	...	2,804
Chanda	30,936	3,11,676	30,165	3,01,570	771	10,106
Bhandara	1,52,606	4,93,073	1,39,285	4,66,713	13,321	26,360
Balaghat	3,488	1,65,525	3,488	1,52,285	...	13,240
Total ...	1,96,996	27,31,266	1,82,904	26,77,053	14,092	54,213

The uncollected balance in the Balaghat district on 1st October 1897 was Rs.1,58,170, of which Rs.1,54,682 have since been remitted by the Chief Commissioner. It is satisfactory to find that all the arrears outstanding at the close of the preceding year were realised in Nagpur and Wardha. Of the balance of Rs 771 in Chanda on account of the arrear demand, Rs 48 have been remitted as irrecoverable, and the Deputy Commissioner expects to realise the remaining arrears.

As regards the balances of the current demand, Nagpur shows a small figure. Almost all the arrears in this district have been collected since the close of the year. In the Wardha district, Hinganghat is responsible for arrears to the extent of Rs.2,782, of which Rs.248 have been collected since the close of the year. Rupees 888 are due from one Madho Rao Patel of Heora, whose estate has recently been taken under the management of the Court of Wards.

The balance of Rs.10,106, in the Chanda district, includes Rs.8,250 due by the superior proprietor of Sironcha on account of the first and second *kists* of 1897-98. These arrears are said to be in no way due to hard times or inability to pay. All the movable and immovable property of the proprietor has been ordered to be attached. The Deputy Commissioner describes him as a landlord of the

very worst kind, and states that the man is deserving of no consideration. In Bhandara the balances on account of both the current and arrear demands are large and are practically confined to the Bhandara tahsil. The subject has the close attention of the Deputy Commissioner; suitable coercive measures are being adopted, and it is hoped that most of the arrears will be collected by the end of December. Of the balance of Rs.13,240 in Balaghat, Rs.5,761 have been suspended and will ultimately be remitted under the Chief Commissioner's orders. The actual balance is therefore Rs.7,479 and steps are being taken to realise the amount.

(23)—*Land Revenue not on the Roll.*

39. The demand under this head is compared in the table below with that for the preceding year. Collections and balances are also shown :—

District.	Demand excluding arrears.		Collection.	Balance.
	1896-97.	1897-98.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	1,777	1,528	1,445	83
Wardha	63	204	204	...
Chanda	13,455	15,553	11,353	4,200
Bhandara	11,987	11,346	9,035	2,311
Balaghat	22,016	23,849	20,989	2,860
Total ...	49,298	52,480	43,026	9,454

This head of revenue is unimportant in the Nagpur and Wardha districts. The whole of the demand has been collected in the latter, while the balance is trifling in the former district. The demand has increased in Chanda and Balaghat and declined in Bhandara. The balance in Chanda is made up of—

	Rs.
Ryotwari villages	2,442 (i)
Patch cultivation	1,758 (ii)
Total ...	4,200

Item (i) includes Rs.2,082 due in the Sironcha tahsil, which amount has been suspended under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, and will be realised in the current year. The remaining arrears are in train of collection.

The revenue demand in the Bhandara district is made up of—

	Rs.
Zamindari forest *takolis*...	11,025
Patch cultivation	104
Nazul	217
Total ...	11,346

The uncollected balance of Rs.2,311 includes Rs.2,173 due by certain zamindars of the Sakholi tahsil against whom coercive processes have been issued to effect an early recovery. The arrears on account of the previous year amounted to Rs.6,248, of which Rs.5,986 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs.250. This amount is due by one Dhup Singh, of Chakaheti, whose estate has now gone into the hands of his creditors. The balance shown against Balaghat consists of—

Rupees	1,777	on account of ryotwari revenue.
,,	970	,, ,, forest *takolis*.
,,	113	,, ,, *nazul*.
	2,860	

The arrears are not explained in the District Report. The Deputy Commissioner merely states that most of these arrears will have to be remitted

(24)—*Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*

40. The demand and collections for the past two years are contrasted below :—

District.	Demand excluding arrears.		Collections.	Balance.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	6,511	7,521	6,724	797
Wardha	1,548	3,029	3,029	...
Chanda	3,106	3,943	3,880	63
Bhandara	1,141	984	598	386
Balaghat	218	322	322	...
Total ...	12,524	15,799	14,553	1,246

The demand increased in all districts, except Bhandara. In Nagpur, the increase is due chiefly to the large receipts from mango groves and stone quarries. The uncollected balance includes Rs.690 under the head "Stone quarries." This amount has been refunded by me on appeal, and will be written off. In Wardha, the receipts from quarries have more than doubled The increase is due to a large quantity of stone having been quarried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company within the district. The uncollected balance shown against Chanda, is insignificant. The balance in Bhandara includes Rs.269 on account of stone quarries and Rs.14 on account of mutation-fees and fines. The former is in train of collection. In Balaghat, the receipts from mutation-fees and fines rose from Rs.80 and Rs.57 to Rs 128 and Rs.81 respectively.

(25)—*Coercive Processes.*

41. The following table shows the extent to which it was necessary to use pressure to collect the revenue in each of the past two years :—

Processes.	Nagpur.		Wardha.		Chanda.		Bhandara.		Balaghat.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Notices of demand ...	13	51	18	17	19	9	111	119	15	4
Warrants of arrest ...	18	6	14	23	2	2	1	6	...	...
Defaulters imprisoned	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Attachments ordered	545	566	277	357	184	513	529	911	363	517
Do. effected	108	54	87	36	40	89	95	339	33	75
Sales of movable property	8	4	8	6	1	6	3	21	4	1
Estates attached and held under management.	11	9	...	...	1	7	...	1	...	6
Attachment of other immovable property.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of other immovable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	703	690	404	443	247	627	740	1,397	415	603

The numbers of processes issued during the year show an increase in all districts, except Nagpur. Proprietors were awaiting a rise in prices, and there was consequently delay in payment. Processes which appeared necessary had therefore to be issued. In the majority of cases, notices of demand were not

considered to be a suitable form of process to secure payments, but warrants of attachment of movable property had the desired effect and were issued more freely. The solitary person imprisoned was a defaulter of the Warora tahsil, but after a week's confinement in the jail he paid the arrears of revenue due by him and was released.

(26)—*Revenue Money-Order System.*

42. The following table shows the extent to which the revenue money-order system was resorted to in the year as compared with the two previous years :—

District.	Years.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	2,834	7,888	3,549
Wardha	1,919	2,140	1,171
Chanda	46,604	40,930	43,352
Bhandara	6,610	3,889	6,187
Balaghat	2,040	188	3,751
Total ...	60,007	55,035	58,010

The increase in these remittances is small. The Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur, Wardha and Bhandara report that the system is not gaining in popularity for the reason that it is cheaper for the Malguzar to take the money in himself to the tahsili, especially in cases of large remittances. The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat states that the system is not practicable in the Baihar tahsil as there is only one branch post-office, *viz.*, at Paraswara, and all the villages round it belong to the same man who is the owner of the Mao estate. The only district where the system appears to have developed to some extent is Chanda. This is probably on account of the long distances in that district.

Part IV.—Land Revenue Settlement.

(27)—*Muafi Lapses and Resumptions.*

43. Excluding the Nagpur district, there were 1,482 assignments existing on 1st October 1897, comprising 320,655 acres, the gross, realisable, and assigned land revenue of which was Rs.1,00,526, Rs.43,180 and Rs.52,757 respectively. A gross revenue of Rs.470 was added by the revision of assessment. Of these, 51 assignments with an area of 3,374 acres with gross, realisable and assigned land revenue of Rs.630, Rs.90 and Rs 540 respectively were resumed during the year under report. The number of assignments thus continuing at the end of the year was 1,431 with an area of 317,280 acres, the gross, realisable and assigned revenue being Rs.1,00,372, Rs 43,219 and Rs.58,660 respectively.

Statement IV-A has been called for from the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur.

44. The following table shows the number of muafi cases reported during the year and the revenue to be added to the *kisthandi* :—

District.	Number of Cases.	Revenue.	Area.
		Rs.	Acres.
Nagpur	39	200	751
Wardha	6	48	64
Chanda	20	157	1,034
Bhandara	2	151	449
Balaghat	...	...	...
Total ...	67	556	2,298

A sum of Rs. 372 was brought on the roll on account of lapsed muafis, and 67 cases were reported for resumption involving an area of 2,298 acres and a revenue of Rs. 556. Only 21 cases remained unsettled and 75 settled, but not reported, against 35 and 26 in the previous year. The oldest pending case (instituted on the 3rd March 1897) is reported from Chanda. During the year there were two cases of malik-makbuza escheats in the Nagpur district and one in the Chanda district.

The annual verification of muafis has been satisfactorily done in the Division. Only 11 muafis remained unchecked in Bhandara, 12 in Chanda and 37 in Nagpur, and the Deputy Commissioners concerned have taken steps to make the necessary verification.

45. The new muafi registers for the Wardha district were printed off during the year. Portions of the registers for Chanda also have been printed, and those for Bhandara are being revised by the Settlement Officer.

Part V.—Revenue Court Work.

(28)—*Transfer of Proprietary Rights.*

46. The following table compares the areas transferred by sale in the past two years :—

District.	Area permanently transferred.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nagpur	43,029	4,837	36,207	3,287
Wardha	26,278	11,825	20,264	4,198
Chanda	16,651	6,356	13,582	6,274
Bhandara	19,947	4,737	18,501	2,897
Balaghat	9,460	3,553	10,143	17,270
Total ...	115,365	31,308	98,697	33,926

The figures indicate that everywhere, except in the Balaghat district, the area of both voluntary and compulsory sales decreased. The large increase in the Balaghat district has not been explained in the District Report, but is presumably a result of the famine. The number of mahals or shares transferred by private sales and by order of the Court, has fallen from 529 and 90 to 406 and 77 respectively; but the number of proprietary plots sold by order of the Court has increased considerably in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Bhandara, 39 per cent. of the total area transferred in the Nagpur district fell into the hands of persons of the agricultural class, the highest number of purchasers being Kunbis. Percentages of sales made in the other districts are :—

	Money-lenders.	Agriculturists.
Wardha	40	60
Bhandara	54	46
Chanda	31	69
Balaghat	20	80

. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha states that a large number of money-lenders are also agriculturists. The number of transfers which took place are shown below :—

District.	Private Sales.				Sales by Court.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Mahals.	Plots.	Mahals.	Plots.	Mahals.	Plots.	Mahals.	Plots.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nagpur	287	547	123	335	17	26	10	46
Wardha	117	85	143	93	33	15	24	25
Chanda	44	47	53	43	9	7	12	4
Bhandara	57	158	56	272	18	6	14	23
Balaghat	24	3	31	7	13	3	17	2
Total ...	529	840	406	750	90	57	77	100

The number of private sales has declined, but sales of plots by order of the Court have increased 25 per cent. The number of transfers on account of mortgage with possession has decreased from 71 to 51. The subjoined table shows how many times the Government jama was obtained as consideration-money in each district, in effecting sales and mortgages with possession :—

Heads.	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.
	Times.	Times.	Times.	Times.	Times.
Private Sales	13	9	12	17	9
Sales by order of Court	11	7	3½	19	20
Mortgages with possession	17	1	17	...	...

(29)—*Partitions.*

47. As the Bhandara and Balaghat districts were under settlement, no partition cases were taken up there. The progress made in the other districts is shown in the following statement :—

District.	Cases for disposal.			Disposed of			Pending at close of the year.
	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Withdrawn, adjusted or struck off.	By order of partition.	Total.	
Nagpur ...	37	29	66	7	20	27	39
Wardha ...	10	12	22	10	8	18	4
Chanda ...	1	1	2	2	...	2	...
Total ...	48	42	90	19	28	47	43

Of the pending cases shown against Nagpur, four have been sent up by the Deputy Commissioner since the close of the year for confirmation, and I understand that arrangements are being made for the disposal by his Assistants of as many of these pending cases as possible during the present camping season. Three of the pending cases in Wardha were recently disposed of, so that only one case is now under inquiry. The progress made, therefore, in this district in disposing of such cases, has been exceptionally good. The comparative delay in Nagpur is, I think, partly due to efforts being made to have such cases dealt with, so far as possible, on the spot.

48. Five cases were pending in this office at the close of the preceding year, and 22 were received during the year, *viz.*, 13 from Nagpur and 9 from Wardha, making in all 27. Of these 25 were finally sanctioned and one case has been disposed of since the close of the year.

(30)—*Statement VII.*

49. The total number of mutation cases for disposal during the year was 3,762 including 748 pending from the preceding year Of this number, 3,678 were disposed of leaving a small balance of 84 at the close of the year. The number of institutions under the head "Repair of boundary marks" fell from 178 to 162, of which 118 were in the Wardha district. Of the applications to deposit rent, more than half the total number were made in the Bhandara district. Balaghat is the only district in which an application was made by a landlord to enhance rent, because of improvements made by him. There were in all 22 applications for conferral of occupancy rights against 27 in the previous year, nine having been made in Nagpur, and ten in Wardha.

(31)—*Statement VIII.*

50. The number of suits for arrears of rent is contrasted below with that of the previous year :—

District.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed defendant.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nagpur	200	1,675	371	213	1,552	335
Wardha	110	1,500	202	75	1,178	182
Chanda	17	219	152	27	230	182
Bhandara	91	1,174	203	151	1,359	205
Balaghat	3	212	37	16	258	68
Total ...	421	4,780	965	482	4,577	972

The total number of suits disposed of has declined from 6,166 to 6,031, though Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat show an increase. Of these, 482 or 8 per cent. were compromised, 4,577 or 76 per cent were decreed for plaintiff and the remainder 972 or 16 per cent. were decreed for defendant or dismissed in default. Though the number of suits fell off, there were many more sales of distrained property, especially in Wardha and Chanda. This was a natural consequence of an almost bumper year following upon a year of famine. Suits for ejectment of ordinary tenants seem to be almost confined to the Bhandara and Balaghat districts. In suits for recovery of possession there were 51 cases against 26 in the previous year, the majority of which were in Bhandara, Chanda and Balaghat.

Part VI.—Other Heads of Revenue Administration.

(32)—*Land Acquisition.*

51. The following table shows the area permanently acquired under the Land Acquisition Act during the past three years :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Roads	269	416	469
Railways	...	...	...
Other purposes	23	57	30
Total ...	292	473	499

Nearly 450 acres of the total area were taken up for roads in the Balaghat district. The number of cases in which land has been taken up, but compensation has not yet been paid, is 11, the area so occupied being 1,308 acres. The areas are particularly large in Bhandara and Balaghat, and the Deputy Commissioners report that some of these cases are pending enquiry and that in others compensation awards have been framed. The eldest pending case (February 1895) is in the Chanda district. The compensation and remission statements relating to this case, have been received in this office, and are being checked. Particulars of the pending cases are given in the District Report.

It is stated in the District Reports that in some cases the compensation and remission statements submitted have not yet been sanctioned. In two cases received from Bhandara, and one each from Chanda and Wardha, the statements have been returned as they were incorrectly prepared. The statements in the other cases are being checked in this office, and will be submitted shortly for the Chief Commissioner's sanction.

(33)—*Sale of Land by Collectors.*

52. The number of cases dealt with by the Collectors of the Division under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the past three years, is compared below:—

District.	Number of cases for disposal.			Claims paid.			Temporary alienation.			Property sold.			Struck off in default.			Pending.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Nagpur	372	451	436	42	47	32	2	1	3	41	15	9	58	63	72	229	325	320
Wardha	447	412	(a) 378	76	63	(b) 63	6	18	30	45	33	36	107	118	124	213	198	(c) 155
Chanda	159	127	96	26	23	26	6	2	13	15	4	4	47	23	28	65	75	(d) 25
Bhandara	166	95	176	38	7	28	3	...	...	29	8	3	39	3	26	57	77	119
Balaghat	156	95	113	30	2	10	10	...	...	20	8	13	54	9	40	42	76	50
Total ...	1,300	1,180	1,199	212	142	159	27	21	46	150	68	65	305	216	290	606	751	669

(a) Includes 34 cases in which leases were granted.
(b) Do. 7 do.
(c) Do. 30 do.
(d) Do. 5 do.

The number of cases instituted during the year declined from 545 to 448, but the total number for disposal was 1,199 against 1,180 in the previous year. Nagpur again takes the lead with 436. Of the 560 cases disposed of, in 159, or 29 per cent., sale was averted by payment of the amount decreed and sale actually took place in only 65. In 46 cases out of 224, or 1 in 6, temporary alienation was effected. This proportion is apparently the measure of the usefulness of the Collector's influence. In these 46 cases, no doubt, the property would have been sold had the matter been left in the hands of the Civil Court.

The price realised by sale and the amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale, are as follows :—

	Price realised.			Encumbrance.
				Rs.
Nagpur ...	2¾ times the revenue assessed			... ...
Wardha ...	10¼	do.	do.	... 4,471
Chanda ...	14	do.	do.	... 285
Bhandara ...	10	do.	do.	... ...
Balaghat ...	3¾	do.	do.	... 13,207

(34)—*General Revenue Business.*

53. The number of cases instituted during the past two years is noted below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Nagpur	4,718	5,606
Wardha	4,626	3,650
Chanda	4,804	2,367
Bhandara	8,987	3,225
Balaghat	3,852	4,865
Total ...	26,987	19,713

The number of institutions has declined from 26,987 to 19,713 and of disposals from 25,865 to 20,748. The reduction both in institutions and disposals, is confined entirely to the districts of Wardha, Bhandara and Chanda in which the numbers were swelled in the previous year by numerous applications for *takavi*. The pending file has been reduced in every district, and the results are most satisfactory in Chanda, where the number has dwindled down from 916 to 111. The state of the long pending files during the past two years is contrasted below:—

	Pending at the close of—	
	1896-97.	1897-98.
Over 3 months...	384	167
Do. 6 do.	256	123
Do. 9 do.	160	75
Do. 12 do.	514	566
Total ...	1,314	931

The above figures show a slight improvement, but the number of cases pending over 12 months is even larger than it was in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in the Nagpur district.

(35)—*Lambardars and Mukaddams.*

54. Four additional lambardars and five new lambardar-gomashtas were appointed in the Nagpur district. Mukaddams have, on the whole, performed their duties satisfactorily. It is, however, reported that they do not sufficiently recognise the responsibilities of their position in the matter of village sanitation, and that it was found necessary to inflict a fine whenever a complaint was received.

(36)—*Kotwars.*

55. Kotwars continued to work well. Fines were imposed in some cases for neglect of duty and absence without permission. There was one case of dismissal in each of the districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Bhandara, and six cases in Chanda for gross misconduct. The suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda that the Kotwar should have a badge of distinction deserves consideration.

(37)—*Tours and Inspections.*

56. Mr. Mayes, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, took charge of the district after the time of regular touring had expired. His predecessor Mr. Skinner was out in camp for 64 days against 79 in the preceding year. Messrs. Cowie, Clarke and Crawford, Assistant Commissioners, for 18, 11 and 4 days respectively. The following tahsils and their sub-treasuries were inspected :—

Ramtek tahsil and its sub-treasury ...	By the Deputy Commissioner.
Umrer tahsil and its sub-treasury ...	By the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Crawford, Assistant Commissioner.
Nagpur tahsil and sub-treasury ...	By Rai Bahadur Trimbak Rao Deshmukh and Mr. Sadasheo Ganpat Subedar.
Katol tahsil and sub-treasury ...	By Mr. Cowie, Assistant Commissioner.

The average number of days each Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar in the Nagpur District was out in camp is 89 and 29 respectively.

The Wardha Deputy Commissioner's tour extended over a period of 120 days, during which he inspected all the three tahsils of his district. Mr. Blennerhassett, Assistant Commissioner, was out in the Arvi tahsil for 37 days in November and December, when he inspected the village note-books and checked khasras and mortality returns. The Assistant in charge of the Arvi tahsil toured for 12 days for the purpose of making crop experiments and enquiring into the high rate of mortality in that tahsil. It is explained that the other Assistants could not be spared for touring owing to press of civil work and one of them being in charge of the Treasury. The explanation may, I think, be accepted as satisfactory.

The Tahsildars and their Naibs did a sufficient amount of touring.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, spent 74 days on tour against 241 in the preceding year; his inspections embracing the Sakoli Tahsil Office, the Courts of Honorary Magistrates at Rampaili and Gondia and the offices of the village sanitation, *panchayats* of Mohali, Tirora and Gondia. The Deputy Commissioner's Assistants also went into camp for 36, 35 and 7 days respectively. Mr. Jamdar, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, marched through all the tahsils of the district. He inspected the Honorary Magistrates' Courts above referred to, the estates under the management of the Court of Wards, the Sakoli Tahsil Office, the Municipality of Tumsar and tested the work of Patwaris. The three Tahsildars and their Naibs toured in their respective tahsils for 101 and 57 days on an average.

The Chanda Deputy Commissioner's tour extended over a period of nearly three months, while Mr. Williamson, Assistant Commissioner, was out for two months in the Sironcha tahsil, and Mr. Bhake, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, for 104 days on inspection duty. The last-named officer inspected the Brahmapuri tahsil. The Warora tahsil was inspected twice by the Deputy Commissioner, twice by the Assistant Commissioner, and once by an Extra-Assistant Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is satisfied with the amount of touring done by Tahsildars. He speaks highly of Tahsildar Amrit Ramchandra Bombawala of Warora. On the other hand, the work of Tahsildar Jagannath Gadi has been very unsatisfactory. The Naib-Tahsildars were out on an average for 62 days.

Mr. Russell took charge of the Balaghat district only in July. His predecessor, Mr. Mayes, was in camp for 179 days and visited all parts of the district. His Assistants were on tour for 61 days in all. The Deputy

Commissioner is satisfied with the amount of touring done by the Tahsildars. Both the Tahsil Offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner during the year.

Commissioner's Inspections.

In December 1897, I accompanied the Chief Commissioner in his visits to the Chanda, Wardha, Bhandara and Balaghat districts, and afterwards made independent visits to all these districts to inspect the treasuries, head-quarters offices and public institutions generally at all these places.

I made a point of inspecting all the District offices, including Nagpur during the year, as owing to the famine it was impossible to do much in that way during the preceding year. I was unable, however, to do any ordinary touring with tents as I had to arrange for two large meetings of the Plague Committee, including Military Officers from Kamptee for putting up the members of the Eclipse Observation party for a conference about revision of the Indian Famine Code and for putting up the members of the Indian Famine Commission. All these reasons prevented my being absent from Nagpur for more than a few days at a time during January, February and the early part of March, while during December I was engaged, as before stated, in going about with the Chief Commissioner to different parts of the Division.

In conclusion, I regret to say that death deprived me, on 15th September 1898, of the valuable services of Mr. Vishnu Panth Gokle, my late Clerk of Court. Both as Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur and as Officiating Commissioner of this Division, I saw a good deal of his work; he was a straightforward, upright and intelligent native gentleman, and throughout my service of more than 34 years I have never met his equal as a Clerk of Court.

The Superintendent of my office, Mr. Aitkins, continues to give me entire satisfaction in the way he supervises the office generally, and by the assistance he has given to me personally at times when I have been unavoidably absorbed almost entirely with special work.

The Assistant Superintendent, Mr. T. Menasse, has worked very well, and acted for six months in a higher post in the Secretariat; he is well qualified for promotion.

I must apologise for the slight delay which has occurred in forwarding the District reports. My excuse which, I trust, will be considered a valid one, is the extra work recently thrown upon me by Plague operations in the Wardha district.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. A. NEDHAM,

Offg. Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

Statement showing progress made by Commissioner in disposing of Partition Cases under Act XVIII of 1881 *as amended by Act XVI of* 1889 *during the year ending* 30*th September* 1898.

Division.	Districts.	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of—				Cases pending.
					Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 136 (B).	*Finally sanctioned.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagpur ...	Nagpur	5	13	18	...	...	17	17	1
	Wardha	...	9	9	...	...	8	8	1
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dated 31*st December* 1898.

W. A. NEDHAM,

Offg. Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

PIONEER PRESS,—124J. [22-2-99.—250.]

ANNEXURE D.

No. 1199.

FROM

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQ., *I.C.S.*,

COMMISSIONER,

Chhattisgarh Division,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated the 11th February 1899.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Reports and Statements on the Land Revenue Administration in the three districts of this Division during the Revenue year ending 31st September last. The District Reports were due in this office on 31st October; they were actually received on the following dates:—

Raipur	...	...	...	...	4th November.
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	16th „
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	21st „

Statement (G.1) showing the area held in the Sambalpur district by the several classes of holders in ryotwari villages was received on the 5th December 1898.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Character of the Season.

2. The harvests of the revenue year under report were dependent on the monsoon of 1897, and the winter rains of 1897-98. The monsoon rainfall of 1897 was as follows:—

Raipur	...	..	...	...	32·87 inches.
Bilaspur	...	..	...	...	52·25 „
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	63·61 „

The average of 31 years comes to:—

Raipur	...	...	...	...	47·03 inches.
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	43·38 „
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	57·93 „

It will be seen that the rainfall in Raipur was 14·16 inches below the average, while in Bilaspur and Sambalpur there was an excess of 8·87 and 5·68 respectively. In the first week of June a fall of half an inch was registered in Raipur and Bilaspur and more than one inch in Sambalpur; in the second week Bilaspur received amounts exceeding half an inch; while in the third and fourth weeks light showers fell in all three districts. Monsoon conditions may be said to have established themselves in July, for in the first week of that month a fall of 3·05 was registered in Raipur, 5·93 in Bilaspur, and 6·43 in Sambalpur. A break in the rains towards the end of this month caused considerable anxiety, but thereafter rain was on the whole favourably distributed during the entire monsoon period. The total rainfall in the Raipur district during the revenue year under report amounted to 36·54 inches as compared with 65·66 in the previous year. The rainfall of the year in this district, though exceptionally slight in quantity, was on the whole very favourably distributed.

3. The rainfall of October was, however, capricious and varied from village to village, and consequently there was some failure of rice in the lateritic and yellow soils, locally termed *bhata* and *matasi*, in parts of the Simga tahsil, and in

the Dhamda and Patan parganahs of the Drug and Raipur tahsils. The rabi sowings were carried out under favourable conditions, but the total absence of rain in November, December and January caused considerable damage to the wheat crop. A heavy shower in February made the later sown wheat a bumper crop. In the Bilaspur district the rains set in in the first week of June and continued till the end of October with occasional seasonable breaks. The local distribution of the fall in June was uneven. Bilaspur tahsil received 7·19 inches and Janjgir 7·32, while Mungeli and Pendra received only 1·62 and 3·64 inches respectively. In July and August the fall was sufficient and evenly distributed throughout the district; and the timely fall in September secured a full rice crop. The months of November, December and January were altogether rainless. This caused some anxiety, but rain again fell in the month of February and came just in time to save the rabi crops, which were not so successful as the kharif. The rainfall in Sambalpur amounted to 66·27 inches at Sambalpur, and 61·58 at Bargarh. The monsoon commenced in the third week of June, but ceased abruptly early in July. After a break of a little over a week, rain again fell and continued to fall abundantly till the end of August. The late monsoon rains were timely, but the rice crops are said to have suffered from the break alluded to above.

General Health.

4. The year under report was as abnormally healthy as its predecessor was the reverse. Climatic conditions were in themselves abnormally favourable. There was a marked and happy absence both of cholera and of the epidemic of malarial fever which in the preceding year had so largely intensified the mortality attendant on the famine. Apart from these unusually favourable climatic conditions, it is perhaps in the nature of things that a year of plenty following on one of famine should show an exceptionally small death-rate. In the first place it may be taken that it was mainly the weakliest constitutions which succumbed to the trying conditions of the famine year, and that the standard of vitality among the survivors is comparatively high. And secondly it may safely be assumed that the effect of the famine, taking into account both actual mortality and emigration, has been to sensibly reduce the population, although the census figures, on which calculations are made, remain constant.

5. Detailed statistics of mortality from different causes are not given by Deputy Commissioners: these are reported direct to and are criticised by the Sanitary Commissioner. The following figures showing the mortality in 1897-98 have been abstracted from the monthly statements published by that officer in the *Central Provinces Gazette*:—

Months.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.
October 1897	11,680	9,430	875
November 1897	8,718	6,976	581
December 1897	5,523	5,088	753
January 1898	3,797	3,048	1,414
February 1898	2,821	1,728	1,310
March 1898	2,400	1,384	1,348
April 1898	2,226	1,267	1,454
May 1898	2,516	1,306	1,440
June 1898	2,052	1,109	1,266
July 1898	2,243	1,216	1,495
August 1898	2,431	1,369	1,597
September 1898	2,489	1,546	1,496
Total ...	48,906	35,467	15,029

The figures for the Raipur and Bilaspur districts from October 1897 to January 1898 indicate the gradually expiring effects of the famine.

Statement B.
Outturn.

6. The outturn is given in "American notation." In accordance with addendum No. 43, dated 11th February 1898, to Revenue Book Circular No. IV-2, 100 is taken to represent the normal crop, and the estimated outturn given as a percentage of that crop. A normal crop is taken to represent 13 annas in the ordinary parlance of the people. Of the kharif crop rice, which is the staple food of the country, yielded good results. In Bilaspur the outturn was 120, in Sambalpur 105, and in Raipur 100. The figures for wheat and gram are :—

	Wheat.
Bilaspur	105
Sambalpur	90
Raipur	75
	Gram.
Bilaspur	112
Raipur	90
Sambalpur	100

Masur and linseed yielded good results. The figures for these are :—

	Masur.	Linseed.
Raipur	100	100
Bilaspur	90	112
Sambalpur	90	90

Statement C.
Progress of cultivation.

7. Dealing first with the Khalsa, there was an increase in cultivated area of 260 acres in Raipur, due to map correction, and errors detected during the course of annual attestation of records, while in Bilaspur there was an increase of 90 acres, due also to map correction. In Sambalpur there was a decrease of 2,271 acres, due to exclusion from village papers of an area of 2,258 acres which have been transferred to Government Forests. The total occupied area in the Khalsa shows a decrease of 3,154 acres in Raipur. The Deputy Commissioner explains that this is due partly to famine but mainly to a considerable portion being deliberately kept unoccupied as the settlement operations are in progress. In Bilaspur and Sambalpur the total occupied area increased by 5,728 and 2,667 acres respectively.

Zamindari area.

8. In the Raipur district the zamindari area in occupation decreased by 10,902 acres. This decrease is nominal. The Settlement Officer made careful enquiries on the subject and reports that it is due firstly to the exclusion from the Statements for 1897-98 of 8,000 acres in the Masahat villages, and secondly to hurried estimates far in excess of true figures having been given in 1896-97 in the case of many newly-surveyed villages in the eastern zamindaris. In Bilaspur there was an increase of 10,129 acres. The Sambalpur Report and Statements do not furnish figures under this head.

9. The conditions of free grazing of cattle and the grant of nistar to tenants free of charge were enforced by Government under Section 123 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act in the two cases noted below in 1897-98 :—

Villages of Pantora and Hardi in the Bilaspur tahsil, Bilaspur district.—Notification No. 4582, dated 19th October 1897.

Village of Kutena in the Dhamtari tahsil of the Raipur district.—Notification No. 5053, dated 24th November 1897.

10. The following malguzari forests were notified under Section 124A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, as requiring special protection owing to non-observance by the proprietor of the rules issued under Notification No. 7484, dated 26th October 1891 :—

Kamiapur and Kasarbahra in the Shahawa pargana, Dhamtari tahsil, Raipur district.

Patpuri, pargana Simga, Simga tahsil.

Raipur, pargana Shahawa, Dhamtari tahsil.

No agricultural experiments such as digging trenches to avoid loss to crops from trees in their vicinity were made.

Crop Experiments.

11. Statistics regarding crop experiments are furnished by District Officers direct to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and I am unable to criticize them in detail. In the Raipur district, 251 experiments were made, 229 by the Settlement Officer and his Assistants, 21 by Sub-Divisional Relief Officers and one by the Deputy Commissioner. In the Bilaspur district as many as 1,239 experiments were made, 114 by the Deputy Commissioner's Assistants and the remainder by Tahsildars and the Superintendent of Land Records. In the Sambalpur district only 16 experiments were made, 10 by Extra-Assistant Commissioners and 6 by the Superintendent, Land Records.

Cattle disease.

12. The Raipur district was comparatively free from cattle disease which prevailed in the Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts. Details of village live-stock have not been furnished by Deputy Commissioners.

The registration of cattle mortality is as yet imperfect, and the results cannot be accepted with any degree of confidence for practical purposes. Statistics under some heads are given but are discredited by the Deputy Commissioners. In the Raipur district more than one-third of the reported deaths is said to be due to old age. Rinderpest caused a slight loss in the Simga and Dhamtari tahsils and in the western zamindaris.

13. The Veterinary Inspector has been at work throughout the year, but he did not do much in the way of suppressing outbreaks of diseases in the interior of the district owing, it is said, to the infrequency of complaints of cattle disease. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur sent out the newly-appointed Veterniary Inspector to a circle whence frequent reports were sent by the Police of cattle deaths, but the malguzars are reported to have refused to incur the expense of segregating cattle in cases of Rinderpest.

14. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur reports a curious belief which prevails in his district, that if a ryot gives medicine to a sick cow and it dies, he is looked upon as a cow-killer and he has to cleanse himself from the sin at some expense. It is possible that this idea may not be confined to the Sambalpur district. The difficulties to be contended with in the introduction of scientific veterinary methods into Bilaspur have been dwelt on in para. 22 of the Settlement Report of that district. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur succeeded in selling 87 copies of the Manual on Cattle Diseases.

Prices and trade.

15. In all three districts prices were still unusually high at the beginning of the year, rice being sold in the Raipur district at 9 seers per rupee. Between March and September, the price at Raipur was from 14 to 15 seers per rupee, but as soon as the new grain was ready for the market, there was a considerable fall. Wheat was dearer than rice until June. After that there was not much change. The fall in prices was due not only to the abundant crop of 1897, but also to the fact that there was not much demand for export.

16. In Bilaspur at the commencement of the year under report rice was selling at 10 seers per rupee. As soon as the prospect of a good harvest became assured the price fell, and in December it was sold at 16 seers per rupee. As usual, at sowing time (June and July), there was a slight rise. In the Janjgir tahsil the price ranged from 16 to 20 seers. The price of wheat, which ranged between 8 to 10½ seers up to the end of February, fell to 14½ seers after the rabi harvest. The figures given by the Deputy Commissioner of exports and imports in October, November and December, are as follows :—

	October.	November.	December.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Imports	24,974	8,054	5,025
Exports	2,088	16,507	39,980

17. In Sambalpur the price of rice, which is the principal food of the people, reached its highest in August 1897, and gradually fell, though by the end of the year, only 14½ seers could be got for the rupee. The Deputy Commissioner reports that 125,116 maunds were exported, and adds that in his opinion this is but a very small proportion of the stocks existing in the district.

Condition of the cultivating classes.

18. Considering the distress in which the cultivating classes were involved in the preceding year, the recovery which followed the good rice harvests as pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur was remarkable. This, as a general remark, is applicable to both the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, though perhaps more particularly to the former. But Mr. Laurie has throughout protested, and I entirely concur in his protest, against anything like over generalization in regard to such matters as the condition of the people. While the Raipur district, taken as a whole, has, under his judicious and watchful care, made a marvellous recovery from the famine, there are undoubtedly in it numbers of individual cases to which must be applied the remark which the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur makes generally of his district, that it will require at least two or three years of good harvest (perhaps more than this) before normal conditions are restored. The further remark that the strain would have been greater but for the lavish distribution of Charitable Fund money and loans from Government is of course equally applicable to both districts. The condition of the ryots in the Sambalpur district remained good.

Statement G.

19. The area held by the several classes of proprietors and tenants and the rents paid by them are shown in Statement G. It will be seen that the total area held by malguzars in the Raipur district has increased by 5 per cent., and that under *sir* by less than 1 per cent. The increase in the total area is attributed to the cultivation by malguzars of lands abandoned by tenants during the famine. Mr. Laurie has been doing his utmost to securing the re-instatement of tenants who return to their villages. Special care has been exercised in the matter of recovery of land revenue without undue pressure. The increase in the *sir* area is due partly to the gradual development of *sir* rights and partly to the conversion in the Drug tahsil of Sirshartia into a *sir* land in the course of attestation. The increase of 27,000 acres in the khudkasht area is owing to the occupation by malguzars of deserted holdings of tenants.

20. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur has no remarks to offer on Statement G, but it will be seen that there was a falling off in the Khalsa and almost a corresponding increase in zamindaris in the total area held by malguzars.

21. In the Sambalpur district there was a nominal increase in the Bhogra area due to the correction of khasras in accordance with decrees of civil courts. There was a decrease of 24,332 acres in area other than *sir* due to the transfer of ryoti lands held by malguzars from the head khudkasht to ryoti.

Sanads.

22. Sanads are granted by the Land Record staff. Three were granted in the Raipur district where settlement operations are now in progress. In Sambalpur 12 Sanads were granted for constructing tanks.

Government Loans.

23. The following figures indicate the action taken by District Officers under the provisions of the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts during the past two years:—

District.	Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur	1896-97 ...	23,700	1,71,375 8 0
	1897-98 ...	3,835	75,710 6 0
Bilaspur	1896-97 ...	10,840	14,713 0 0
	1897-98 ...	2,700	1,08,328 0 0
Sambalpur	1896-97 ...	10,232	14,105 9 0
	1897-98 ...	940	7,014 13 0
Total ...	1896-97 ...	44,772	2,00,194 1 0
	1897-98 ...	7,475	1,91,053 3 0

These figures, which are for the financial year ending 31st March, are exclusive of special famine loans. A comparison of the figures for the two years in Raipur and Bilaspur under the head Agriculturists Loans illustrates the greater promptitude with which measures for the relief of distressed cultivators were taken in hand in the former district.

24. The total allotments sanctioned for the Division for ordinary loans for the financial year 1897-98 are specified in the margin. Out of these allotments, Rs.7,475 and Rs.1,90,053-3-6 were advanced during the year under heads Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts respectively.

	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans ...	8,640
Agriculturists Loans	1,91,360

Under the head Land Improvement Rs.3.835 were advanced to 131 persons in the Raipur district and Rs.940 to four persons in the Sambalpur district. In Bilaspur, Rs.2,700 were advanced, but the number of recipients is not clear, the figure (61) returned by the Deputy Commissioner including recipients of famine loans. The amount of agriculturist loans shown in the above statement against the Raipur district includes famine loans amounting to Rs.1,000 made to the zamindar of Gunderdehi on 26th May 1897. This loan was made to him for excavation of tanks, but, as he purchased seed-grain instead and distributed it to his tenants, it was subsequently transferred to ordinary loans under instructions contained in Comptroller's letter No. T.B-2883, dated 29th July 1898. This explains the apparent discrepancy of Rs.1,000 between the Deputy Commissioner's return and the figures in this office.

25. The following figures indicate the collections made :—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur	1,368 0 0	394 7 0	11,329 1 6	1,334 14 5
Bilaspur	5,219 9 4	837 0 8	6,403 11 6	976 8 5
Sambalpur	938 0 0	229 4 2	9,969 4 4	1,376 13 2
Total ...	7,525 9 4	1,460 11 10	27,702 1 4	3,688 4 9

These figures include advance collections. The uncollected balances are:—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur	8,509 0 0	1,598 6 4	86,045 12 9	10,938 4 0
Bilaspur	1,396 7 0	137 15 0	1,494 10 0	199 15 11
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,905 7 0	1,736 5 4	87,540 6 9	11,138 3 11

Thus it will be observed that Sambalpur shows a clear balance sheet. The balances shown against Raipur and Bilaspur are very large, being of course a legacy from the famine. Two special Naib-Tahsildars have been given to each of the two districts for recovery of arrears of land revenue and Government loans, and it is hoped that this measure will produce the good effects which have been anticipated. Special care has been taken to discriminate such cases as are referred to by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, in which a little patience will save the borrower from the necessity of having to part with his land or to

hopelessly encumber it without imperiling the ultimate recovery of the loan, and it is mainly to the collection of such information as will enable the Deputy Commissioner to determine with confidence in what directions the strongest pressure should be applied that the efforts of the special officers have, for the first few months of their employment, been directed. At the same time all concerned have been specially warned against the encouragement of anything like a tendency to general demoralization or a weakening of the established traditions of punctual payment of the Government demand. I have given some personal attention to the working of these arrangements, and am satisfied that the officers engaged in them are carrying them out not only with zeal but with a due regard to the principles indicated, and that there is no lack either of judicious firmness or of sympathy. I have every hope that, by the end of the financial year, the experiment will be found to have fully justified itself by its results.

Part II.—Village Records.

26. In Raipur the Deputy Commissioner reports that the zamindari Land Record staff is inadequate, especially in the eastern zamindaris. The Superintendent of Land Records was put in charge of an attestation party at the end of March. The Assistant Superintendent was occupied till the middle of December with comparisons of boundaries, after which he supervised the Land Record and Survey work in the Simga and Dhamtari tahsils and in the zamindaris. Map correction was in progress in the Raipur tahsil and attestation in Drug. Two of the Dhamtari and two of the Simga Inspectors were deputed to assist in attestation towards the end of January and two more from each tahsil towards the end of March.

27. In Bilaspur Rahim Mohamed held the office of Superintendent of Land Records throughout the year, and is reported to have continued to work satisfactorily. In both districts punishments of the staff were numerous, and in Bilaspur the increase on the figures for the preceding year is remarkable. A large number of appeals from this district have come before me, and I have seldom had occasion to modify the Deputy Commissioner's order, though in many cases further enquiry has been necessitated by the meagreness of his record. I have had to impress specially on this officer the importance of recording fully and clearly the grounds on which every order of punishment is passed.

28. In Sambalpur the patwari staff remains unchanged, but it has been proposed to augment the zamindari staff by 25. Patwaris are said to have worked well on the whole, and punishments were few. Zamindari survey has been completed during the course of the year.

Statement H.

29. The number of khasra entries tested by Revenue Inspectors in each district during the year is noted below :—

Raipur	...	...	...	...	201,681
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	193,237
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	82,955

30. There is a falling off in the Raipur district, which is due to most of the Revenue Inspectors being deputed to Simga.

The number of errors detected in this district is on the whole not excessive. 323 entries were inspected by Tahsildars (203 in Dhamtari by the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar and 120 in Simga by the Tahsildar). The currency of Settlement accounts for the little work done by Tahsildars. Kanungoes checked 257,033 entries; 109,613 in Dhamtari, 21,984 in Drug, and 125,436 in Simga. The Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants examined some tenants' receipt books while on tour.

312,339 entries were checked by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in the Bilaspur district, while 63,750 jamabandi entries were tested by kanungoes as under :—

Kanungo of	Bilaspur	...	...	...	35,845
Do.	Mungeli	...	...	...	10,079
Do.	Janjgir	...	...	...	17,826

The Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Krishnaji Anant, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, tested 769 entries. The Extra-Assistant Commissioner is said to have taken great interest in this work, and he tested as many as 575 entries himself.

32. Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars tested 1,161 entries in the Sambalpur district—a considerable advance on last year. Kanungoes tested 108,292 jamabandi entries. The Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants tested 40 entries in three villages.

Residence of Patwaris.

33. In the Raipur district 21 patwaris were reduced and 3 dismissed for non-residence. In the Bilaspur district no punishments were inflicted on this account.

34. Eighteen patwaris, who have recently been appointed, are reported as residing out of their circles in the Sambalpur district, but steps have been taken to comply with the rules.

Filing of village papers.

35. Milankhasras, jamabandis and jamabandi Goshwaras were filed punctually in the Raipur district. There was some delay in filing the jinswars, due to the withdrawal of patwaris to assist in attestation in Drug and in map correction in Raipur. Milankhasras and jinswars in the Bilaspur district were punctually filed. Jamabandis were also filed punctually. Out of 2,779 due as many as 2,228 were filed by the date fixed and the remainder within one month after date. Milankhasras, jinswars and jamabandis were filed punctually in the Sambalpur district.

Village map and boundary marks.

36. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur reports that in many cases maps have become quite useless on account of numerous corrections, and that the maps of zamindari villages in the Janjgir tahsil were traced during the year.

37. In the Sambalpur district the maps of 486 villages were retraced for the same reason.

38. Boundary pillars and traverse stations are generally reported to be in good condition.

Land Revenue collection. *Statement I.*

39. The kistbandi demand increased to the extent noted below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Raipur	46	8	10
Bilaspur	29	6	0
Sambalpur	47	9	8

These increases are on account of resumption of muafis.

Statement II-A.

40. The total Divisional demand inclusive of cesses and additional rates was Rs.21,74,992-3-2, of which Rs.933-6-1 were collected in advance in the previous year, leaving a net demand of Rs.21,74,058-13-1, to be collected. The total collections during the current year amounted to Rs.17,34,765-11-8, and the balance remaining unrealised at the close of the year under report was as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Raipur	2,92,922	14	2
Bilaspur	1,46,370	3	3
Sambalpur	...		
Total ...	4,39,293	1	5

Out of this Rs.71,508-10-4 were remitted as irrecoverable and Rs.3,67,784-7-1 are shown as "recoverable balance outstanding at the close of the year." I have already commented on these arrears.

41. The amounts collected in advance during the year under report on account of current year are shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Raipur	2,530	12	0
Bilaspur	1,364	13	11
Sambalpur	...		
Total ...	3,895	9	11

The amount shown against Bilaspur includes Rs.1,226-2-8 on account of Famine arrears. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur has not stated in his report whether the total amount collected in advance is on account of ordinary revenue falling due in the current year, or whether it relates to the Famine arrears as well. There was no advance collection in the Sambalpur district. Payments made by money-order were as follow :—

District.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur	1,31,262 14 4	77,604 8 1	1,20,527 7 2
Bilaspur	31,519 4 3	10,256 11 0	41,069 5 9
Sambalpur	4,538 8 3	2,583 13 3	...

There has been a marked increase in this form of payment in Raipur and Bilaspur. The increase in Raipur is attributed to the fact that large sums were realized by the Tahsildars and their Naibs while on tour and remitted by money-order. The Chief Commissioner recently noticed with disapproval a practice in the Bilaspur district of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars personally collecting arrears of revenue; and his orders on the point have now been communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur. But it seems possible that the action here referred to in fact amounted to no more than facilitating the making of remittances in this form by the individuals concerned. As regards the increase in Bilaspur, the Deputy Commissioner explains that all the zamindars in the Bilaspur tahsil remitted their takolis and other miscellaneous demands by means of money-orders. No figures are reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur. He has been asked to furnish them at an early date.

Statement II.-B.

42. The demand of fluctuating revenue during the past two years was as follows :—

	1896-97. Rs. a. p.	1897-98. Rs. a. p.
Raipur	13,599 10 0	13,470 15 10
Bilaspur	14,895 3 6	14,800 15 9
Sambalpur	2,816 9 3	2,565 9 3

These figures do not include the unrealized balances of the previous year. The fluctuations in Raipur and Bilaspur are very trifling. Details have been fully set forth by the Deputy Commissioners in their reports. The decrease of Rs.251 in the demand of Sambalpur is due to the fact that the jamas of mauza Dhankaura and excess Bhogra of mauza Ghempali which were shown in the account of land revenue not on the roll in the previous year were brought on the roll during the year under report.

43. Including the uncollected balance of the previous year, the total demand for the year under report was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Raipur	17,167	9	4
Bilaspur	18,244	8	7
Sambalpur	2,565	9	3
Total ...	37,977	11	2

The total collections of the Division during the year under report amounted to Rs.36,525-6-4, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year was as follows:—

District.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur	484 6 2	537 12 2
Bilaspur	245 11 4	183 11 6
Sambalpur	...	...
Total ...	730 1 6	721 7 8

With the exception of Re.0-13-0 which was collected in the Bilaspur district, there was no advance collection made under this head during the year under report in this Division.

44. With regard to ryotwari villages, the demand in Raipur, inclusive of the uncollected balance of the previous year, was Rs.1,486-3-5. Out of this Rs.553-3-11 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs.932-15-6 (Rs.399-10-10 on account of previous year and Rs.533-4-8 on account of year under report). In Bilaspur, the ryotwari demand was Rs.465-14-9 exclusive of the balance outstanding at the close of the previous year. The collection and balance under this head have not been separately reported by the Deputy Commissioner. The Sambalpur Report does not furnish detailed information regarding the ryotwari demand, which, however, was realized in full. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, reports that Rs.54-1-0 were paid to Patels in the Janjgir tahsil. No such payments appear to have been made in the Bilaspur and Mungeli tahsils.

Statement II-C.

45. Collections of miscellaneous land revenue in the past two years are compared below:—

		1896-97. Rs. a. p.	1897-98. Rs. a. p.
Raipur ...	On account of previous year ...	9 6 0	107 2 3
	Year under report ...	759 4 0	1,418 11 6
Bilaspur ...	On account of previous year ...	5 2 0	259 4 0
	Year under report ...	858 8 0	1,102 0 8
Sambalpur ...	On account of previous year ...	20 4 0	...
	Year under report ...	92 14 0	177 14 7

The increase of revenue in the Raipur district is chiefly due to the levy of royalty on stone quarries which were allowed free for the poor people in the previous year on account of famine. The increase in Bilaspur is chiefly under heads "mutation fees" and "penaltie under the Land Revenue Act." The difference in Sambalpur is very trifling and calls for no remark. The collections during the year under report were very satisfactory. In Raipur and Bilaspur the balances outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs.8-7-6 and Rs.160-10-0. There was no balance of miscellaneous revenue remaining to be collected in Sambalpur. The balance shown against Bilaspur includes Rs.152 on account of the previous year. This amount on account of rents of Fisheries is irrecoverable, and its writing off has now been sanctioned.

46. The extent to which coercive measures were resorted to in realizing the Government revenue during the past two years is indicated in the following table:—

Statement III.

	Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Sambalpur.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Notices of demand	25	57	43	68	1	15
Defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Headquarters	34	20	38	79	14	31
Defaulters brought to District or Tahsil Headquarters imprisoned in Civil Jail ...	1	3	3	1	...	...
Attachment of moveable property ordered ...	680	566	551	568	44	61
Attachment of moveable property effected ...	14	7	11	27	1	4
Sale of moveable property effected ...	1	1	5	4	...	...

The amount of pressure exercised was necessarily greater than in the preceding year. A large proportion of the revenue was nevertheless left uncollected in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. I have already referred to the judicious discrimination which appears to have been shown in the recovery of arrears, and I have no reason for supposing that the coercion used was either more or less than the case demanded. Four persons were sent to jail, 3 in Raipur and 1 in Bilaspur. The 3 malguzars sent to Jail in Raipur appear to have richly merited this treatment. They had realized a great portion of the rents from their tenants and they persistently evaded payment of land revenue. They were all released within a fortnight on paying a portion of the amounts due by them.

Part IV.—Land Revenue Settlement.

47. This statement does not call for any detailed remarks. The total number of resumptions was 4, *viz.*, one each in Raipur and Sambalpur, and 2 in Bilaspur. There was one malik-makbuza escheat in the Raipur district. These are fully explained in the District Reports. The annual verification of muafis was made in the Bilaspur district by Tahsildars as usual. The Raipur and Sambalpur Reports do not state whether this was done in those districts, but it is presumed that the verifications were carried out in compliance with standing orders. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners will be invited to the point.

Statement IV-A and IV-B.

48. The following table shows the aggregate number of cases of transfer of proprietary rights by private and compulsory sales :—

Statement V. Proprietary mutations.

	Private sale.	Area.	Sale by order of Court.	Area.
		Acres.		Acres.
Raipur	76	3,609	10	5,762
Bilaspur	187	28,757	9	1,828
Sambalpur	27	9,082	1	311

The majority of transfers took place in the Bilaspur district, where there were 187 private sales, as compared with 96 in 1896-97.

49. The price fetched at voluntary sales was 24 times the land revenue in Raipur, 22 times in Bilaspur, and 23 times in Sambalpur. In Raipur there were 26 sales in the Drug tahsil, while in the Raipur tahsil the number fell off from 23 in the previous year to 10. The prices fetched varied from 26

times the annual land revenue in Dhamtari to 19 times in Drug, the average for the district being 23 times the revenue as compared with 14 times in 1896-97. It is satisfactory to note that in many cases the transfers were to agriculturists.

50. In Bilaspur as many as 114 transfers took place in the Mungeli tahsil, where distress had been most severe. This is due to the fact that in this tahsil the distress was most acute in the previous year. Prices alike in private and in compulsory sales averaged Rs.5 per acre. 80 per cent. of the transfers were in favour of agriculturists.

51. In Sambalpur 25 mahals or shares in mahals were alienated by private sales as compared with 14 in 1896-97. The increase was in the Sambalpur tahsil. All these sales were to agriculturists. Two plots of Bhogra land were sold. The consideration obtained came to 23 times the annual land revenue as compared with 19 in 1896-97, but the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that no conclusions can be drawn from this method of calculation.

52. The only compulsory sale in Sambalpur was to a money-lender and appears to be a case of no importance.

Statement VI-A. Partition.

53. The appended statement shows the progress made by District Officers in the disposal of partition cases :—

	Cases for disposal.			Cases disposed of.			Pending.
	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during year.	Total.	Withdrawn adjusted or struck off.	By order of partition.	Total.	Pending.
Raipur	15	4	19	18	1	19	...
Bilaspur	24	37	61	18	5	23	38
Sambalpur...	1	5	6	...	6	6	...
Total ...	40	46	86	36	12	48	38

The institutions during the year were 46 against 53 in the preceding year. Bilaspur again heads the list with 37 institutions. The pending file is clear in Raipur and Sambalpur, while in Bilaspur 38 cases remained over, of which 28 were instituted in 1896-97. The longest pending case was filed in November 1895.

54. In this office there were nine cases for disposal, of which one was pending from the preceding year. All these cases have been disposed of. *Statement VI-B.*

55. The following table shows the number of proprietary mutations pending at commencement of the year, instituted during the year and disposed of during the year in each district :— *Statement VII.*

District.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.
Raipur	95	594	657
Bilaspur	107	707	666
Sambalpur	27	206	204

It is satisfactory to note that a large number of cases were disposed of. The total number of mutation cases in Raipur for disposal during 1897-98 exceeds by 215 that of the preceding year which was unusually small. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur reports that of the cases disposed of by him, 160 were by inheritance and 27 by purchase.

56. Only one case of deposit of rent by tenants was pending at the commencement of the year, 311 such cases were instituted, of which 308 were disposed of.

57. The figures in connection with applications to enhance, alter or commute rent are as follow :—

District.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.
Raipur	8	8	14
Bilaspur	...	2	2
Sambalpur	...	2	2

Civil Court Litigation.

58. The subjoined statement compares the number of suits for arrears of rent during the year under report and its predecessor :—

District.	1895-97.			1897-98.		
	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
Raipur	33	474	116	33	531	169
Bilaspur	9	221	109	28	270	125
Sambalpur	19	113	94	4	111	79
Total ...	61	808	319	65	912	373

The total number of these suits has increased from 1,188 to 1,350, the figure for 1895-96 having been 1,295. The increase is confined to Raipur and Bilaspur. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, attributes the increase to the heavy arrears of rents consequent on the successive bad harvests during the past years. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, does not consider the increase in his district remarkable as he thinks the figure for 1896-97 was abnormally low. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the number of decrees executed has dwindled to 24 as compared with 99 in the preceding year. There were only 18 ejectments against 49 in 1896-97, whereas produce was sold in six cases, all in Bilaspur.

59. Suits for ejectment of ordinary tenants on the ground of encroachment on *sir* and waste land have declined from 264 to 216. The decrease is confined to Raipur and Bilaspur. Sambalpur, on the other hand, shows a slight increase over the previous year's figure. The variations under this head have not been explained in any of the District Reports. Suits of this character appear to be on the increase in the Sambalpur district. The number of notices for enhancement of rent under Section 56 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act fell from 159 in the previous year to 84 in the year under report. This provision of the law is not applicable to Sambalpur. In Raipur and Bilaspur, however, it is apparent that the distress left little room for malguzars to press their demands for enhancement of rent. There were only 54 notices in Raipur against 141 in the preceding year. In Bilaspur, the number rose from 18 to 30. Of the 54 cases in Raipur agreements were filed in 5 and decrees for ejectment were passed to the same extent. In Bilaspur no agreements were filed nor were any decrees for ejectment passed.

60. Suits by tenants for recovery of possession have risen from 140 to 186. Raipur is solely responsible for this increase. The number of cases decreed in favour of plaintiffs in Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur was 42, 10 and 19 respectively. In connection with suits of this nature the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, writes: "Besides these a large number of miscellaneous applications were filed by the tenants who had, during the famine, gone off from their fields in search of employment, and who found on their return that their malguzars would not allow them to take possession of their lands. These were sent to the Tahsildars with instructions to enquire into the truth of the allegations made on the

spot while on tour and dispose of them summarily on the merits thereof. In the event of the land having been sown by another person a proportion varying from one-half to two-thirds was to be given to the man who had cultivated, and the remainder to be taken by the returning tenant in lieu of the use of his land, he being restored to possession. It has thus been possible in a certain number of cases to save the parties from the expense and trouble of a regular civil suit."

Part VI.—Other heads of Revenue Administration.

61. 1,535·78 acres of land were acquired in Raipur during the year under report. Of this area 1,534·49 acres were taken up for roads and 1·29 for the erection of an inspection hut near the Tilda Railway Station. Of 14 cases for disposal, 7 cases were disposed of and compensation paid to the extent of Rs.7,984-4-11 during the year. In the 7 cases still pending disposal the Deputy Commissioner reports that the bulk of the work has been completed. A special officer was deputed for the work in this district. *Statement IX.*

62. In Bilaspur the Deputy Commissioner again contents himself with reporting that no land was acquired during the year. But, as was pointed out in the last Divisional Administration Report, considerable areas were more or less informally appropriated for the construction of roads in connection with the famine, to the legal acquisition of which no attention seems to have been paid. The Deputy Commissioner has now been instructed to look into this matter without delay. The regular district staff is fully worked at the present moment, and it may be necessary to submit proposals for the deputation of a special officer, as in Raipur. In Sambalpur there are four cases pending. Details regarding them are to be found in the District Report. Except the Barapahar case (which must await the result of a reference to the Forest Department), they are all likely to be disposed of soon.

63. The total number of cases for disposal in execution of decrees against land increased from 211 to 258. But the number received during the year under report decreased in all districts as will be seen from the following table :— *Statement X.*

District.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Raipur	68	39
Bilaspur	45	49
Sambalpur	8	4

Of these cases 153 were disposed of during the year against 55 in the previous year, leaving 95 cases pending against 166 in the preceding year. The disposal was largest and the pending file proportionately highest in Raipur. In the large number of cases dealt with during the year, sale was effected in only eight cases in Raipur. And six of these eight cases were against the same individual in respect of a single share of a village; so that in reality only three sales were held. No sale took place either in Bilaspur or Sambalpur. In Bilaspur, however, sale has been sanctioned in four cases and proceedings to complete them are in progress. Sale was averted in 44 cases by payment of decretal amounts and in 18 cases by temporary alienation of the attached property. The number (95) shown as pending at the close of the year includes such cases, which are so returned year after year till the expiry of the leases.

64. The number of cases struck off in default has considerably increased during the year, the figure being 102 against 27 in the previous year. This is due to a closer observance by Deputy Commissioners of the instructions as to enforcing the responsibility of decree-holders for taking a lease or producing a lessee. The number of cases so dealt with was 64 in Raipur. The Bilaspur Report is silent on the subject; but the Deputy Commissioner's proceedings are, of course, subject to detailed control in each case, and no opportunity has been lost of impressing on him the accepted principles. In Sambalpur the number of sale cases was insignificant and no case was dismissed in default.

65. Dealing as a whole with the revenue business of the year the number of institutions shows an increase of 2,579 cases over the figures of the preceding year, the total for the Division being 17,706 against 15,127 in 1896-97. The increase is shared by Raipur and Bilaspur, but the latter district is the chief contributor. In Raipur the number has risen from 4,740 to 5,309, while in Bilaspur it rose from 8,004 to 10,210. In Sambalpur the number of institutions fell from 2,657 to 2,570. The great increase in Bilaspur is ascribed to the large number of loans issued under the Agriculturists Loans Act, while the decrease in institutions in Sambalpur is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to a smaller number of applications for loans having been received during the year under report.

Statement XI.

66. The disposals varied in all districts in proportion to institutions, the total for the Division being 18,263 as against 14,764. This satisfactorily reduces the number pending at the close of the year from 1,451 to 894. The number of long pending cases in the Division at the close of the past two years are compared below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Pending over 3 months	642	184
„ „ 6 „	148	54
„ „ 9 „	34	9
„ „ 12 „	83	91
	907	338

67. The pending file is heavier than it should be in Sambalpur. The matter has attracted the attention of the Deputy Commissioner, and an improvement may be hoped for.

There is, on the whole, a satisfactory reduction in the number of long pending cases. The number of cases pending over 12 months, however, is not as satisfactory as it ought to be.

68. The mukaddams seem to have done their work on the whole fairly well. No serious complaints have been made against them. In Bilaspur one mukaddam was fined for neglect of duty, and several were warned for paying no attention to village sanitation. In Sambalpur out of 10 reported cases of negligence of duty in one case the mukaddam was fined and the rest were let off with a warning. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur reiterates the opinion expressed last year as regards the satisfactory performance of their duties by mukaddams. The Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, writes :—

Mukaddams.

"During the year under report very few complaints were made against the conduct of mukaddams. The only case which has come under my own observation is that of Damodar Das of Bargarh, an old man who subsequently resigned his post. From the absence of complaints it is fair to consider that the mukaddams do their work well."

69. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, reports that there were 45 complaints against Kotwars, such as complaints of neglect of duty, but in none was it found necessary to fine the Kotwar. In Bilaspur 6 Kotwars were fined and many others reprimanded for neglect of duty. In Sambalpur 18 Gandas or Jhankars were dismissed from service for neglect of duty, against 11 in the preceding year, and as many as 106 were warned for negligence against 81 in 1896-97. Besides these 16 Gandas or Jhankars were removed from service on being convicted in criminal cases.

Kotwars.

In Bilaspur Kotwar's dues were realized and paid to them through the Tahsil Agency in 58 cases. The Raipur Report states that there were 164 applications for realization of dues against 199 in the previous year, but does not show how many of them were successful.

Tours and Inspections.

70. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur spent 114 days in camp, the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, 108 days, and the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, 85 days. The touring done by the assistants is given in the reports. In Raipur Messrs. Hemingway, May, Ganga Singh and T. Sambiah did a large amount of touring in connection with famine duty, while Mr. May was for several months engaged on the Boundary Settlement Commission between the Raipur district and Jeypore in Madras. In this capacity he did work which has already received the acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner. The subject might have received a passing notice in the District Revenue Report. In Bilaspur Mr. Krishnaji Anant did the largest amount of touring. Assistants appear to have done very little touring in Sambalpur.

The amount of touring done by Tahsildars and their Naibs in Raipur has again not been reported. The Deputy Commissioner's attention will be drawn to this. The Tahsildar of Bargarh was out for only 25 days during the year, and his Naib for but little longer. In Bilaspur the Naib-Tahsildar of Mungeli appears to have been only 20 days out of head-quarters.

71. As regards the inspection of tahsil offices, both the tahsil offices in Sambalpur were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner during the year, and the Sambalpur office was inspected a second time by one of his assistants. In Raipur, only one tahsil, that of Simga, is mentioned as having been inspected by the Deputy Commissioner during the year. The Bilaspur Report does not furnish information on this point.

Inspections by Commissioner.

72. The office of Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division was held by me throughout the year.

I was altogether 115 days in camp as under:—

November	1897.	14-11	to	30-11
December	„	17-12	„	24-12
January and February	1898.	13-1	„	28-2
March	„	23-3	„	29-3
May	„	10-5	„	15-5
June and July	„	27-6	„	13-7
August	„	22-8	„	26-8
September and October	„	26-9	„	3-10

The following offices were inspected by me.

Tahsil Office, Simga	15th and 16th November.
Do. Mungeli	19th and 20th do.
Do. Drug	22nd December.
Do. Janjgir	27th January 1898.
Court of Wards Office, Kouria	24th February „
Tahsil Office, Dhamtari	12th May
Do. Sambalpur	28th June
English branch of District Office, Sambalpur ...	4th July „
Do. do. Bilaspur ...	9th July „

Notice of Officers.

73. I have again to express my special acknowledgments to Mr. H. M. Laurie, *I.C.S.*, for his administration of the Raipur district. His intimate knowledge of his charge, and the care which he devotes to every detail connected with it, have gone far towards lightening what would otherwise have been a very special anxiety. During his absence on three months' privilege leave, his place was very creditably filled by Mr. R. V. Russell, whose good work during that period I have pleasure in bringing prominently to notice. Mr. Cooke, who held charge of Bilaspur until the very end of the year, did much good and useful work. Mr. Turner, the young officer who temporarily succeeded him, though without experience either of the district or of revenue work, has compiled from the materials available an interesting report. The Sambalpur district has suffered from repeated transfers of officers.

Captain Obbard, whose services were acknowledged last year, left early in the year under report. His successor, Mr. Maw, was active in moving about his charge, in which he had already done much good work, and of which he was rapidly acquiring a thorough knowledge, when he also was transferred, being succeeded by Mr. Slocock, from the Madras Presidency. With the difficulties experienced by Mr. Slocock, among entirely new surroundings and methods of work, I am peculiarly capable of sympathizing; and I have watched with much satisfaction the way in which he has set himself to overcome those difficulties, and the keenness with which he has thrown himself into his work in the Central Provinces.

The District Reports make no special mention of the work of individual officers, and I trust I am doing nobody an injustice when I select for favourable notice the following officers of whose good revenue work I have seen something personally:—

Among Assistant Commissioners—Mr. Hemingway in Raipur.

Among Extra-Assistant Commissioners—Messrs. May, Habibullah, and Raghunath Gajanand in Raipur; Mr. Krishnaji Anant in Bilaspur; and Mr. Collins in Sambalpur.

Among Tahsildars—Kassim Shariff and Shamsul Hussein.

74. In conclusion I have to acknowledge the efficient aid which I have received during the year from my personal office establishment, in particular from Messrs. J. C. Shakespear, Superintendent, and S. Atmaram, Clerk of the Court.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Commissioner.

STATEMENT VI-B.

Showing progress made by Commissioner in disposing of Partition cases under Act XVIII of 1881, as amended by Act XVI of 1889, during the year 1897-98, in the Chhattisgarh Division.

District	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of—				Cases pending at close of year.
				Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 130-K.	Finally sanctioned.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Raipur	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Bilaspur	...	8	8	..	..	8	8	...
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	8	9	...	...	9	9	...

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner.

PIONEER PRESS,—4.IJ. 1-4-99.—450.

ANNEXURE E.

REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS & AGRICULTURE, CENTRAL PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

No. $\frac{2159}{3}$.

FROM

R. H. CRADDOCK, ESQ., I.C.S.,

DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces,

To

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 8th June 1899.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the usual Annual Report on the working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending the 30th September 1898. I regret that the report is again late. Some of the most important materials are furnished by the District and Divisional Revenue Administration reports, the last of which only reached me at the end of April. It would conduce to the punctual submission of this report if Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners were to forward me direct copies of those sections of their revenue reports relating to the branches of revenue administration with which I have to deal.

SECTION I.

PREFATORY.

2. The office of Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture was held by Mr. Carey up to the 19th May 1898, and from that date up to the end of the year by Mr. C. W. E. Montgomerie, *I.C.S.* Since that date Mr. Carey resumed charge on the 31st October 1898, and I received it again from him on the 28th March 1899. The post of Assistant to the Director was held by Mr. Ratnaparkhe up to the 28th March 1898, on which date he returned to the regular line, being succeeded by Mr. Parmanand, from Raipur.

Tours of Director.

3. During the cold weather of 1897-98, Mr. Carey inspected field work in seven districts, *viz.*, Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur, Balaghat and Seoni. In all but the first two there were Settlement operations of some kind in progress. In April, Mr. Carey also visited Betul. In the rains Mr. Montgomerie inspected office work in Nimar, Chanda, Bilaspur and Raipur.

4. Mr. Ratnaparkhe, in the course of his cold-weather tour, inspected field work in the following districts:—Nagpur, Seoni, Jubbulpore, Damoh, Saugor, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. In August 1898, Mr. Parmanand inspected the Kanungo's offices at Narsinghpur, Gadarwara, Jubbulpore, Sehora and Murwara. The districts of Mandla, Chhindwara and Sambalpur were thus the only ones left uninspected.

SECTION II.

LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT.

Revision of Establishment.

5. The measures taken for improving the prospects of the Land Record staff were referred to last year. It will be some time before the full effect of those measures will appear; but, in the meantime, it is satisfactory to find that a few Revenue Inspectors have been given a trial as Naib-Tahsildars, and it would be well if Deputy Commissioners would notice in their reports how far this step has proved satisfactory.

Revision of Land Record Establishment in the *khalsa*.

6. As the re-settlement of each district is concluded, the revision of the Land Record staff is taken in hand. This revision has been effected in previous years in the *khalsa* areas of Chhattisgarh, in Jubbulpore, Damoh and Mandla, in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara, and in Wardha and Nagpur. In Saugor, as stated last year, the revised *halkabandi* was drawn up in 1897, but the continued agricultural depression, by lowering the rental demand upon which the patwaris' local dues are calculated, has dislocated the scheme as then prepared and delayed its submission. In Seoni proposals for revision were drawn up by the Settlement Officer entailing the addition of 20 patwari circles and the employment of two more Inspectors. The sanction of the Administration to his scheme has recently been received. Revision proposals are under preparation in the districts of Betul, Bhandara, Balaghat and Nimar, those for the Betul and Bhandara tahsils having been submitted since the close of the year. The only district not mentioned is Chanda, and preliminary proposals for this district also have been sent up recently. By the end of the year the revision of Land Record arrangements in the *khalsa* areas of the Province (Chanda excepted) should be in a fair way towards completion.

7. In the zamindaris the Land Record staff has hitherto been much undermanned, and in view of the approaching settlement of the zamindari areas in the three districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, proposals were drawn up for the provisional augmentation of the staff pending the regular revision to be effected on the completion of the re-settlement. These proposals which were sanctioned after the close of the year provide for 30 new patwaris and a Revenue Inspector in each of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, and for 25 new patwaris in Sambalpur. Proposals drawn on similar lines for the Chanda zamindaris, where the staff is still more inadequate, have also been submitted lately.

The Chhindwara *jagirs* are now the only considerable areas for which returns based on survey are not available. Their survey is about to be undertaken, and the temporary staff of 18 patwaris and one Revenue Inspector was made permanent during the year. A permanent Assistant Superintendent of Land Records has also been sanctioned for Sambalpur.

8. These measures for strengthening the Land Record staff of necessity entail a considerable extra expenditure on the Provincial Patwari Funds, the balance to the credit of which now stands at a lower figure than at any time since its constitution. This result is largely due to the losses consequent on the famine and the lesser failures which preceded and, in some districts, have followed it. Remissions and suspensions of patwari-cess made coincidently with those of the Land Revenue have been accompanied by the necessity of making extra grants to patwaris unable to collect local dues. Postponements and delays in bringing in revised settlements, and the smaller revenue enhancements which the depressed condition of some districts has entailed, have resulted in a lower cess demand than was originally anticipated. Equilibrium will doubtless be restored if a few good years succeed; but in the meantime the drain on the Fund is serious. Representation has already been made to the Administration for the restoration of some Rs.17,000 spent on additional patwaris and Inspectors for the distribution of village relief in the famine. The cost of this extra staff was charged provisionally to the Patwari Fund, which also had to bear a further charge of Rs.34,000, in additional allowances and compensation for dearness of grain entailed by the famine.

9. *Working of the Land Record Staff.*—Measures for enforcing the residence of patwaris with their families in their circles continued to be taken in every district, and by the close of the year only 550 out of a total staff of 4,601 in malguzari villages (including the zamindaris of Bhandara and Balaghat) were non-resident without permission, the number at the beginning of the year having been 597. In districts under settlement, where circles are being revised and a number of men are appointed to act as additional Revenue Inspectors, the residence rule cannot be enforced against temporary men, while *coercive* action has sometimes to be suspended in the case of men whose whole time is taken up in attestation, or the preparation of settlement records. This has been the case in Betul, Nimar and Bhandara, in which districts the proportion of non-resident patwaris is undesirably large. It is, however, difficult to understand how in Nimar, out of a total staff of 258, the number non-resident has risen from 3 to 78, and this large and sudden rise is not satisfactorily explained. In Betul, the Settlement Officer explains that in 29 out of 84 cases of non-residence, the patwaris are temporary or hold scattered ryotwari circles, and he lays stress on the great difficulty in inducing Brahman patwaris with relatives in the important villages of the district to take up a permanent residence in remote and jungly circles. Vacancies are, however, being gradually filled up by men of mixed castes more likely to settle in the remoter circles.

Residence of patwaris within their circles.

In Mandla, where the re-organization of the staff on completion of survey was followed by the famine, two-thirds of the staff had not taken up residence at the beginning of the year. The number of non-residents has been reduced by nearly a half.

In other districts the ordinary fluctuations due to new appointments occur; and the residence rule is now successfully enforced to an extent which hardly seemed possible a few years ago.

10. Since the completion of cadastral surveys, patwaris do not have the same practice in surveying as formerly, and it is very necessary that regular training should be undertaken both of new patwaris who are found deficient in survey, and of candidates to fill vacancies as they arise.

Training of patwaris.

Classes are opened in the rains at district head-quarters, and in most cases at the head-quarters of Revenue Inspectors' circles. In Balaghat no class was opened, and the Nimar, Nagpur, Chanda and Bilaspur reports are silent on the subject, but a large number of candidates were trained in the other districts, and in Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Raipur a number of patwaris were passed through the course, which includes survey, *khasra* writing and area calculation.

The general instruction of patwaris in the performance of their various duties under the patwari rules devolves upon the Revenue Inspectors and superior Land Record staff, and it is by the general efficiency of their patwaris that the work of the supervising staff must be judged. There is still room for great improvement in this respect.

11. *Condition of Village Maps and Boundary Marks.*—One of the most important duties of a patwari is to keep his map up to date by bringing on to it the changes which occur year by year. This task has been rendered more difficult than usual by the numerous changes in occupation brought about by the famine; while, at the same time, the patwaris were too busily engaged in their duties under the Famine Code to keep pace with the changes. Recent inspection reports show that the work of map correction is still in rather an unsatisfactory condition, and the insistence upon this duty is one of the matters which requires the attention of Deputy Commissioners. In order to enable the work of map amendment to be properly carried on, it is essential that the patwaris' trace maps should be from time to time renewed, as they become defaced by corrections.

Map correction.

The number of traces replaced in the year are shown below :—

Damoh	...	...	...	...	40
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	361
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	174
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	160
Wardha	...	...	...	...	446
Chanda	...	...	...	...	111
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	486

Work of this kind will certainly be necessary in Saugor, Nagpur and Jubbulpore also in which districts some years have now elapsed since the cadastral survey was carried out. In Raipur and Bilaspur where the survey of minute rice plots was undertaken, the work of map amendment prior to attestation has proved of great difficulty, and similar trouble is anticipated next year in Sambalpur. A scheme for permanently demarcating the boundaries of compact holdings in the latter district was referred to in para. 25 of last year's report. Such a demarcation would obviate the necessity for surveying the minute rice plots within the holdings without which it is at present impossible to identify the land on the map. The Deputy Commissioner selected a village in order to test the feasibility of effecting such demarcation, but found that 800 stones costing Rs.160 would be required in this village alone if the outer boundaries of each holding were to be clearly shown on the ground. If this estimate is correct it would cost over four lakhs of rupees to effect complete demarcation over the whole district. This is of course prohibitive, and the scheme must be dropped unless the ryots can be induced to demarcate their holdings themselves. So far as the ryots are concerned, their tenure is practically ryotwari, and it would not be unreasonable to expect them to do this, but we have no legal power to compel them in the matter. The question will receive further consideration, as map amendment operations will begin in Sambalpur next cold weather.

Boundary marks and traverse stations.

12. Village boundary marks are, as a rule, satisfactorily maintained in all districts, but it would appear that of late years the Hoshangabad malguzars, especially those of the Sohagpur tahsil, have allowed a great many boundary pillars and trijunction points to fall into disrepair. The Deputy Commissioner reports that he is taking action to enforce their proper repair and maintenance. A similar complaint has been received from Betul, where these marks are neglected in unoccupied waste lands, though maintained in good order on occupied lands.

Permanent marks for traverse stations.

13. The system of marking sites of traverse stations by stones 3 feet high was successfully carried out during the year in Wardha, and is about to be adopted in Nagpur. In Bhandara, pillars constructed of brick and lime are being substituted for the existing mud ones. Similar action would be of advantage in other districts also; but, provided that the mud marks are maintained, it is better to wait for more prosperous seasons before calling upon malguzars to incur expenditure in this matter.

Boundaries of survey numbers in ryotwari villages.

14. It is an essential part of the ryotwari system that the boundary marks of survey numbers should be regularly maintained. Little has been said on this subject in the reports, but the Commissioner of Jubbulpore has brought to light that there has been great neglect in the maintenance of these marks in some circles of Mandla district. He has issued orders, which he hopes will ensure their speedy restoration and maintenance in the future. Changes in the Inspectors' staff and the disorganization of the famine account for this failure to some extent.

15. It is desirable that when reporting on the subject of boundary marks, Deputy Commissioners should distinguish between the village boundary stones, traverse stations and ryotwari boundary marks. At present a good deal of confusion seems to exist on this subject.

16. *Degree of Punctuality observed in filing Village papers.*—Statement J of the Agricultural series shows the number of the various compilations of the *khasra*, *milan-khasras*, *jinswars* and *jamabandis* respectively filed by the due date or delayed beyond it. In the districts of Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur and Sambalpur—all these papers were punctually submitted. In Betul, Nimar, Bhandara, Balaghat, Seoni and in one tahsil of Raipur, settlement operations hampered the filing of these returns. Mandla was the only district of these remaining in which any considerable delay occurred, though a few jamabandis were a month late in Jubbulpore, Bilaspur and Narsinghpur. Altogether it may be said that in districts in which land record was unimpeded by settlement duties commendable punctuality was attained in the submission of these important returns.

17. The late publication of our annual crop statistics has of late years been felt to be a defect in our Land Record procedure. In pursuance of a suggestion made by Mr. Carey, the crop statistics of 1897-98 were submitted to the Secretariat at the close of the agricultural year. In the ordinary course these figures could not have been reviewed for at least another year. The returns for the year 1898-99 are now coming in and are being checked and compiled in my office.

18. *Testing of Village papers.*—The extent to which village papers were tested in the eleven districts in which there were no settlement operations in progress, is shown below :—

District.	Percentage of *khasra* entries checked by Inspectors.	AMOUNT OF TESTING EFFECTED BY					
		Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.		Tahsildars.		Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.	
		Number of		*Number of*		*Number of*	
		Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.
Saugor	14	1,518	14,575	227	*1,923	88	1,428
Damoh	9	212	7,752	47	941	43	1,037
Jubbulpore	11	506	11,873	63	2,719	113	2,126
Mandla	11	128	2,321	21	927	(*b*) 20	(*a*) 575
Narsinghpur	13	578	6,120	77	1,242	4	32
Hoshangabad	14	677	12,008	142	1,508	41	450
Chhindwara	13	325	(*c*) 4,241	123	1,855	40	453
Wardha	22	595	11,751	361	3,021	193	2,980
Nagpur	13	453	6,893	230	2,981	26	300
Bilaspur	10	583	25,291	106	2,339	27	769
Sambalpur	8	398	5,970	72	1,161	3	40

(*a*) By Extra-Assistant Commissioner
(*b*) Of these seven villages were tested by Extra-Assistant Commissioner.
(*c*) 2,605 Rasid Bahis.

Amount of check by Land Record staff.

19. The work done by Revenue Inspectors has been generally satisfactory; the percentage of entries tested having in most cases risen. Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records have also on the whole done well, but a considerable falling off has occurred in the case of the districts of Mandla, Narsinghpur and Sambalpur as shown below :—

Name of district.	1896-1897.		1897-1898.	
	Number of		*Number of*	
	Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.
Mandla	135	3,133	128	2,321
Narsinghpur	710	10,782	578	6,120
Sambalpur	476	7,857	398	5,970

The work returned by the Superintendents of Land Records, Mandla and Damoh, is particularly short. Duties in connection with famine in the first two months of the year and with revenue remissions may be an excuse for some part of this deficiency; but in Saugor and Jubbulpore, where similar conditions prevailed, much better results are shown. In Mandla, particularly, the detention of the Superintendent at Head-Quarters, was again the cause of this insufficient tale of inspection.

Extra-Assistant Commissioners not sufficiently utilised for revenue work.

20. I do not consider that these abuses will be fully remedied until we have more Extra-Assistant Commissioners whose knowledge of revenue matters is not limited to the disposal of mutation cases. The present procedure followed in the majority of districts, by which one of the Extra-Assistant Commissioners is put in charge of each tahsil for revenue work is, in my humble opinion, radically unsound. Each has his judicial work to perform, and looks upon revenue business as an irksome addition to his regular duties to be carried out at the end of the day and hurried over as much as possible. They seldom or never go out on tour and acquire little personal knowledge of the tahsil of which they are supposed to be in charge. If one of the number were put in charge of the revenue work of the district and constantly sent on tour, we should hear less of the detention of the Superintendent of Land Records, whenever the Deputy Commissioner had a heavy revenue case to prepare which required local knowedge or thorough acquaintance with settlement records. I would invite a reference to the last sentence of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution on the Revenue Administration of the Provinces for the year 1894-95.

Inspection of Village records by Tahsildars.

21. The *khasra* checking work done by Tahsildars is frequently very inadequate, and all sorts of excuses are put forward. Considering that a Tahsildar is, or ought to be, constantly on the move within his tahsil, and must daily pass through a number of villages in which *khasra* writing is in progress, the excuse that he cannot find time to inspect village records, is of course absurd. What Tahsildars can do is shown by wha some of them actually have done. In the year under report Tahsildars over the Province as a whole tested records in 1,955 villages, of which nearly half were accounted for by the Tahsildars of the Nagpur Division, the Tahsildar of Arvi (Dhundiraj Janardhan) having done specially good work of this kind. The small number of entries tested in Raipur is stated to be due to settlement operations, but in two tahsils there was no settlement work going on. In the Jubbulpore Division the check by Tahsildars was quite insignificant in Damoh and Mandla; and in the Nerbudda Division it was specially meagre in Narsinghpur. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, notes that the Tahsildars perform their duty in a very perfunctory manner, and the Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara considers the Tahsildar of Sausar to be deserving of censure. But he has done more check than many other Tahsildars.

Deputy Commissioners and Assistants.

22. Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants pay more attention to village records than they used to do a few years back, but the attention paid is very unequal. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha tested 2,980 entries in 193 villages, the Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur 32 entries in four villages. Among Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Krishnaji Anant did good work in Bilaspur.

The village papers are generally found to be accurate so far as major entries relating to rent, right and possession are concerned. The largest proportion of errors discovered by Revenue Inspectors was 3 per cent. in Bilaspur, between 1 and 2 per cent. being the general average.

Checking of jamabandi by kanungos.

23. The amount of *jamabandi* testing done by kanungos has largely increased—by more than 50 per cent., and the number of errors has again fallen. In districts in which settlement work has not interfered with the land record work of the year the percentage of errors is very small.

Conduct and discipline of Land Record staff.

24. The services of the Land Record staff during the famine were acknowledged in cordial terms by all officers last year, and Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners again speak well of the work as a whole. The constant returns and additional statements which it has been necessary in some of the northern districts to ask for in connection with remission of land-revenue, has imposed a heavy additional burden on patwaris and Revenue Inspectors, and it is satisfactory to find that the Commissioner of Jubbulpore Division is able to speak in warm terms of the land record work in Saugor and Damoh.

A tabular statement showing the punishments inflicted on the staff is appended to this report. Superintendents of Land Records and their Assistants have generally done well, the Superintendent of Narsinghpur alone having been punished (by a fine of Rs.10) during the year, for carelessness in submitting returns. The extensive use which some Deputy Commissioners make of their Superintendents of Land Records, is the best testimony to their efficiency. As a large number of the senior Superintendents are on deputation to settlement work, and many of the actual working Superintendents are officiating men, the absence of punishments is particularly satisfactory.

25. Turning to Revenue Inspectors, 98 punishments were inflicted against 83 in the previous year, but it is noticeable that none were inflicted in Seoni, Nimar and Balaghat, the four cases noted against the last-mentioned district relating to Additional Inspectors recruited from the patwari staff for famine duty. All these districts were under settlement at which time a very close supervision is exercised over Revenue Inspectors by the Settlement Officer and his Assistants. Similarly, in Betul and Bhandara, the punishments were trifling.

Over the Province as a whole, the punishment list of Revenue Inspectors is as follows :—

Dismissed	...	7
Reduced (including loss of field allowance)	...	6
Suspended	...	4
Transferred	...	3
Fined	...	78
Total	...	98

Many of the fines were small ones, the aggregate fines inflicted being Rs.738, or less than Rs.10 per head. The sanctioned permanent staff consists of 177 Inspectors, exclusive of additional Revenue Inspectors in districts under settlement, and probationers. Only one punishment was inflicted for dishonest work, the other punishments, including the dismissals, being for neglect of work or other misconduct. The major punishments are always imposed either by the Director of Land Records or with his approval after reference to the character-roll maintained for each Revenue Inspector in his office. Against these punishments must be set the fact, that field allowances are drawn by 131 men as rewards for good work.

26. The punishment-roll of patwaris includes—

	169	dismissals.
	54	reductions.
	118	suspensions.
	26	transfers.
	1,018	fines.
Total ...	1,385	

Of the 169 dismissals, 21 were for non-residence, 46 for misconduct, 56 for neglect of work, 29 for dishonesty, 4 for pecuniary embarrassment, and 13 for physical inability to perform the duties of the post. Raipur, with the largest staff, heads the list of punishments, but the number is less than half

hat of the previous year. Bilaspur comes second with 187 punishments, including 27 dismissals. The Commissioner of the Division records that a large number of appeals from the Bilaspur district came before him, but that he seldom had occasion to modify the Deputy Commissioner's order, though in many cases further enquiry was necessitated by the meagreness of the record. In Nimar and Chanda, on the other hand, only 19 and 11 punishments respectively were imposed.

27 The punishment-roll both of Revenue Inspectors and patwaris is regrettably large; but it must be remembered that we are dealing with a staff for the most part low-paid who are scattered over the face of the country, each man of necessity being out of the sight of his superior for several days at a time, and that the conduct of the work can only be maintained under a system of rewards and punishments. Most of the fines inflicted are for acts of carelessness and unpunctuality, which are individually perhaps of small consequence. But if such failures to comply with rules were to be passed over, there would soon be an end to all punctuality and care.

28. *Sanads for improvements.*—The issue of *sanads* for improvements made by landlords and tenants, is generally dealt with under this section.

The return for the year is as follows:—

Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	7
Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	246
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	14
Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	131
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	25
Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	13
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	24
Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	2
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	37
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	12
				Total	...	541

The great differences in the number of *sanads* issued in the various districts are partly due to differences in the number of improvements carried out, but mainly to the extent to which the proper procedure has been carried out by the Land Record staff and other Revenue Officers. If applicants are required to hang about the District Court waiting for *sanads*, there will be no keenness for these documents. The standing orders on the subject are contained in Revenue Book Circular I-13. The patwari notes the improvement in his *khasra* and draws the attention of his Revenue Inspector to it. The latter attests after local inquiry on the spot whether the conditions for a *sanad* have been fulfilled, and reports the case to the Deputy Commissioner. A Tahsildar or the Superintendent of Land Records or an Officer of superior rank, verifies the case and takes the Deputy Commissioner's order; the *sanad* is made out and handed through the Revenue Inspector and patwari to the person entitled to it. No application is necessary. There is not the slightest occasion for the man who made the improvement to be summoned to the tahsil or district head-quarters, though I have not the least doubt that this is often done by Officers who are making enquiries.

As in most matters of administration if the Deputy Commissioner initiates the staff will follow, but if he only remembers it every year when the time comes for writing the annual Revenue Report, not much progress is likely to be attained. The observance of the procedure laid down in Rule 41 (*a*) of R. B. C. III-1 should prevent delays in the disposal of these cases.

29. Another point which requires to be noticed is that it is absolutely useless when a district is under settlement for the Deputy Commissioner to call upon the Settlement Officer to supply him with a list of improvements qualifying for *sanads*. The *sanad* is intended to convince the Settlement Officer that a certain improvement is entitled to exemption, and for the latter to supply the list of works so entitled in order that *sanads* may be issued to convince him of facts which he himself ascertained is waste of labour. By the time the *sanad* is issued, it has ceased to be of value. *Sanad* or no *sanad*, the work has received due credit in the assessment proposals, and by the next settlement the exemption will have been exhausted. A reference of this kind has been made in Chanda, where the Deputy Commissioner is anxious to distribute *sanads* for works carried out in the famine; but unless some of these works are so costly as to qualify for a further exemption beyond the term of the approaching settlement, the grant of *sanads* will be an empty formula.

SECTION III.

Utilisation of Land Records.

30. *Circle Note-Books.*—Circle note-books are now complete in all districts in which their introduction was ordered, except Sambalpur, (in which failure to complete them is not satisfactorily explained,) and good progress has been made in the districts under settlement in respect of circles which have been re-assessed. By the end of this year they should be complete for all districts except Raipur, Chanda, Bilaspur and Mandla. The chief object of these books is to enable the Deputy Commissioner to detect localities in which deterioration appears to be taking place, and to indicate when local enquiry is needed.

The question has been referred from Nimar whether these books should be written up for ryotwari villages. The Chief Commissioner's decision on this point has not yet been received.

31. *Village Note-Books.*—The subject of village note-books was specially referred to in para. 26 of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution on the Revenue Administration of the Provinces for the year 1896-97. The subject continued to engage the attention of Mr. Carey this year; and he pointed out to the Deputy Commissioners concerned the defects in the manner of keeping up these books noticed at his inspection. In the Jubbulpore Division good progress seems to have been made, though it is feared that many books are still defective. In the Nerbudda Division again delays are reported in the delivery of the books by the Police to the Tahsili and the Commissioner writes that the amendment to Revenue Book Circular III-4 (No. 51, dated the 4th May 1898) has as yet produced little effect. He refers to his suggestion contained in his report of the previous year to the effect that Deputy Commissioners should call for weekly progress reports from the Police and kanungos as to the disposal of the village note-books. This suggestion was regarded by Mr. Carey as an excellent one, and it is within the competence of the Commissioner of the Division to prescribe this procedure. The interest taken by many Deputy Commissioners in the regular maintenance of the village note-books does not seem to be lively at present to judge from the fact that about half the revenue reports are silent on the subject. A great many of the defects noticed in these note-books are due to the inefficiency of kanungos. A recent appointment in the Raipur district of a man who was incompetent to deal with village statistics was justified by the Deputy Commissioner on the ground that he had to consider the claims of officials in the District Office. There can be no claims except efficiency to the post of Kanungo, whose duties are dissimilar to those of the ordinary clerks of the district establishment. Measures for bringing

the kanungos on to the regular Land Record staff and filling the posts with deserving Revenue Inspectors who have borne the burden and heat of years of village inspection, have for some time been in contemplation ; but it is impossible for these to be brought into effect until the position of the Patwari Fund has become assured and its income recovers itself. In the meantime, however, there is no reason why Deputy Commissioners should not take the opportunity of a vacancy occurring to appoint men conversant with village records. There are many Inspectors getting on in years who are unequal to the severe exertion of constant touring, and would be glad, even at some loss of pay, to accept kanungos' posts.

32. *Famine Note-Books.*—Progress has been made in Nimar and Balaghat in filling up entries for these books; but I fancy that in most districts they will require a good deal of overhauling in the light of the experience gained in the famine.

33. The value of village records was regarded as visionary some years back when the land record system was new. It needs no demonstration now. Those were days of prosperity, when revenue came in regularly, and statistics were not required to prove the progress everywhere self-evident. But in these days of adversity, where deterioration has to be measured and revision of revenue apportioned, without land records the District Officer would indeed be lost.

SECTION IV.

Scientific and National Enquiry under Imperial Control.

34. Of the Imperial departments referred to in Resolution No. IV of the Government of India, the Land Record Department in the Central Provinces has in some degree co-operated with the following :—

(1) The Survey Department.

(2) The Meteorological Department.

(3) The Department under the Reporter on Economic Products.

(4) The Civil Veterinary Department.

(5) The Department of Agricultural Chemistry.

(6) The Statistical Department.

Co-operation with Survey Department.

35. The survey of the better-established villages in the zamindari estates of the Chanda, Raipur and Bilaspur districts continued during the year, though on a very small scale in the two latter districts as there was little remaining to be done. The amendment of maps and records in the Raipur and Mungeli tahsils continued during the year under report as part of the Settlement operations.

Topographical Maps.

36. The progress made in communicating to the Deputy Surveyor-General important changes in local topography brought about by the general progress of the country since the topographical maps were compiled was reported in para. 36 of the last year's report. Since then 464 traces have been sent from Mandla, but the Surveyor-General states that he was unable to deal with more than 100 at a time. A good deal of comparison has been effected in this way, but in the case of seven districts action has been deferred.

Amended topographical sheets in proof were sent for correction to the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad, and the changes in tahsil and district boundaries of that district were duly communicated to the Surveyor-General, as was directed in Secretariat letter No. 4310, dated the 12th November 1896. From some correspondence between this office and that of the Deputy Surveyor-General, I understand that the method of procedure which was suggested by Colonel Strachan some five years ago, has not proved satisfactory owing to heavy pressure of work in the Imperial Survey Office. It is possible that the services of the

small Imperial party now working in these Provinces under an Extra-Assistant Superintendent of Survey will be utilised for this purpose, but if projected changes in the constitution of our present districts should take place in the near future, it would be as well that the issue of new topographical maps of the districts likely to be affected by these changes should be postponed.

37. The deputation of this party to which will be entrusted, the traverse work still remaining to be done in the Province will relieve this office of the responsibility of carrying out traverse surveys by local agency. The party are at present engaged on the traverse survey of excised areas in Betul and Chhindwara, and of the Chhindwara *jagirs*. When these are finished, the Chanda ryotwari tract will be taken up. I am having a complete list compiled of all areas which have never been traversed, or which require retraversing by professional agency. There will be probably work available for some years to come.

Co-operation with Meteorological Department.

38. The rainfall statistics of the Province are compiled in this office, and regularly transmitted to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. The efficiency of rainfall registration was separately reported upon in this office letter No. $\frac{260}{107}$, dated 22nd June 1898.

Path of Hail-storms.

39. In compliance with the instructions of the Government of India, reports on hail-storms which occurred in the undermentioned districts were obtained and submitted along with skeleton maps indicating the course of the storms and their approximate breadth to the Local Government for transmission to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India :—

Name of district.	Number of storms.	Date of occurrence.
Hoshangabad	5	29th and 30th December 1896, and 20th, 21st and 22nd January 1897.
Betul	5	28th and 29th December 1896, and 21st January, 29th April and 1st May 1897.

Action taken on requisitions of the Reporter on Economic Products.

40. The statement which follows, contains a list of the various economic products collected for and supplied to the Reporter for the Indian Museum and Imperial Institute, London :—

No.	Name. Botanical.	Vernacular.	Parts collected.	Whence obtained.
1	Ægle marmelos ...	Bael ...	Fruits and leaves.	Superintendent, Government Horticultural Gardens, Nagpur.
2	Acacia arabica ...	Babul ...	Pods.	
3	Bauhinia purpurea ...	Kachnar ...	Bark, root and leaves.	
4	Euphorbia neriifolia ...	Tur ...	Root.	
5	Coriandrum sativam ...	Dhania kothmir ...	Seed and dried plant.	
6	Gardenia lucida ...	Dicamali ...	Resin.	
7	Brassica nigra ...	Rai or mohri ...	Seed.	
8	Curcuma longa ...	Haldi ...	Turmeric.	
9	Cera (wax) ...	Mom ...	Bees'-wax.	
10	Hemidesmus indicus ...	Ananthamula ...	Roots.	
11	Crotalaria juncea ...	Sunn ...	Seeds, rope and hemp.	
12	Gloriosa superba ...	Karkaru ...	Roots.	
13	Citrus medica acida ...	Khatta nimboo ...	Fruits.	

No.	Name. Botanical.	Vernacular.	Parts collected.	Whence obtained.
14	Citrus medica limetta ...	Mitha nimboo ...	Fruits.	Superintendent, Government Horticultural Gardens, Nagpur—(*concld.*)
15	Do. aurantium ...	Suntra ...	Do.	
16	Capsicum frutescens ...	Mirchi ...	Seed.	
17	Bassia latifolia ...	Mohwa ...	Oil-cake.	
18	Arachis hypogœa ...	Mungphali ...	Oil.	
19	Ægle marmelos ...	Bael ...	Snuff box.	
20	Antimony ...	Surma ...	Surma.	
21	Carbonate of lime ...	Chunkhari ...	Limestone.	
22	Eleusine indica ...	Ragi ...	Grain.	
23	Coix lachryma (*Jobi*, Job's-tears),	Kachai ...	Seed.	
24	Indigofera tinctoria ...	*Nil* ...	Indigo.	
25	Arachis hypogœa ...	Mungphali ...	Nuts.	
26	Linum usitatissimum ...	Alsi-ka khali ...	Oil-cake.	
27	Ipomœa batatas ...	Sakarkand ...	Tubers.	
28	Cucurbita maxima ...	Lal kaddu bhopla ...	Fruits and seeds.	
29	Cannabis sativa ...	Ganja ...	Ganja.	
30	Arsenicum ...	Sumbalkhar ...	Arsenic.	
31	Cyperus pertennis ...	Nagarmotha ...	Botanical specimens with flowers.	Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, and Superintendent, Farm.
32	Curcuma zedsaria ...	Kachora ...		Deputy Commissioner, Chanda.
33	Ventilago Madras patna ...	Keoti ...		Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur.

The Settlement Officer, Chanda, Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, Wardha, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Damoh, Seoni and Superintendent, Farm, have been asked to furnish botanical specimens of juar (*Andropogan sorghum*). Enquiries into the properties of the babul tree (*Acacia arabica*) are now complete, and a report, accompanied by botanical specimens, will shortly be submitted to the Reporter. A second set of specimens of objects made of Sola-pith is being collected for the Reporter to enable that officer to identify the hard and soft varieties of Sola-pith from which the objects are made. A small collection of ornamental pottery and of articles in every-day use in these Provinces, was presented to the Officer in charge, Economic and Art Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

41. The returns relating to the production of minerals were compiled in this office and submitted to the Reporter through the Provincial Secretariat accompanied by reports on the Iron industry of these Provinces furnished by Deputy Commissioners and Forest Officers. The reports were considered too detailed for publication in the review of mineral productions in India for 1897, and have been brought together in the form of an Agricultural Ledger (No. 17 of 1890).

Veterinary work.

42. The work of the Veterinary Department was separately reported upon by Veterinary-Lieutenant Trydell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. His report was submitted with a review to the Chief Commissioner with this office letter No. $\frac{3014}{119}$, dated 16th July 1898; but this only brought matters up to the end of March of that year, and it is necessary to supplement it by a brief account of the operations of the Department since that date.

43. The office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, was held by Veterinary-Lieutenant Trydell up to the 24th March 1898, and from that date up to the 22nd June 1898 by Veterinary-Lieutenant Farmer. The office

remained vacant during the last three months of the year, and has not yet been filled up.

Horse-breeding.

44. There are at present three horse stallions in the Provinces: two (Yakub Khan and Shamsher) at Saugor, and one (Sultan) at Narsinghpur; also a donkey stallion (Burj) at Saugor.

The usual statement showing the number of mares served by the horse and donkey stallion is given below:—

District.	Name of stallion.	No. of mares served during quarter ending				
		December 1897.	March 1898.	June 1898.	September 1898.	Total.
Saugor ...	Yakub Khan	15	4	15	8	42
	Shamsher	...	13	9	4	25
	Burj (donkey)	3	6	5	6	20
Narsinghpur ...	Sultan	4	...	12	2	18

Shamsher was sent to the district only in January 1898. Information regarding the produce is at present very incomplete. Since the close of the year an Arab horse (Fussy) has been presented to the Department by Mr. A. B. Napier, *I.C.S.*, Settlement Officer, Bhandara. The stallion will be employed at Saugor for the present.

The Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, has furnished the following list of mares suitable for breeding in the Damoh district:—

1st class	78
2nd „	225
3rd „	1,884
Total ...	2,187

In the event of the re-appointment of a Superintendent to these Provinces, he will be asked to visit the district and furnish an expert opinion on the expediency of renewing operations there. The question as to the feasibility of holding an annual Horse Fair at Garhakota or elsewhere, in the Saugor district, has been deferred until such time as the present agricultural depression has passed away; and, indeed, much success in horse or mule breeding cannot be expected at present, since those very districts in which there is most hope of ultimately establishing the industry are at present the most depressed in the Province.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

45. There were four Veterinary dispensaries in these Provinces at the close of the year, a new dispensary having been established at Bilaspur on 11th July 1898. The extent to which these dispensaries have been used by the public is shown by the following figures which are contrasted with those of the previous year:—

Districts.	Number of cases treated.				Average daily attendance.	
	Horned cattle.	Horses.	Other animals.	Total.	1897-98 (October 1897 to September 1898).	1896-97 (October 1896 to September 1897).
Nagpur	2,459	1,770	1,379	5,608	21·57	19·00
Raipur	972	473	406	1,851	16·41	17·67
Wardha	450	120	52	622	15·06 monthly.	5·35
Bilaspur	38	55	31	124	41·33	...

The daily attendance at the Nagpur Dispensary has improved, while at the Raipur Institution there is a slight falling off. The dispensary at Wardha shows very promising progress. The institution has been placed under the management of a Committee consisting of members of the District Council who, I believe, take a real interest in its welfare. The Bilaspur Dispensary is quite in its infancy, and has made a fair start.

46. The Commissioners of the Chhattisgarh and Nagpur Divisions, and the Deputy Commissioners of Raipur and Wardha, were lately asked to consider the question of levying fees at Veterinary dispensaries. As regards Wardha, both the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner deprecate the levy of any fees whatsoever until the institution has established itself and won the confidence of the people. On the other hand, in the case of Raipur, the local officers are in favour of the continued levy of fees at the present scale, which was determined by the Veterinary Dispensary Committee acting on behalf of the District Council.

The Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division traverses the opinion expressed by the late Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, (para. 36 of his Report for 1897-98,) that the levy of fees has discouraged people from bringing their animals for treatment at the dispensary. He points out that the scale of fees charged is very moderate and was approved by the native gentlemen on the Committee, and urges that free medicine to all, rich and poor combined, with permission to the Veterinary Inspector to engage in private practice, is likely to lead to abuses. The whole question has been referred for the orders of the Administration, the object in view being to obtain some return from the well-to-do town population, while free treatment is accorded to animals brought by the cultivating classes. It may be added that fairly substantial fees are levied at Nagpur from the European residents, and well-to-do people of the city.

47. Since the close of the year two more Veterinary dispensaries have been opened at Hoshangabad and Mandla respectively. It has also been decided to establish one at Jubbulpore. A building is now ready, and it only remains to appoint a Veterinary Assistant. The opening of similar institutions at Saugor and Bhandara has been temporarily postponed.

Recruitment and Training of Veterinary Inspectors.

48. Of the two candidates who were deputed in 1897 to the Ajmere Veterinary School for a two years' course, one has passed; the other failed to secure the prescribed number of marks in one subject. The Principal of the School speaks well of him, and has recommended his being allowed to continue his course there. This is being referred for the orders of the Chief Commissioner. In the meantime he is doing duty under the Veterinary Inspector at Nagpur. No new candidates were sent to the School in 1898, as applicants were not forthcoming in time. Arrangements are now being made to send two or three new students this year, and the Principal of the School has been applied to for the services of one or two passed Veterinary Assistants who may be in need of employment.

49. The Veterinary Assistant, Nagpur, visited seventy-four villages during the year.. The Veterinary Inspector at Raipur is reported not to have done much in the way of suppressing outbreaks of diseases in the interior of the district owing, it is said, to the infrequency of complaints of cattle-disease. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur sent out the newly-appointed Veterinary Assistant to a circle, whence frequent reports were received of heavy cattle mortality, but he returned with the statement that the malguzars refused to incur the expenses entailed by segregation.

50. With the opening each year of new Veterinary dispensaries, better arrangements for their professional supervision will be imperatively necessary. Unless a Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department is regularly appointed to this Province, and even in the event of his appointment, a senior Veterinary Assistant to inspect these dispensaries, guide and advise the junior Assistants, overhaul their management and check the amount of touring they do and its usefulness, is certainly required.

Enumeration of live-stock and registration of cattle-disease.

51. Closely akin with this somewhat meagre account of the work done by the Veterinary Department are the statistics and information furnished by Deputy Commissioners regarding agricultural live-stock and the registration of cattle-disease.

The following statistics of village live-stock are as yet far from accurate, but in those districts (marked with an asterisk in the statement below,) where the patwaris have been employed solely on Land Record work, they are probably more reliable than elsewhere. Contrasted with the figures of the previous year, the number of plough-cattle show a falling off in all districts, except Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Bhandara, Chanda, Bilaspur and Sambalpur :—

Names of districts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase or decrease.
* Saugor	108,777	91,923	—16,854
* Damoh	81,505	78,590	—2,915
* Jubbulpore	169,733	171,374	+1,641
* Mandla	68,330	66,036	—2,294
Seoni	83,052	81,435	—1,617
* Narsinghpur	54,401	53,078	—1,323
* Hoshangabad	147,008	151,808	+4,800
Nimar	90,222	51,358	—38,864
Betul	97,677	87,188	—10,489
* Chhindwara	123,290	122,668	—622
* Wardha	95,708	93,115	—2,593
* Nagpur	172,443	154,316	—18,127
Chanda	144,794	184,878	+40,084
Bhandara	176,064	181,903	+5,839
Balaghat	91,859	82,874	—8,985
Raipur	448,865	440,728	—8,137
Bilaspur	340,566	724,909	+384,343
* Sambalpur	147,364	181,446	+34,082
Total ...	2,641,658	2,999,627	+357,969

This enumeration as it becomes yearly more accurate will afford a sound basis for estimating the total cattle mortality. But, as remarked by my predecessor, the cause of mortality will remain in doubt until registration of deaths from the various diseases is undertaken. For this we require a skilled diagnosis which is not forthcoming, though in time it might become as reliable as are the present human vital statistics.

52. The number of plough-cattle decreased in all districts of the Jubbulpore Division except Jubbulpore. The Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division states that he has satisfied himself by local enquiries that the Saugor statistics do not exaggerate the fall. Mr. Fuller remarks :—

"The explanation lies in the market offered to cultivators by the extraordinary development of an export trade in *jerked* meat from this district for consignment to Burma. The people have, for years past, been familiarised with the idea of selling their cattle to butchers by the *Rohas* fair of Garhakota, which, originally started in the days of native rule, offered an occasion for the disposal of useless animals to the agents of hide merchants who attended the fair in large numbers. Part of the fair ground was a cattle shambles and the Municipality derived a considerable income from the trade. To the hides has now been added the flesh as an exportable commodity, and at Saugor, Khurai, Rahatgarh and other places in the district,

colonies of butchers have settled, who purchase cattle by thousands. The number of cattle slaughtered at Khurai alone during 1896-97 was over 5,000. Till recently the butchers only offered a few rupees per head, but lately their prices have risen to Rs.25 or even Rs.30 for a beast in good condition, and the ryots are exposed to a powerful temptation to sell useful plough-cattle."

53. In the other districts in which the returns should be fairly accurate the decline is comparatively small, while in Hoshangabad and Sambalpur an increase is shown. The latter district has enjoyed unbroken prosperity, but the Hoshangabad figures are doubtful. The late Deputy Commissioner believed the mortality of cattle in the famine to have been very large, and the figures of the year might be taken to indicate a replenishment of plough-cattle which the known circumstances of the district render improbable, unless the mortality of the famine year was much less than was previously supposed.

54. Registration of cattle-disease by patwaris has only been attempted in Nagpur and Wardha. The number of deaths reported in Nagpur 11,950 is certainly under-stated. In Wardha the cattle mortality is reported to have been 21,560 against 28,302 in the preceding year. Foot and mouth disease was sporadic in the Nerbudda Valley and Chhindwara, and there were some outbreaks of anthrax and rinderpest in some districts ; but, on the whole, the year does not seem to have been specially unhealthy one for cattle. The Raipur district was particularly free. Outbreaks of cattle-disease are now reported by telegram, but it is not possible to depute Veterinary Assistants to the spot except in special cases, or when the outbreak occurs in the district in which he is posted. The information regarding cattle-disease given in the district reports is necessarily of a very general character.

55. The attitude of the people in regard to segregation and treatment of diseases, is decidedly passive. For foot and mouth disease cattle are made to stand in mud or sand, and external remedies are applied, but for the severer forms of disease spells and incantations, as the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division says, are chiefly relied on. The Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, states that if a man administers remedies to a sick cow which afterwards dies, he is considered liable to pecuniary penance for the sin of causing its death. If this were the case in all districts, the exponents of Veterinary science might have a heavy burden to bear. On the other hand, in Narsinghpur, it is said that the practice of segregation started in the Court of Wards' villages by a former Deputy Commissioner, is gaining ground. If there is one science which ought to appeal to the religious sympathies as well as to the material interest of the Hindu agricultural community, it is Veterinary science, and the leaders of the cow-protection movement have a great opening before them if they like to recognize it.

56. In respect to the dissemination of knowledge among the people, it may be mentioned that the stock of 1,000 copies of Syed Sirdar Shah Gilani's Manual on cattle-disease in Hindi has nearly been sold out by Deputy Commissioners, and it may prove necessary to obtain a further supply.

In November 1897, Veterinary-Lieutenant Trydell drew up a leaflet of instructions for the preparation of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among village cattle by means of segregation, fumigation, &c. The instructions have been approved with one addition by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. Ten copies in English of these instructions have been supplied to Deputy Commissioners who have been asked to state the number of copies in English and in vernacular required by them.

Co-operation with the Statistical Department.

57. The annual agricultural statistics have been prepared as in previous years in this office and submitted to the Director-General of Statistics.

The areas for which accurate statistics are available, have been still further increased this year by the extension of survey operations in the Chanda and Chhattisgarh zamindaris. The quarterly and annual returns of rail-borne traffic

were received as usual and submitted to the Statistical Bureau. The only changes made in the character of the returns, are :—

(1) the amendment of the sub-heads under "Liquors;"
(2) the exhibition of the trade in "Mustard and Rape oil;" and
(3) the addition of the sub-heads "Carpets and Rugs and other sorts of manufactures" under "Wool manufactured."

For local purposes the trade under Mohwa was separately tabulated. Registration of road traffic was resumed on the Mungeli-Nandghat road with effect from the 9th December 1898.

Crop Forecasts.

58. The usual forecasts for wheat, linseed, til and cotton have been submitted in the prescribed forms. In para. 46 of the Report for 1896-97 my predecessor referred to the trial proposed to be made in Nagpur, Wardha, Nimar and Chhindwara of having a special field-to-field inspection in October with a view to accurately ascertain the areas under cotton. The experiment was carried out and the Deputy Commissioners of the districts concerned, report that no difficulties were experienced. The further extension of the experiment is under consideration and will be reported in due course.

59. The results of the crop experiments conducted during the four years 1892-93 to 1895-96 were reviewed by Mr. Carey in his note, dated 4th April 1898. A report on the working of the local rules was also furnished. The number of crop cutting experiments conducted during the year under report was 1,658 as compared with 1,675 in the previous year.

The extent to which the various classes of Officers have contributed is as follows:—

Deputy Commissioners		47
Assistant Commissioners		82
Extra-Assistant Commissioners		540
Total ...		669
Settlement Officers		215
Assistant Settlement Officers		762
Superintendents of Land Records		11
Superintendent, Government Experimental Farm		1
Total ...		989
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,658

Of these crop cuttings, 1,122 were made with *kharif* and 536 with *rabi* crops. Other experiments were also carried out by Officers of inferior status, but these were not compiled.

SECTION V.

SCIENTIFIC AND LOCAL ENQUIRY UNDER PROVINCIAL DIRECTION.

60. The Experimental Farm at Nagpur under Mr. R. S. Joshi is the only one maintained in these Provinces. Mr. Joshi also looks after the Telinkheri reserve, and is Principal of the Agricultural Class as well as Curator of the Nagpur Museum. For experimental purposes the rainfall was, as in the previous year, unsuitable for the cold-weather crops. It was much below the average, and the virtual absence of rain in the latter part of the year rendered it impossible for manures to be properly assimilated, green-manuring in particular being shown to be absolutely harmful. The rust-resisting power of various kinds of wheat can not be tested in dry seasons of this kind. Phosphatic manures hold out a promise of proving specially beneficial to oil-seeds, but as the agriculture of the country is at present constituted, experiments with these and other chemical manures are rather of an academic than a practical interest.

61. On the other hand, the experiment instituted in the previous year of manuring with night-soil on the system of shallow pitting initiated by Conductor Meagher, of Allahabad, is a thoroughly practical one, and was continued with repeated success. In the previous year a mixed crop of cotton, juar, bajri and ambari had (except ambari) given an excellent yield. In the present year juar and rice were the crops sown; the juar yielded at the rate of 2,180lbs. to the acre and the rice at 2,300lbs. Experience will show how long the benefit of this system of manuring endures, but it is even now certain that it is both cheap and productive. It of course requires a large area for the disposal of any considerable quantity of sewage, but this is a distinct advantage if the prejudice against manuring with night-soil can be removed. The only drawback to the system is that for several days after pitting the exhalations from the land are, within a limited radius, decidedly offensive. It is, therefore, best suited for fields which lie away from human habitations and traffic. Arrangements are being made for the extension of the experiment in municipal areas.

62. Experiments made to test the practices of the country in growing mixed crops, birra (wheat-gram) and cotton-tur, merely go to show that the people in selecting these mixtures have profited by accumulated experience. For instance, birra is largely grown in the north, and hardly at all in the Nagpur country. We do not find any gain in the Farm from growing birra. Whereas the mixture cotton-tur, so common in the Nagpur country, is found to pay on the Farm also. We have nothing to teach them in this matter.

63. The experiment with tillage again shows that on the Nagpur black-cotton soil ploughing and bakharing in alternate years, give better results than simple ploughing or simple bakharing.

In the experiments with varieties of cotton, the Egyptian varieties showed themselves unable to grow without irrigation; the rain of the monsoon failed to keep them in good condition after the cold weather. An experiment with Egyptian cotton in Betul has also so far been unsuccessful, but further trials are being made.

64. A large number of varieties of wheat, chiefly crosses, were received from New South Wales, and those which thrived best will be sown again. A series of years is needed to test these strains. The experiments are at present still scarcely beyond the laboratory stage.

65. In regard to the experiment of extending rice cultivation in the Pagara *jagir* of the Chhindwara district referred to in para. 52 of last year's report, the Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, writes as follows:—

"Two khandis and 19 kuros of rice, including various varieties, were sown, and the result-"ing crop realised 6 khandis 19 kuros, or a net yield of 4 khandis. The Seoni rice did fairly well, "but the other varieties were not successful. One reason for failure is undoubtedly to be found "in the fact that the irrigation tank did not hold water sufficiently, or long enough, to give a "good supply of water when the crop was in full growth; the bund of this tank has been con-"siderably raised this year, and it is to be hoped that the supply of water will now be ample. "The number of families of Seoni Gonds has risen from 5 to 9, and I think, if any reasonable "measure of success attends our efforts, they will settle permanently. The area for rice cul-"tivation has been extended and new bundhis constructed. The new land will not, however, "be fit this year for anything but the best kind of local rice. The stock of Seoni rice in "hand will be sown only in the old bandhis. Rice will be sown broadcast and transplanted "in order to discover which method seems most suited to the locality. The rice-fields will be "given on *bataí* as far as possible to the Seoni people.

"With a view to getting the fields manured, some Banjaras in the place have been in-"duced by the remission of grazing-fees on 20 bullocks to camp their *Tanda* on the rice-land. "I hope to get good results from this. Four buffaloes have also been purchased by the "estate. They are apparently superior to bullocks for work on rice-land, and they will be "used for poughing and making the slush necessary for the transplanted rice."

Experiments with Japanese Clover.

66. A packet of Japanese clover (*Lespedeza stricta*) was obtained from England, and a small supply was sent to Mr. Standen, Settlement Officer, Betul. A fresh trial is being made, the time of sowing being altered.

67. Experiments to test the treatment found successful at the Nagpur Experimental Farm of digging trenches between trees and crops in their vicinity in order to save the latter from the loss of moisture otherwise absorbed by the surface roots of the trees, were made in Betul, Bhandara and Balaghat. In Betul the trenches were dug during the rains of 1898, and the results were not known at the time of the submission of the Deputy Commissioner's report. The three experiments made in the Sakoli tahsil of the Bhandara district were conducted after the crops were cut. In Balaghat a considerable number of experiments were made by the Settlement Staff and the Tahsildar of Balaghat, and the results are stated to have been very successful and to have been generally appreciated by the malguzars and tenants. In Wardha the Revenue Inspectors of all circles, except Ashti, report that experiments have been made in their circles, but have not mentioned the number or the results.

Protection of Crops from damage by Trees.

The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, reports that all endeavours on the part of the Land Record staff to induce cultivators to try the experiment having proved in vain, the Manager of the Susthanik Estate, which is under the management of the Court of Wards, was asked to try the experiment on some of the villages of the estate. He did so on fields bearing *kharif* crops, but without any beneficial effect. The Manager, it is said, has been asked to try the experiment on fields sown with *rabi*.

It is useless trying this experiment in *kharif*-growing fields, a fact which the Manager ought to have known. The want of agents with some scientific training is sadly felt. Blundering experiments indis criminately made do positive harm.

The only systematic action taken has been in Hoshangabad. No less than 95 of these experiments were made in the Sohagpur tahsil. In the case of 8 made early in the season, beneficial results are reported. The later cases will be reported on subsequently. A record has been kept of the fields in which the experiment has been tried.

68. Acclimatised Jaunpur maize seed was supplied to the undermentioned gentlemen :—

(1) The Tahsildar, Lakhnadon (in two bags, for free distribution).

(2) The Deputy Commissioner, Betul.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara.

(4) The Tahsildar, Pachmarhi.

Guinea-grass shoots for planting out on nala sides to supply fodder were supplied to Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, of Bombay. Varieties of cotton, wheat and linseed, &c., were supplied to the following gentlemen:—

(1) Mr. N. C. Mukerjee, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal,

(2) Mr. Parasram Seth, of Bahadurpur, district Nimar.

(3) Mr. Ambadas Atmaram Deshpande, of Ashti, district Wardha.

69. The only new machine which was given a trial during the year was a Hay Press. The machine was purchased from the Manager, Tramway Company, Bombay. The machine works very satisfactorily, and the quality and aroma of the pressed grass is preserved in its compressed state. A larger quantity of grass so compressed can be stored in a limited space.

Implements.

70. In September 1898, the Superintendent of the Farm was sent to Saugor with the object of conducting some experiments in extirpating the *kans* weed (*Saccharum spontaneum*) in the Saugor district. Three Swedish ploughs were also sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor. Mr. Joshi found that deep ploughing with powerful cattle, with a body of labourers to pull out the upturned roots, was of some efficacy; but the people seem neither to have the energy, means, nor cattle for the exertions required.

The prevalence of this *kans* is now the most serious agricultural defect we have to contend with in the districts of Saugor, Damoh and Hoshangabad.

Mr. Fuller speaks of the beneficial results obtained in the two former districts by embankment and the flooding of the fields whereby the *kans* roots rot in course of time. This is of course a remedy which cannot for want of means be universally applied, but it would prove a most useful form of relief work if such should be needed.

In addition to their depleted resources, the people are suffering from shattered nerves, the result of absolute loss of confidence in the regularity of the seasons. The restoration of confidence can only be brought about by a recurrence of normal conditions of weather ; when once this result is obtained, steady improvement will follow :—

Tussar Cultivation.

71. The Forest Divisional Officer, Chanda, reports that there is a decrease of 74 in the number of tussar *baris* as compared with the previous year, of 418 acres in the area under cultivation and of Rs.102 in the rent paid to the department. This decline, Mr. Lowrie explains, is as follows :—

"The silk industry in this Division is generally carried on in excised areas, and as these "latter are gradually being cleared and brought under cultivation, and as the Dhimars are "finding the industry not sufficiently remunerative, it is slowly sinking into insignificance."

I fancy that the second reason is the real one at work. In fact, unless the 74 *baris* abandoned were actually in an area cleared during the year (which is not stated), it does not appear how the cultivation of excised forest, which has not yet proceeded very far, can have affected the industry. In 1892 there were 17,000 acres in the Chanda forests stated to be fit for tussar cultivation.

Fuel and Fodder reserves.

72. The fuel and fodder reserves in Raipur are in charge of the District Council, to which body the reserves have been leased at a nominal rental for a term of five years, from 1st April 1895. The total expenditure during the year on them was Rs.230-8-2 and the income was Rs.584. The income is derived from the sale of grass. The fencing and ditching which was carried out during the famine is said to have considerably enhanced the value of these reserves, and a net income of about a thousand rupees is expected in 1898-99. The introduction of *gandhri* grass, which is used for thatching purposes and fetches a good price, is projected.

73. The Deputy Commissioner writes as follows about the reserves in the Bilaspur district :—

"The income from the sale of grass during the year was Rs.900-9-8 against Rs.100 in the previous year.

"The increase is due to the excellent yield of grass in the year under report. The crop "of 1896-97 was damaged by the heavy rains of that year. Local watchers are appointed at "different rates of pay according to the importance of the reserve. The reserves are under "the direct management of the Tahsildars. I find in Mr. Cooke's tour diary that the people "about Patharra complained bitterly of their grazing grounds having been included in the "reserve. They had with it lost a tank ; their own grazing grounds had been exhausted, "and they were unable to keep as many cattle as formerly. They are very discontented, and "offer to pay any grazing dues that might be demanded. I have myself had an application "from them to this effect, but apparently this is contrary to the idea with which these "reserves were started. Mr. Cooke adds, so long as these reserves do not pay expenses they "are more likely to prove a warning than a lesson to the malguzars of the neighbourhood. "As they are unfenced, cattle trespass on them, and this gives the watchers many chances of "illicit profit. Two or three that I have seen are mere stretches of sheet rock on which it is "idle to expect grass to grow."

The Settlement Officer of Bilaspur will be asked to report on the question of these reserves, and the best means for their management with respect to the needs of the community. They were acquired on payment of compensation to the people whose land was taken up, and a previous Deputy Commissioner had a hand in their selection.

74. The Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, writes as follows about the reserves in the Sambalpur district:—

"There are 18 such reserves in the district. They are under the management of the "village punchayets, and patwaris and Revenue Inspectors are supposed to bring to notice "any breach of the rules about the removal of fuel and fodder. Two such cases have been "brought to notice, but I fear the patwaris do not yet realise their responsibilities in this "matter.

"In addition to the jungles reserved as above, there are *khasra* numbers reserved as *gochar* "or grazing land, and ordinary *khasra* forests for *nistar* or user of the villages. Cases of "encroachment on *gochar* lands are not at all uncommon, and several persons have been "prosecuted for them during the year. As regards *khasra* jungles, there have been no com- "plaints by ryots of their being prevented by Gaontias from exercising their free *nistar* rights, "but the Gaontias themselves have, I fear, not protected Government interests in their jungles; "for in most villages the *khasra* jungles are almost entirely denuded of jungle and only low "scrub remains. This evil has been going on, no doubt, a long time, and Gaontias used to, "and some still do, believe that the *khasra* jungles are their own property, hence timber from "*khasra* jungles used to be taken for sale. I have had some cases prosecuted under section "379.

"Patwaris and Revenue Inspectors are supposed to bring to notice any cases of cutting "of *khasra* jungle for sale, and the Forest Officer has given assistance in this respect. But, "I fear, most of the *khasra* jungle is by this time spoilt beyond remedy and is only fit for "extension of cultivation and grazing, for which no doubt it will sooner or later be required."

The necessity for enforcing the *wajib-ul-arz* would seem to have been overlooked by previous Deputy Commissioners of the district. That document gives no ground to the Gaontia to believe that the *khasra* forests are his private property. At the approaching settlement of Sambalpur, the treatment of these areas will have to be again considered.

75. The income of the Telinkheri reserve during the year was Rs.324-11-0 and the expenditure, Rs.141. A site for a well, from which to irrigate the reserve, has not been found yet.

SECTION VI.

Agricultural Education.

76. The measures that had been taken for the improvement of agricultural education were detailed in para. 60 of last year's report.

An annual course of practical agriculture to 99 Schoolmasters and 40 Normal School students, and the introduction of agricultural readers in village schools with simple apparatus to illustrate the lessons were the steps adopted, and they have been continued in the past year. I understand that a recent conference of officers has agreed upon some important modifications in the course of instruction followed in village schools. Mr. Carey took the opportunity allowed by his tours of occasionally examining village schools with a view to see how agricultural lessons were taught, and how far the boys assimilated them; and the opinion, which he formed, was that the boys required more practical illustration in the field of the lessons which they learnt in class. One master had been at special pains in the up-keep of the school garden, and had made a collection of plants to illustrate the lessons, and those who had been through the practical course in Nagpur were able to make their instruction more interesting than those who had not. These are, of course, small beginnings, and no one supposes that we are going to immediately improve the agriculture of the country by the lessons taught at the village school. It is the fate of small beginnings to excite ridicule; but, if it is a good thing to give primary education to the ryot's son, it must surely be a good thing that the education should be directly concerned with the pursuit of his lifetime. If we do not improve his knowledge of agriculture, we may at least make him think.

77. The Scholarship, tenable in the Poona College of Science, has been awarded to Bhaya Lal, one of the students of the Nagpur Agricultural Class, who showed a special aptitude for scientific studies. In the junior class of eleven students a Kurmi from Hoshangabad has been *facile princeps*.

SECTION VII.

Publication of Agricultural information.

78. Much of the work done has been enumerated in Section IV.

Apart from the usual crop forecasts, trade returns, agricultural statistics, &c., described in that section, the following papers relating to agriculture were prepared and published by this Department during the year under report:—

(1) Note on the crop statistics of 1897-98.

(2) A list * of agricultural implements and machines which were tested during the year ended 30th September 1898, and of those in use which were reported to have met with more or less marked success during the year.

79. The following papers were received during year from other Provincial Departments:—

(1) Monograph on "Cotton fabrics of Bengal."

(2) Monograph on "Woollen fabrics in the Hyderabad Assigned districts."

(3) Bengal Bulletin No. 4, "Note on the Mustards cultivated in Bengal."

(4) Assam Bulletin No. 4, "Note on the cultivation of Black-pepper in Assam."

(5) Assam Bulletin No. 5, "The staple crops of the Khasia and Jantia hills."

SECTION VIII.

Final.

Fairs.

80. The usual statistics relating to the more important fairs were collated and published in the *Central Provinces Gazette.*

Extension of Communications.

81. An addition of 48 miles was made to the Railway system of the Provinces during the year by the extension of the Indian Midland Railway from Saugor to Damoh. Road construction has added 324 miles of new roadway and 540 miles have been raised in class.

Extension of irrigation.

82. During the course of his cold-weather tour, a part of which lay in the Chanda zamindaris, Mr. Carey noticed the absence of tanks and "boris" (ponds) in Ambagarh chowki and Panabaras, and addressed the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division on the subject in his letter No. C 4, dated 4th January 1899. Mr. Carey remarked that the present irrigation facilities in these two estates are of the most limited description, and that there appeared to him great scope for the construction of tanks with a view to the irrigation of the rice crop and the due development of the country.

The fact that these estates are now under the Court of Wards, gives Government a chance of pushing on irrigation works in them.

Museums Art and Sciences.

83. The number of museums in the Central Provinces remains the same, *viz.*, two, the Provincial Museum at Nagpur and the local one at Raipur. The institution at Nagpur is in charge of the Agricultural Department. The budget grant for the year 1897-98 was Rs.1,552 from the Provincial revenues. The actual expenditure was Rs.849-14-2 on account of salaries (which included Rs.62-14-10 for grain

* In accordance with the instructions contained in Revenue and Agricultural Department, Circular No. 13-72-16, dated 3rd May 1899, this list will in future form an appendix to the Land Record Report.

compensation allowance) and Rs.1,060-8-3 on account of contingencies. The balance at the close of the year was Rs.3,807-11-0. The sum of Rs.907-5-0 was spent on the purchase of a large number of specimens of artistic work made in all parts of India as well as in several districts of the Central Provinces. Twenty specimens of coins were also added to the Museum. During the year the Museum was visited by 141,598 persons, of whom 69,488 were men, 46,591 were women, and 23,709 were children. This is a decrease of 10,131 in the total number of visitors.

The Raipur Museum is in charge of the District Council. The year opened with a balance of Rs.596-13-0 and the total receipts of the year amounted to Rs.550-10-0. The chief item of expenditure, that of establishment, amounts to Rs.361-8-0. This shows an increase of Rs.24 over the figures for 1896-97, the increase being due to compensation for dearness of grain. Only Rs.20-11-9 were spent during the year on new exhibits. During the year the Museum was visited by 109,910 persons, or an increase of Rs.29,290 over the number for last year.

Review of Registration Report.

84. The report on the working of the Registration Department was forwarded to this office for perusal and was returned with such remarks as appeared to be called for.

85. It is matter for regret that the materials for this Report were not available in time for my predecessor, Mr. Carey, to write it. It deals with a year which closed six months before I took over charge of the office of Director, and it is impossible for me as a mere compiler to make those useful comments and criticisms which personal familiarity with the history of the year and several years' management of the Department would have enabled my predecessor to supply.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

R. H. CRADDOCK,

Offg. Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

Punishments inflicted on Patwaris

Nature of offence.		Saugor.		Damoh.		Jubbulpore.		Mandla.		Seoni.		Narsinghpur.		Hoshangabad.		Nimar.	
		Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Non-residence	Dismissed	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	23	109 12 0	...	...	25	95 4 0	18	107 4 0	...	...	10	39 0 0	5	40 0 0	...	...
	Suspended	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
	Transferred	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	25	109 12 0	2	...	29	95 4 0	24	107 4 0	...		17	39 0 0	13	40 0 0	1	...
Misconduct	Dismissed	3	...	6	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	26	34 6 0	5	23 0 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	30 0 0	4	13 0 0
	Suspended	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	3	...	33	34 6 0	11	23 0 0	1	...	1	...	7	...	3	30 0 0	7	13 0 0
Neglect of work (including inefficiency).	Dismissed	6	...	1	...	3	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	24	98 0 0	31	163 15 2	26	158 0 0	47	260 12 0	31	121 2 0	34	166 1 5	61	256 4 0	3	15 11 11
	Suspended	4	...	1	...	11	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	34	98 0 0	33	163 15 2	40	158 0 0	49	260 12 0	33	121 2 0	34	166 1 5	66	256 4 0	3	15 11 11
Dishonesty	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	3	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21 10 8	1	4 0 0
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total	3	18 0 0	..	...	6	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	7	21 10 8	1	4 0 0
Pecuniary embarrassment.	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Physical inability to stand out-door work.	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
Grand Total	Dismissed	10	...	7	...	11	...	10	...	6	...	8	...	15	...	1	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	50	225 12 0	57	198 5 2	56	276 4 0	65	368 0 0	31	121 2 0	44	205 1 5	68	347 14 8	8	32 11 11
	Suspended	5	...	2	...	19	...	5	...	1	...	8	...	5	...	10	...
	Transferred	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...
	Total	65	225 12 0	68	198 5 2	86	276 4 0	82	368 0 0	38	121 2 0	65	205 1 5	90	347 14 8	19	32 11 11

* In 8 cases

† Pay

during the year ending 30th September 1898.

Betul.		Chhind-wara.		Wardha.		Nagpur.		Chanda.		Bhandara.		Balaghat.		Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Sambalpur.	
Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	8	†	3	41 0 0	3	30 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48 0 0
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	12	...	4	41 0 0	4	30 11 6	2	...	...	...	1	...	24	...	3	...	2	48 0 0
2	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	9	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
9	36 14 3	...	...	14	71 2 0	2	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	30	164 1 4	51	430 5 7	30	250 7 0	11	25 14 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
11	36 14 3	4	...	20	71 2 0	3	5 8 0	3	...	...	...	35	164 1 4	70	430 5 7	77	250 7 0	15	25 14 11
...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	12	...	18	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
14	38 12 0	16	96 11 8	49	209 13 0	45	258 1 11	6	45 5 0	66	533 13 4	5	20 4 4	135	511 13 0	77	251 10 8	54	125 8 0
...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
14	38 12 0	20	96 11 8	58	209 13 0	48	258 1 11	6	45 5 0	70	533 13 4	5	20 4 4	156	511 13 0	107	251 10 8	61	125 8 0
...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	96 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	12 0 0	4	...	...	...	2	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	96 8 0	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	16	...	8	...	4	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	31	...	...	...
25	87 10 3	24	*96 11 8	66	321 15 0	51	299 5 5	6	45 5 0	66	533 13 4	35	184 5 8	192	1,038 10 7	107	502 1 8	67	199 6 11
3	...	1	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	20	...	17	...	2	...
...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	4	...
30	87 10 3	44	96 11 8	83	321 15 0	58	299 5 5	11	45 5 0	75	533 13 4	41	184 5 8	263	1,038 10 7	187	502 1 8	80	199 6 11

pay withheld.
withheld.

Punishments inflicted on Revenue Inspectors

Nature of offence.		Saugor.		Damoh.		Jubbulpore.		Mandla.		Seoni.		Narsinghpur.		Hoshangabad.		Nimar.	
		Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Non-residence	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20 0 0	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20 0 0	...	...
Misconduct ...	Dismissed	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neglect of work (including inefficiency).	Dismissed	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Degraded (a)	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	4	85 0 0	1	5 0 0	2	30 0 0	19	152 0 0	...	...	1	20 0 0	2	22 8 0	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	85 0 0	1	5 0 0	5	30 0 0	21	152 0 0	...	...	1	20 0 0	3	22 8 0	...	...
Dishonesty ...	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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(a) Includes loss of

during the year ending 30th September 1898.

Betul.		Chhind-wara.		Wardha.		Nagpur.		Chanda.		Bhandara.		Balaghat.		Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Sambalpur.	
Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.
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held allowance.

PIONEER PRESS,—1057J. Reg. No. 56, A. L. Rec. 1 Reg. 11.—15-6-99 17-99—627.

ANNEXURE F.

No. $\frac{1031}{74}$

FROM

L. S. CAREY, ESQ., *I.C.S.*,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces,

To

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

SUBJECT:
Annual Settlement, Progress Report 1897-98.

Dated Nagpur, the 13th March 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the prescribed annual report on the progress of Settlement operations in these Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1898.

In describing the operations of the twelve months, I have classified them according as they relate to—

(i) the attestation and assessment of malguzari villages;

(ii) the amendment of maps and records for the second round of assessment;

(iii) the survey and recording of zamindari estates; and

(iv) ryotwari Settlement.

I.—ASSESSMENT OF MALGUZARI ESTATES.

2. Assessment operations were in full swing in five districts, namely, Seoni, Nimar, Betul, Bhandara and Balaghat. In October 1897, Settlement Officers were posted to the Chanda and Raipur districts and the attestation of the Drug and Warora tahsils was undertaken. Chanda is the last district to be dealt with on the present round of Settlements. With Raipur we get on our new roster of 20 years' Settlements.

3. There has been regrettable but unavoidable delay in the completion of final reports on the revision of assessment in various districts. The matter has been alluded to in previous annual reports and reference has been made to the exigencies of famine administration and to the engrossing calls of ordinary district administration on an attenuated Commission. A portion of the Nagpur Settlement report has recently been received from Mr. Craddock and is now in the Press. Messrs. Montgomerie, Sly and de Brett have still to submit their reports on the revision of assessment in Chhindwara, Hoshangabad and Saugor. The report on the Seoni Settlement has been drafted by Khan Bahadur Aulad Husain, *C.I.E.*, except the section on Ryotwari assessment which will be completed by Mr. Abdul Hak, Assistant Settlement Officer, before he leaves the Seoni district, in March 1899. The reports on the Betul, Balaghat and Nimar Settlements will shortly fall due from Messrs. Standen, Scott and Montgomerie, but final totals for these districts will not in all probability be available until the middle of May 1899 by which time all the revised revenues should have been announced.

4. Three reports, namely, those on the Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Wardha districts, lie awaiting review in this office. Owing to the overlapping of the Settlements occasioned by the Famine, we have recently had work in simultaneous progress in eight districts which leaves no leisure for such reviews. But we are now within measurable distance of the conclusion of the Seoni, Nimar, Betul

and Balaghat Settlements, and with the lessening of the strain also in Bhandara, it will, I trust, prove possible to submit these reports during the course of the next few months.

5. *Seoni.*—The field work had been completed in Seoni before the commencement of the year under report, and the whole district had been rent-rated. But some 521 villages of the Lakhnadon tahsil covering 843 square miles remained for assessment and this has been accomplished. The revised assessments have been also announced throughout the district. The Lakhnadon tahsil has been treated with special tenderness as enjoined in the orders of the Government of India on the Preliminary report. Rents have been raised only 8 per cent. and the fraction of malguzari assets absorbed on revision is only 41. But the scope for revenue enhancement was considerable and the operations have yielded a 52 per cent. increment. The deterioration caused by the recent series of unfavourable seasons rendered the work of announcement a somewhat complicated task and a number of adjustments were necessitated in the larger estates with a view to the equitable distribution of the revised demand over individual mahals. Moreover, in 35 malguzari and thekedari villages the sanctioned demand was lowered on announcement after obtaining the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner.

Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussain, C.I.E., Settlement Officer.
Mr. Bahmanji Mancharji, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Abdul Hak, Assistant Settlement Officer.

6. A mass of other work incidental to Settlement operations has also been got through. One of the most important matters which deserves special attention is the grant of protected status or occupancy rights in their home-farms to the old thekedars holding under the Diwan of Seoni. A few of the most deserving lessees had been selected by the Settlement Officer for the protected status in consideration of the improvements effected by them or in virtue of their long tenure. But there was a hitch in the disposal of some cases owing to the thekedars having been ousted from possession. The recent amendment of the Land Revenue Act has, however, enabled the Settlement Officer to adjust these long pending matters on an equitable basis, and it is hoped that the quarrels which have embittered the relations between the Diwan and his thekedars for many a year past will now cease and that all parties will recognize that a satisfactory solution has been found for what has often threatened during the past 20 years to result in serious agrarian disturbance.

7. The Muafi Register has been recast and submitted to the Commissioner of the Division, but I learn that in the case of certain plots some references are lacking to the orders of the Supreme Government sanctioning the alienations and these will have to be traced from the original sanads. The completion of this work will devolve upon the District Staff.

8. The Settlement Officer has also revised the Land Record arrangements of his district and has recast the circles of patwaris and Revenue Inspectors. His proposals have been favourably received by the Commissioner of the Division who considers that no unnecessary changes have been made, and have been recently submitted for the formal approval of the Administration.

9. The fairing and copying of the records of the new Settlement has been completed and all the misls have been filed in the Record Room of the District office. The writing up of Famine note-books has not been neglected; 844 were dealt with in the year under report and 417 in the previous year.

10. The only work that remained at the close of the year was the announcement of the revised ryotwari assessments. This matter is now engaging the attention of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Abdul Hak, who has been entrusted with the duty of winding up the Settlement. It is hoped that the Assistant Settlement Officer will be available for transfer to another district before the end of March.

11. The increase to the *kamil jamas* yielded by revision of assessment in this district is approximately Rs.1,29,000, but the whole of the sum is not realizable, the large estate of the Diwan of Seoni being held for the life of the present incumbent on a quit-rent of Rs.1,000. Moreover a number of the revised *jamas* of the Seoni tahsil, where the largest increments accrued, have been introduced

in progresive fashion. The amount actually spent on revision up to the 30th September 1898 is Rs.1,51,200 and the estimated cost of completing the undertaking is Rs.7,000. The final cost rate per square mile, of malguzari area works out at Rs.67-4-2. But if some Rs.20,000 be apportioned to the Ryotwari Settlement, the cost rate falls to about Rs.60 per square mile, which is not excessive considering the delays and dislocation occasioned by the famine.

12. Khan Bahadur Aulad Husain, *C.I.E.*, retired on pension on the 31st December 1898, to enjoy the leisure which he so richly deserves after 54 years of active service, of which 23 were spent in the Settlement Department The zeal and devotion to duty of this veteran officer have continued unabated to the end of his exceptionally long service, while his singular ability and sterling loyalty have earned for him the respect and admiration of all with whom he has been brought in contact. His retirement causes a serious gap in the ranks of the Department and the benefit of his ripe and varied experience will of necessity be much missed. The Settlement Officer warmly acknowledges the ungrudging assistance rendered by Mr. Abdul Hak, Assistant Settlement Officer, and the diligent co-operation of Mr. Bahmanji Mancharji. Both tributes are, I consider, well deserved.

13. *Betul.*—At the commencement of the year under report the position of affairs was as follows :—All village inspection had been completed, but there was a balance of 315 villages comprised in five groups to be rent-rated and 586 villages, forming ten groups, to be finally assessed. Up to the middle of December 1897 Mr. Standen and his assistant, Mr. Hari Gunawant, remained in charge of the famine relief operations of the Multai tahsil. From the 3rd May to 22nd August 1898 the Settlement Officer also held charge of the district as well as of the Settlement. In spite of these interruptions Mr. Standen managed to complete the re-assessment of the district shortly after the close of the year. There now remain only three groups on which orders have to be passed by the Administration, two of which await examination in this office. By the end of April next all the revised assessments should have been announced to the people and the Settlement practically wound up. All preparations have been made to secure this end. There had been delay in completing the Vernacular records of the Multai tahsil owing to the necessity of keeping the patwaris in their circles while famine and scarcity prevailed. But these balances have been disposed of during the year under report, and orders have recently passed that Settlement work is to take precedence of the claims of Land Record administration. The misls should therefore be promptly brought up to date after announcement.

Mr. B. P. Standen, I.C.S., Settlement Officer.
Mr. Ravishankar, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Hari Gunawant, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The revised assessments of 12 groups have been announced during the year and have been favourably received by the people. Appeals have been very rare, but two malguzars have filed petitions which have still to be considered. Indeed the only class of persons who have manifested any dissatisfaction with the arrangements effected on revision are the kotwars of those villages where payments in cash have been substituted for remuneration in kind, or where incomes have been reduced by the protection of the owner's right to the skins of his own dead cattle. The sub-division of the duties of the kotwar amongst various members of a family is often excessive in Betul and the ousting of unnecessary interlopers was bound to produce a few malcontents.

14. The progress made with the Ryotwari Settlement will be alluded to in a subsequent paragraph. As regards the miscellaneous work of the year it is observable that enquiries into three boundary disputes between Betul and the Berars have taken up some of the Settlement Officer's time. The rectification of unsuitable forest boundaries has also been taken up and proposals formulated for throwing back the line in 11 villages with a view to adding small plots of 50 acres or less to malguzari villages in accordance with the provisions of para. 7 of Revenue Book Circular VII—12.

15. The handing over of the Settlement records to the District office was commenced in September last, but the want of available space in the District office

occasioned some delay. The difficulty has been temporarily surmounted by the transfer to the Deputy Commissioner of the records along with the almirahs which they occupied in the Settlement office.

Elimination has been conducted in a methodical manner, and the papers which merit conservation have been transferred to the *mauzawar bastas* in the District Record Room.

16. Before his departure on leave the Settlement Officer reported that the Muafi Register was complete. It has ere this, I presume, been submitted to the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division. Mr. Standen has also since the close of the year submitted proposals for the revision of the Land Record arrangements of the Betul tahsil. This case will be submitted for the orders of the Chief Commissioner after consideration by the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division and this office. The Multai scheme will follow as soon as the revised *jamas* are announced throughout this tahsil. The delay in the completion of the Settlement renders it desirable to treat the two tahsils separately, for *ad interim* arrangements almost invariably entail a loss on the Provincialized Patwari Fund.

17. During the year 315 villages, covering 643 square miles, have been rent-rated and 411 villages with an area of 860 square miles have been finally assessed. The total enhancement in land revenue obtained up to date is Rs.77,874. The balance for final assessment, *viz.*, 332 square miles comprised in 175 villages, has been disposed of since the close of the year. The total cost of this Settlement up to date is Rs.1,55,672 and allowing Rs.12,000 for concluding the undertaking, we get a final cost rate of Rs.66-4-9. As in Seoni some allowance has to be made for the operations in connection with the Ryotwari Settlement, *i.e.*, excision, demarcation, traverse, cadastral survey, &c. The true cost rate would probably then approximate to Rs.60 which is exactly the incidence per square mile of the expenditure on the Seoni Settlement. The rate exceeds that of most districts that were re-settled in pre-famine days, but there were no such interruptions to Settlement work in those days as have been recently experienced.

18. In view of the fact that the Settlement Officer spent only half the year on Settlement work, it is a matter for satisfaction that the district has been completely re-assessed. The results are due to the commendable business aptitude displayed by Mr. Standen. It is a creditable circumstance that his assessment work has in no way suffered from the manifold claims of other departments on his attention. His recently submitted assessments are as detailed as their predecessors, and the Settlement Officer has shown the same discrimination in dealing with individual ryots and malguzars as has characterized his work throughout the Settlement.

Mr. Ravishankar, Assistant Settlement Officer, has rendered most valuable assistance during the past year, and Mr. Haripant has kept up his reputation for honest hard work.

19. *Bhandara.*—Mr. Kutub-ud-din was attached to the Bhandara Settlement up to the close of March 1898, when he was transferred to Chanda as officiating Settlement Officer. Mr. Ratnaparkhe took his place from the 29th March 1898 to the 31st May 1898 on which latter date he reverted to the regular line as an Extra-Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Rajaram Gangadhar joined the staff on the 18th April 1898.

Mr. A. B. Napier, I.C.S., Settlement Officer.
Mr. Kutub-ud-din, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. M. D. Ratnaparkhe, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Rajaram Gangadhar, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Lachman Pirajji, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The 57 villages of the Sakoli tahsil that remained over for attestation were finished on the 12th December 1897, and the Settlement Officer completed his inspection of the 179 outstanding villages by the end of February 1898. The fairing and passing of the Tirora and Sakoli misls, which operations were delayed owing to the patwaris being tied to their circles in consequence of the famine, were brought to conclusion during the course of the year under report. Rent-rate reports have been submitted for 567 villages, covering 1,338 square miles, and 738 villages with an area of 1,513 square miles have been finally assessed. The number of ryoti holdings dealt with is no less than 40,734.

At the close of the year 186 villages with an area of 294 square miles remained to be rent-rated and 482 villages, covering 1,021 square miles, was the balance for assessment. The outstanding Rent-rate reports have since been received and, with one exception, all have been submitted for the orders of the Administration. Two Assessment reports for the Palandur and Deori groups of Sakoli have also been dealt with by the Settlement Officer. There now remain only five groups of the Sakoli tahsil for final assessment, which work should be out of hand by the 30th June.

20. Announcement of the revised rental and *kamil jamas* has been pushed on as far as possible, but in the absence of a sanctioned *wajib-ul-arz* for zamindaris the job is not complete. Orders have recently been received regarding the form of Village Administration paper to be used in zamindari villages, and efforts will now be made to complete before the rains the announcement of Tirora tahsil and the two groups of Sakoli for which revised assessments have been sanctioned by the Administration.

The rate at which proprietors within zamindaris should pay patwari cess has also remained over for decision, and in this respect also announcement is incomplete within zamindari areas. The Settlement Officer has been called on for early report touching this matter.

Mr. Napier is now engaged in fixing the *malikanas* payable by inferior to superior proprietors. This done, it will devolve on him to revise the *takolis* payable by the zamindars of re-assessed estates. It is expedient that no unnecessary delay should occur in this matter, for the zamindars are now collecting from tenants and inferior proprietors, revised rents and *jamas*, and they have themselves to render an enhanced *takoli* in 1899. Enquiries have been made into the claims of 16 thekedars for protected status and proposals submitted for the approval of the Chief Commissioner.

21. The revision of boundaries of *fazil* jungles, which subject was alluded to in last year's annual report, has received attention during the year, and it only remains to submit the Settlement Officer's proposals for the Gondumri and Dalli groups for the orders of the Administration. Meanwhile the Settlement Officer has been instructed to demarcate, on the ground, the excised boundaries of the *fazil* as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, and a special staff is being entertained for the purpose.

22. Of 3,411 square miles for assessment in this district, 2,390 square miles have been completed up to 30th September 1898. There remains an area of 1,021 square miles. The re-assessment of 2,390 square miles represents four years' work, which is somewhat slower progress than might ordinarily have been expected, but operations have been hampered in Bhandara as elsewhere by the famine, and the Settlement Officer's eyesight has also become affected. Moreover, unusual delays have occurred in passing orders on various references from this district. The tenures are, perhaps, more complicated in Bhandara with its zamindars, Shikmi zamindars, purchasers of zamindari tracts, inferior proprietors, thekedars, &c., than in any other district of the Provinces, and a number of awkward cases have arisen that required reference to precedents and mature consideration.

The expenditure on Settlement up to date is Rs.1,72,486, and including the cost of survey Rs.2,89,100. If Rs.25,000 be allowed for its completion the cost of the re-assessment should fall at Rs.58 per square mile. Up to date the enhancement obtained on the *kamil jama* (excluding the assessment of Rs.4,530 on waste land plots) is Rs.1,65,000. The revision bids fair then to be a remunerative operation, but the exact realisable increment cannot be calculated until *takolis* have been framed and the drawback on the *kamil jamas* in consideration of the superior zamindar status has been fixed. In this district rents are being raised 13 to 14 per cent., and the percentage increase obtained on the *kamil jama* is 47.

23. The work that lies immediately before the Settlement Officer at present is the assessment of the remainder of the Sakoli tahsil and the fixation of *takolis* in the zamindaris of Tirora. The *halkabandi* of the Bhandara tahsil has been

received and will shortly be submitted to the Secretariat, that for Tirora should be sent up as soon as possible to save the Patwari Fund additional expenditure on *ad interim* remuneration in the transition stage. The delimitation of the *fazil* jungles on the ground is also an important matter.

The Muafi Register and the Famine Note Books require attention in their turn. Elimination should likewise be undertaken and the Settlement records of completed groups should be deposited in the Record Room of the District office along with such cases as merit a place in the *mauzawar bastas*. Last, but not least, Revenue Inspectors and patwaris have to be settled down in their circles as recast by the Settlement Officer.

The Settlement Officer's report is deficient in that it makes no mention of these and other matters which should have been noticed.

24. Mr. Napier has displayed good judgment in his assessments, and the character of his work leaves little to be desired. He has also been instrumental in settling a number of long-standing disputes regarding tanks and water rights, the decision of which will, it is hoped, tend to the enlargement of the irrigable area of the tahsil.

Mr. Kutub-ud-din, Assistant Settlement Officer, has been recently called back to the regular line after many years' loyal and approved service in this Department. He is a man of good abilities, zealous in the interests of the State, but considerate towards the people. His place is a hard one to fill.

Mr. Rajaram is described by the Settlement Officer as a quick worker who displays earnestness of purpose and good common sense. The services of Mr. Lachman Piraji are also highly commended.

25. *Nimar*.—During the period under report Mr C W. E. Montgomerie was temporarily attached to the office of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, from the 8th March to the 15th April 1898. He then resumed charge of the Nimar Settlement until the 17th May when he was appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, in which post he continued until the close of the year.

Mr. C.W.E. Montgomerie, I.C.S., Settlement Officer.
Mr. B. Jagannath, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Abdul Ghani, Assistant Settlement Officer.

During Mr. Montgomere's absence on both occasions, Mr. Bakshiram Jagannath, Assistant Settlement Officer, held charge of the office.

26. The attestation of the Nimar district had been completed in May 1897, and only 45 villages remained over for inspection by the Settlement Officer. By the commencement of February 1898 Mr. Montgomerie had visited all the villages in the district. Office work was practically up to date when I wrote my last report, and what remained for accomplishment in the Vernacular branch was completed early in the year under report. Matters were less forward in the Assessment branch as out of 694 malguzari mahals only 363 had been rent-rated and 60 finally assessed in the previous year.

During the year under report, 331 mahals have been rent-rated and 509 villages, covering 1,103 square miles, have been re-assessed, and at its close only 125 villages with an area of 276 square miles remained for assessment.

Mr. Bakshiram Jagannath rent-rated 147 villages in four groups and was responsible for the revision of assessment in 163 mahals comprised within five groups. Mr. Montgomerie contributed Rent-rate reports for 184 villages and assessed 346 during the 6½ months of his incumbency as Settlement Officer. Under the circumstances the progress made is very satisfactory, and as all outstanding groups have recently been submitted, the Nimar Settlement should shortly be brought to conclusion.

27. The number of holdings dealt with during the year is 26,192 and the percentage of enhancement on ryoti payments, *viz.*, 23 per cent., is higher than that attained in the other districts now under Settlement revision. The circumstances of Nimar are, however, quite special for the degree of protection conferred on the ryots at last Settlement was altogether exceptional. A large number were created

malik-makbuzas, who in other districts would have been treated as absolute occupancy tenants, and all others were awarded the occupancy status. Competition has therefore played a subordinate part in determining the ryoti rental, and custom has exercised a greater effect. Moreover, malik-makbuzas were accorded the singular privilege of breaking up a portion of the village waste, of which not a few availed themselves without rendering any additional payment to the malguzars. Rent-rates, in consequence, rule very low in Nimar, as compared with many other districts and the scope for ryoti enhancement was there larger than usual. The revenue increment obtained up to date is about Rs.70,000, falling at 56 per cent. on the existing demand.

28. Announcement has been prosecuted with vigour and, as I write, the revised assessments of only five groups, comprising 166 mahals, have still to be communicated to the people.

The kotwari arrangements have been overhauled and placed on a proper basis in consultation with the Local Police Officers. The revised rents have been cheerfully accepted by the ryots, and the malguzars have expressed general satisfaction. They apparently expected to be called upon for a larger share of the revised assets, but rent enhancement has played so important a part in this Settlement, that the proprietors' present profits have not been much trenched upon. A reference to the increment register maintained in this office indicates that the rent enhancement imposed on the groups hitherto re-assessed, covers more than two-thirds of the increase in revenue.

It is also satisfactory to note that up to the close of the period under report not a single appeal against heaviness of assessment had been received from ryot or malguzar. The famine was but little felt in this district, and the introduction of a new Settlement is therefore a simpler matter than elsewhere.

29. The task of revising the patwari *halkabandi* has been entrusted to the Superintendent of Land Records and early submission is promised. The ryotwari work in connection with the Jamdhar Padalia tract and the assessment of scattered patch cultivation will be alluded to in a subsequent paragraph.

The Settlement Officer's report touching the suitability of the Singaji assessments has come in and is under consideration.

The Muafi Registers, which have entailed a great deal of laborious investigation in this district, are complete for two tahsils—Harsud and Khandwa—and the whole set should soon be forwarded, for the prescribed check, to the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division.

The resurvey of the Lalbagh at Burhanpur has been effected, and registers of extra Municipal Nazul have been prepared in view to discussion with the Deputy Commissioner as to the best means of dealing with these areas.

The Famine Note Book has been written up for three-fourths of the villages of Khandwa tahsil, but the Settlement Officer is silent in reference to the newly-prescribed Circle Note Book. Statistics for the final report are being tabulated in view to its being written by the Settlement Officer on his return from leave. The copies of the revised Settlement misls for all announced groups have been deposited in the District Office and the patwaris' copies handed over to them.

30. The expenditure of the year is Rs.30,878 and the total expenditure up to the 30th September 1893 aggregates Rs.1,11,400. If Rs.12,000 be allowed for the completion of the undertaking, the cost rate falls at Rs.79-11-5 per square mile. This is an unusually high cost rate ; but, allowing for ryotwari operations, the true cost rate of malguzari Settlement is about Rs.65. As explained in my last year's report, a higher rate must necessarily be expected in small districts where operations are on a limited scale. Moreover, in Nimar there were some decidedly intricate problems to be solved before the Settlement Officer was in a position to lay down general lines for the guidance of his staff in attestation. The increment of revenue up to the close of the year was about Rs.70,000 and three-fourths of the ultimate cost of the Settlement will probably be recouped by one year's increment of revenue.

31. The results attained are very creditable to Mr. Montgomerie and to Mr. Bakshiram Jagannath, who has displayed marked ability and considerable powers of control while in independent charge of the operations. Mr. Abdul Ghani has also exercised an effective supervision over the Vernacular Office and has rendered valuable assistance in connection with the compilation of the Muafi Registers and in the announcement operations.

Mr. A. Mayne, I.C.S., Settlement Officer.
Mr. J. R. Scott, Settlement Officer.
Mr. Kanhaiya Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Ram Krishna Khando, Assistant Settlement Officer.

32. *Balaghat.*—Mr. Mayne held charge of the Balaghat Settlement up to the 1st March 1898, when he reverted to the regular line, making over charge to Mr. J. R. Scott who, during the cold weather, worked in the district as an Assistant Settlement Officer. There are 917 mahals for assessment in this district of which Mr. Mayne attested and inspected two-thirds in the seasons of 1895-96 and 1896-97. Owing to the deterioration caused by the famine it was decided to settle the remaining portion of the district (=840 square miles) comprising the Behir tahsil and about 90 wild and undeveloped villages in the uplands fringing the northern edge of the Balaghat tahsil on summary lines. The field work was placed in charge of Mr. J. R. Scott who has brought it to a satisfactory conclusion. As rents were to be left untouched and only encroachments assessed, the attestation of these areas was a relatively simple matter. No soil classification was requisite, except in the case of the home-farms the special value of which it was deemed impossible to arrive at, by a mere valuation at the all-round ryoti rate.

33. Before he left the Department Mr. Mayne rent-rated all the areas that he had inspected, *viz.*, 612 mahals, and completed the assessment of five groups containing 304 mahals which were attested in 1895-96.

These assessments were given out to the people before last monsoon, but, owing to the contraction in assets caused by the famine, 84 *jamas* had to be resubmitted for the reconsideration of the Administration. In 53 the revised revenue was reduced by Rs.2,155, in 18 others it was introduced in progressive fashion. It has devolved on Mr. Scott to complete the assessment of the remaining 308 mahals in regular fashion. This work was accomplished during the rains, and the revised rental assessments and *kamil jamas* were announced before the 31st December 1898; but, as in Bhandara, the job is incomplete in zamindari villages in so far as the form of the village administration has not yet been settled, and the rate at which proprietors should pay patwari cess in zamindaris has not yet been fixed.

Mr. Scott has also, since the close of the year, submitted all his summary assessments, and, as I write, the revision of assessment in Balaghat is complete. Orders have, however, to be obtained from the Secretariat in regard to five groups that have recently been received through the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division.

34. All the office work in connection with the Vernacular misls was completed with due punctuality; but not without the expenditure of considerable sums of money on the wages of *madadgars* whose entertainment was necessitated by the fact that the Deputy Commissioner required, for administrative purposes, early information as to the condition of the various portions of the district after the famine.

Proposals for the distribution of profits between the inferior and superior proprietors of three villages were sanctioned by the Administration. A large number (135) of similar cases relating to zamindari villages remained for disposal at the end of the year. Acting under recent orders of the Administration (which permit of Settlement Officers dealing with such cases subject to the usual right of interested parties to appeal to this office and the Chief Commissioner) Mr. Scott has since fixed *malikanas* in all groups for which assessments have been sanctioned. The balance will be disposed of after announcement of the summary assessments.

35. The revision of the boundaries of *fazil* jungles has also entailed much work on the staff. There were 69 blocks to be dealt with in the regularly settled portion and on receipt of sanction demarcation is being effected on the ground.

The Settlement Officer's proposals for the summarily settled portion of the district, comprising 100 villages in the Bijagarh, Chauria and Bhanpur-Kinhi zamindaris have still to be considered along with the Assessment reports on these areas.

36. Mr. Scott has also had to thresh out several other important cases :—

(i) In reference to the resumption by the Forest Department of certain areas that had been previously set aside for Ryotwari Settlement. In this case the Forest Divisional Officer and the Settlement Officer have formulated a joint report recommending that 19 blocks, with an area of 21 square miles, be restored to the A class reserves, and that 33 blocks, covering 26 square miles, be retained under revenue control.

(ii) In respect to the claims of a number of thekedars and ex-thekedars of Government villages in the Behir uplands to proprietary right. The enquiry into this case has necessitated the detailed examination of voluminous correspondence dating back to the year 1870. The Settlement Officer's report has been received in this office through the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division and I hope shortly to send it on.

(iii) Touching the sub-division of some survey numbers in ryotwari areas which the ryots declared to be too large for their requirements. A detailed enquiry from village to village has been made through the Revenue Inspectors, and, in the event, 69 large survey numbers have been sub-divided into 154 and the original assessment duly apportioned. The opportunity was also taken to carve up four waste land blocks into 165 survey numbers, as a demand for land within these areas had manifested itself. The Settlement Officer has still to submit a rate report in reference to the latter areas.

(iv) In reference to the claims of certain thekedars of malguzari villages to protected status. There were 45 cases for enquiry under this head of which 26 were rejected, while 19 were submitted for the orders of the Administration. In 15 protected status has been conferred, in 2 the claim was rejected, while 2 were pending at the close of the year. Apart from this the Settlement Officer has managed to induce Khande Rao, the proprietor of the Mau *ilaqua*, to grant occupancy right over the whole or part of the home-farm to four lessees or ex-lessees who, though not entitled to protection under a strict interpretation of the rules, were men who deserved some sort of concession in consideration of the money expended by them in improvements.

37. There were also 36 applications for perfect partition to be dealt with. Twenty were rejected, five have been sanctioned and seven were still under enquiry at the close of the year.

The number of investigations under Section 78 of the Land Revenue Act amounted to 104, in each of which regular proceedings have been recorded.

38. The Famine Note-books of Behir have also claimed attention. The feasibility of improvements has been enquired into, and notes made during the course of attestation have been entered in the registers. The Circle Note-books are as yet complete for only 180 villages, but this work will be taken vigorously in hand now that the statistics of the new Settlement have become available.

The materials for revising the patwari *halkabandi* have been prepared, and this case will be submitted as soon as the revised assessments are announced for all groups.

The compilation of the Maufi Register is understood to be a small matter in Balaghat owing to the paucity of alienations. This work should now engage attention and, as it is desirable to wind up the Settlement as soon as possible, no time should be lost in binding completed misls and transferring them to the Record Room of the District office.

39. The effect of revision of the regularly settled portion of the *khalsa* is to add Rs.56,918, an increase of 48 per cent., to the Land Revenue of the district. The *kamil jamas* of the zamindaris have been raised by Rs.29,000 or 77 per cent., but the effect on the *kistbandi* cannot be gauged until the *takolis* are fixed. Rents have been raised by Rs.44,656 or 16 per cent. The Settlement has been an expensive one owing to the Land Record Staff having been absorbed so long in famine relief administration, and in spite of the fact that so large a portion of the district has been treated in summary fashion. The actual expenditure up to date is Rs.1,12,976 and the estimated cost of completing the operations is taken at Rs.12,800. The ultimate cost-rate would then work out at Rs.68-1-0 per square mile. The outbreak of famine has added at least Rs.10 to the cost-rate in this district.

40. Mr. Scott has displayed both capacity and signal devotion to duty and has amply justified his selection for the post of Settlement Officer. Mr. Kanhaiya Lal's work has been characterized by care and thoroughness. He is a hard-working officer. Mr. Ramkrishna Rao has shewn himself both capable and energetic, and the services of Mr. Kaluram, Superintendent of Land Records, are specially commended.

41. *Raipur.*—The operations in this district are of twofold character :—

Mr. E. R. K. Blenkinsop, I.C.S., Settlement Officer.
Mr. T. Gajraj Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Lachman Rao, Assistant Settlement Officer.

(1) Map amendment in the Raipur tahsil.

(2) Attestation in the Drug tahsil.

The map amendment is conducted in one tahsil under the supervision of a picked Assistant Settlement Officer who is usually one of the officers lent to this Administration by the Imperial Survey of India Department. This officer works a year ahead of the Settlement Officer and prepares the map and *khasra* which form the basis of attestation.

The map amendment in the Raipur tahsil will be referred to under Head II of this report. Two years ago, *i.e.*, before the famine, Mr. J. R. Scott amended the maps of the Drug tahsil preparatory to assessment. In the famine year the operations were suspended. In December 1897 Mr. Blenkinsop was appointed Settlement Officer and, on assuming charge of his appointment, started attestation in the Drug tahsil with the aid of Messrs. Lachman Rao and Gajraj Singh, Assistant Settlement Officers. The Drug tahsil is a large one. The *khalsa* portion, within which the Settlement Officer's operations were confined, contains 678 villages and covers an area of 1,165 square miles. In spite of a late start Mr. Blenkinsop's assistants, aided by the Superintendent of Land Records, who took charge of a third circle on the 1st April, managed to complete the attestation. But 129 villages remained over for inspection by the Settlement Officer. These were, however, duly visited before the close of the calendar year 1898. Mr. Blenkinsop submitted the prescribed Preliminary report on the tahsil in August last, and this has recently been forwarded for the orders of the Administration.

His assistants provided him for the purpose with the results of a considerable number of experimental crop cuttings which were carried out before he joined the district. There has been some delay in completing the Vernacular records and the Settlement Officer has been hampered owing to the revised village areas calculated on map amendment failing in some instances to pass when compared with the Universal Theorem areas. It was also deemed inadvisable to complete the records of those villages which the Settlement Officer was unable to inspect in the field season 1897-98. The bulk of the balances has, however, been worked off since and the Settlement Officer has been urged to complete the records of this tahsil without unnecessary delay. Up to the 30th September 1898 the ryotwari abstracts of 400 villages had been prepared. It should, therefore, be possible for Mr. Blenkinsop to submit a number of Rent-rate reports shortly after he receives orders on the Preliminary report.

42. The character of the map amendment effected by Mr. Scott, and the quality of the revised papers proved to be only fairly satisfactory. But for the fact that on the outbreak of famine in September 1896 the patwaris had to be ordered back to their circles at a time when a number of misls were still incomplete, better results could reasonably have been expected. The *jamabandis* were then finished by the patwaris, each working in his circle under insufficient control. Errors perforce crept in under such a system which caused trouble to set right in the course of attestation. The difficulty in Chhattisgarh consists largely in the multiplicity of *khasra* numbers, and the comparison of *sir* and absolute occupancy land is always a task of much intricacy. This difficulty was enhanced in dealing with the Drug tahsil, because reference had to be made not only to the records of the summary Settlement, which were often defective, but also to the old records of Mr. Hewett's time, and a further complication was imported owing to the alteration of the numbering in map amendment. To effect a comparison then it was necessary in the first instance to trace a field back from the present map and record into that of the resurvey effected some eight years ago and thence through the summary Settlement misl to the old Settlement on a map of a different scale. These renumbering operations in Chhattisgarh are a very great *crux*, but unless an effort is made at the time of Settlement to secure a good basis for the land record work of the next 20 years, it is apprehended that the preparation of annual papers will be a task of singular difficulty. Changes are numerous enough in Raipur in ordinary years, but after a famine there is much recasting of holdings consequent on relinquishments by former tenants in part or in whole. It should also be mentioned that the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. H. M. Laurie, has recently advocated exchanges of land amongst the tenants with a view to individual holdings being rendered more compact whereby the operations of agriculture would be materially lightened and simplified. All these circumstances taken in conjunction have rendered attestation a laborious undertaking.

The Settlement Officer was also deprived of the services of a number of Inspectors on the Land Record Staff whose health had been undermined by exposure during the famine, and to whom leave had accordingly to be granted. He started with 14 Inspectors (Regular and Additional) and to each was allotted an intelligent patwari picked from the Dhamtari and Simga tahsils to assist in map comparisons, &c. But on my visit to the district in January 1898 it became apparent that more assistance would be required, and the staff of attestation Inspectors was gradually raised to 27 of whom several were the regular Inspectors of other tahsils in which the *jinswars* and *milankhasras* had been duly filed.

43. The expenditure of the year under all heads, including map amendment as well as attestation, is Rs.45,685 of which the Settlement Officer would apportion about Rs.7,000 to the map amendment work.

The total cost of the present operations up to date is Rs.59,642 and probable expenditure to be incurred in finishing the Settlement of the *khalsa* (5,322 square miles) is Rs.2,06,349, the cost-rate being Rs.50 per square mile.

Mr. Blenkinsop has made a good start with his attestation and has displayed marked activity in the field. It is unfortunate that he joined so late, otherwise he would have had more time to devote to the control of the important map amendment operations in the Raipur tahsil.

Mr. Lachman Rao has rendered yeoman's service under circumstances of no mean difficulty. He is a very hard-working officer and, in fact, attested half the tahsil off his own bat.

Mr. Gajraj Singh, though somewhat perfunctory in his methods, has displayed intelligence, and his local knowledge has proved useful in detecting rent-concealment. The Settlement Officer writes that his work has improved greatly during the course of the year both in quantity and quality.

Mr. Khando Malhar, Superintendent of Land Records, is distinguished for his energy and his great powers of control over subordinates.

44. *Chanda.*—The Settlement of this district is the last on the round of re-assessment which took effect from the year 1884. The district was surveyed a few years ago and it was intended to start attestation in 1894. But delays occurred in the winding up of other Settlements, bad seasons were experienced and the Commission was short-handed. The commencement of the Settlement was therefore postponed from year to year and it was eventually only started in October 1897 when Mr. Hallifax joined the district as Settlement Officer.

Mr. H. F. Hallifax, I.C.S., Settlement Officer.
Mr. Chhote Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Muhammad-ul Hussain, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The long interval which has elapsed between the completion of re-survey and the inception of Settlement operations has naturally enhanced the difficulties of attestation, though the maps had not so far deteriorated as to necessitate special map amendment operations as in Raipur and Bilaspur. The area selected for attestation during the field season of 1897-98 was the Warora tahsil which contains 550 villages and covers an area of 893 square miles exclusive of Government forest. Of the malguzari area 587 square miles are occupied and 447 square miles, according to the latest available statistics, are in cultivation.

In spite of an earlier start less progress has been attained than in Raipur. The Settlement Officer's health had suffered owing to exposure in the famine, and it became necessary to grant him three months' privilege leave in the hot weather. His absence from his district at this stage in the Settlement operations was inconvenient but unavoidable. Mr. Kutub-ud-din, Assistant Settlement Officer, was transferred from Bhandara and appointed to officiate. In the event 518 villages were more or less completely attested, but only 333 villages, covering 583 square miles. were inspected by the Settlement Officer and the attestation and inspection of the tahsil were only concluded in February 1899. The staff of Inspectors varied between 14 and 17 and there were as usual three Circle Officers, the two Assistant Settlement Officers and the Superintendant of Land Records.

45. The Settlement Officer explains that his operations were seriously hampered owing to the lateness of the patwaris in writing up their annual papers. As elsewhere the Land Record Staff was engaged in famine relief administration until late in the autumn of 1897. It is also noticeable that the agricultural conditions of the Warora tahsil are very diverse, and as soon as the staff became versed in the classification of the open field cultivation along the Wardha valley, operations were extended to the rice country on the east which is more characteristic of the Wainganga valley.

The field work was prosecuted until the 9th July which rendered the office season a short one.

At the end of the year under report there were some arrears, but the Vernacular records of 333 villages were ready by the 31st October.

The work in connection with the remaining misls has now to be pushed through as the tract has been completely attested and inspected.

Renumbering of maps was only undertaken where the sub-division or amalgamation of fields rendered this operation absolutely necessary. Some 25 villages were so treated.

46. Ryotwari abstracts were prepared for 333 villages, and the Settlement Officer submitted his Preliminary report on the Warora tahsil in October 1898. This is now under the consideration of the Administration. The factors having been sanctioned, steps will now be taken to expedite the submission of Rent-rate reports.

47. The total expenditure of the year amounts to Rs.36,566 of which Rs.3,579 may be apportioned to zamindari survey, and the balance, Rs.32,987, to the revision of Settlement in the *khalsa*.

48. Considering the difficulties he has had to contend with Mr. Hallifax is to be congratulated on the results attained.

Now that the staff is trained, the progress should be more rapid this year, and the Brahmapuri tahsil should be completed as well as Warora. The Settlement Officer's Preliminary report has been carefully thought out and is a creditable performance.

Mr. Chhote Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer, has maintained his good reputation for industry and undaunted energy. His work is both intelligent and thorough.

Mr. Muhammad-ul Hussain, Assistant Settlement Officer, comes of a good stock and has acquired a good grasp of his duties in this his first season. The Settlement Officer also commends the efforts of Mr. Gopal Rao, Superintendent of Land Records, whose selection for the post he deems amply justified.

II.—THE AMENDMENT OF MAPS AND RECORDS FOR THE SECOND ROUND OF ASSESSMENT.

49. This work has been prosecuted in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. In the latter district Mr. Lancaster, Assistant Settlement Officer, broke ground in the Mungeli tahsil in December 1897. The start was a late one because the patwaris were required by the Deputy Commissioner to wind up the administration of famine relief. The Assistant Settlement Officer was assisted by Mr. Sheo Parshad, Assistant Settlement Superintendent and was allotted a staff of nine Inspectors for field work and one for the control of office operations. Of the nine field Inspectors three were the regular Inspectors on the Land Record Staff of the tahsil and six were Additional Revenue Inspectors, mostly recent recruits from the Nagpur Agricultural Class. The tahsil comprises 920 villages covering 884 square miles and new maps and records were prepared for the whole area. The patwaris were provided with pencil traces reproduced from the originals in the Settlement office and were required to visit each and every field, test the boundaries, ink up their maps on the spot, club adjacent sub-divisions of rice-fields when held in the same right by the same person, and re-number their maps. A new *khasra* had then to be written up, and to facilitate comparison of old and new numbers the corresponding *khasra* numbers in the current Settlement were entered in the margin of the new *khasra* against each field. During the rains the areas of sub-divided or amalgamated fields were recalculated and contrasted in comparative slips with the previous areas so that the accepted village areas that had been referred to Universal Theorem areas when originally passed should be altered as little as possible. Changes in area were only allowed when palpable errors in area calculation of individual fields were discovered.

Jamabandis and the usual compilations were also prepared during the office season.

The maps which were inked up in the field were accepted as a basis for attestation in most cases, but the traces of 211 out of 920 villages had to be recopied in office owing to the clumsy work of certain patwaris.

The Assistant Settlement Officer ran 95½ miles of chain testing and the Assistant Settlement Superintendent and Inspector ran 925 miles more. Of *khasra* numbers 25 per cent. were checked by Inspectors.

50. The reduction in *khasra* numbers is 122,004 or 21 per cent. This is due to the more extended application of the clubbing system which has been carried out in black as well as yellow soils under rice cultivation. The saving is substantial and it should, during the course of Settlement, save us a lot of money in the shape of patwari forms. It will, moreover, facilitate, to some extent, the work of the patwaris not only in writing up their *khasras*, but also in the manipulation of the various *khasra* numbers for the preparation of compilations. My only criticism of Mr. Lancaster's work is that this clubbing has been somewhat overdone and the blocks are not always as compact and homogeneous as desirable. If double-cropping vary from *doli* to *doli* of the same field and the latter is at all straggling or contains a large number of subdivisions, the annual estimation of the areas under the different double crops will be a matter of difficulty. I have accordingly impressed on the Assistant Settlement Officer and his subordinates during my recent tour in the Bilaspur tahsil that compactness is essential and that the clubbing of adjacent fields must not be overdone.

Apart from this I can testify to the character of the work being excellent, and Mr. Low's attestation operations are proceeding without let or hindrance. His operations have been much facilitated owing to the care with which Mr. Lancaster caused absolute occupancy tenures and *sir* dating from last Settlement to be scrutinized. In this way many errors, that had crept into the papers during the currency of Settlement owing to the ignorance of patwaris, were eliminated in the course of map amendment. All land held by malguzars, other than Settlement *sir*, is entered as *khud-kasht*, the length of the malguzars tenure is ascertained in each case and the source from which each field passed into the malguzar's possession is also recorded. It is left to the Settlement Officer and his attesting staff to analyse the *khud-kasht* in accordance with the law and determine what qualified for *sir* in 1889 before the limit of 25 per cent. was introduced and what has since become entitled to be included in the malguzar's permanent demesne.

51. The procedure adopted in Bilaspur was based on that elaborated in the Drug tahsil in 1896 by Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Settlement Officer, but Mr. Lancaster has considerably amplified and improved on the system.

The cost of the operations in Bilaspur are Rs.11,286, falling at Rs.12-12-3 per square mile. Mr. Lancaster is a most hard-working and deserving officer who brings much intelligence to bear upon his work, and maintains his staff under close and sustained discipline. The services of Mr. Sheo Pershad, Assistant Settlement Superintendent, have been of special merit.

52. In Raipur matters have not been so well managed though the same system has been in force. In the first place the changes in the controlling staff have not made for continuity of administration. On the failure of Mr. Mayne's health Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Settlement Officer, was called away to Balaghat. Mr. Permanand, Assistant Settlement Officer, took his place for 6 weeks until Mr. Dunne returned from deputation in Egypt and assumed charge on the 27th January 1898.

The tahsil was carved up into 10 Inspectors' circles, and a Settlement Superintendent. Mr. Anthony was appointed to assist in supervision.

The Raipur tahsil comprises 886 mahals, covering 1,560 square miles, with nearly 1,800,000 *khasra* numbers. The fields are in many cases singularly small and map amendment is a task of extreme intricacy. The patwaris are an ill-disciplined independent lot who manifest little attachment to their circles and frequently abscond or resign without notice. The usual survey classes were in abeyance during 1896-97 owing to the famine, and few trained candidates to replace absentees were available.

It should also be added that the maps of the villages which came first under survey in 1884 and following years, when the block system of traverse was tried and rejected, were often inaccurate. Apart from this the maps had been badly maintained during the currency of the Settlement and the check of the Revenue Inspectors had been inefficient. Moreover, a late start was made in consequence of the famine and many patwaris did not get to work until the end of December. The difficulties were then decidedly great, though not insurmountable, and, had the same pains been taken as in Bilaspur to ensure the strict observance of the rules by the Inspectors and to enforce the individual responsibility of these men, the results would, I feel sure, have been better. As matters stand the basis furnished to the Settlement Officer for attestation is, I regret to say, in many cases disfigured by numerous inaccuracies, and great trouble is at present being experienced in setting matters right. A third Assistant Settlement Officer is now being posted to Raipur to co-operate in this work, and the staff of Inspectors has been very largely increased. In the office season, the reconcilation of areas absorbed much of the Assistant Settlement Officer's time and a number of villages remain over for rectification in the course of attestation.

53. In all 16 villages were completely re-surveyed on account of complexity of changes, while in six other villages plots, ranging from 100 to 500 acres, were so surveyed for the same reason. The number of *partals* run by the inspecting and supervising staff was 4,361, amounting to 1,189 linear miles of chain-testing. The *khasra* check of Inspectors extended to 10 per cent. of *khasra* numbers. It

was not to be expected that the same percentage would be reached in Raipur tahsil as in Mungeli where the *khasra* numbers are so much fewer. But, in view of the number of Inspectors employed, a higher percentage might, I think, have fairly been expected; and this is the view taken by Mr. Blenkinsop.

54. The Settlement Officer apportions only Rs.7,000 of his total expenditure to the map amendment section; but, in view of the fact that Rs.11,286 were spent during the season under report in Bilaspur and that the cost of amending maps in Drug (which it is true was prolonged over two years owing to the famine) amounted to Rs.13,956, I think, Rs.10,000 or Rs.12,000 would be a closer approximation.

Mr. Dunne was out in the field until the close of June and has undoubtedly worked hard, but he has, owing to a want of system, failed to maintain an effective control over his staff.

III.—The Survey and recording of Zamindari Estates.

55. The Survey of the better established villages in the zamindari estates of the Chanda, Raipur and Sambalpur districts continued during the year, though on a very small scale, in the two latter districts as there was little left for accomplishment. The outturn in Chanda amounted to 177 square miles, comprised within 48 villages of the Ahiri zamindari. The outturn in Raipur and Sambalpur was only 41 and 7 square miles respectively. These surveys are now practically completed as it has been decided not to survey villages the cash assets of which fall short of Rs.15 per annum. A few villages may, however, be found in the course of attestation which would repay survey and all such will be dealt with as occasion serves.

56. The figures in the following table show what has been accomplished in connection with these zamindari surveys during the past few years:—

District.	Area traversed.	Area for cadastral survey.	Area completed.	Balance for survey.	Cost rate.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs. a. p.
Chanda	2,375	1,660	1,642	18	33 6 10
Raipur	2,500	2,408	2,382	26	25 6 1
Bilaspur	3,625	2,995	2,995	...	18 6 7
Sambalpur	2,066	1,930	1,930	...	33 6 9
Total ...	10,566	8,993	8,949	44	26 4 2

The area traversed is then 10,566 square miles of which 8,993 have been selected for cadastral survey. Up-to-date 8,949 square miles have been completed at a cost of Rs.26-4-2 per square mile. There remain for disposal 44 square miles in Chanda and Raipur, the estimated cost of completing which is Rs.1,300.

57. The cadastral survey of the Chhindwara and Hoshangabad *jagirs* will shortly be undertaken. There is a detachment of the Imperial Survey Department in Chhindwara at the present time engaged in the traverse of these *jagirs*, and it is proposed that, as soon as the Betul Settlement is wound up, Mr. Ravishankar, Assistant Settlement Officer, should start the cadastral survey of these areas, and at the same time survey and settle in ryotwari fashion the areas excised for the purpose from the forests of the Chhindwara district.

IV.—Ryotwari Survey and Settlement.

58. The operations in connection with Ryotwari Survey and Settlement can best be treated under the heads of—

i. Excision and traverse.

ii. Cadastral Survey and assessment.

iii. Allotment.

59. There is not much to notice under the head of excision as most of the schemes had been sanctioned before the season under report.

But proposals have come up from Bhandara for the excision from the Partabgarh Range of culturable land covering an area of 7,710 acres. The case is now under the consideration of the Administration.

No orders have yet been received on the excision scheme relating to the Kalibhit and Rajaborari tracts in Hoshangabad. The case has, it is understood, been sent back from the Secretariat to the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, for further consideration.

The traverse of the Padalia-Jamdhar tract of the Harsud tahsil has been effected by local agency under the orders of the Settlement Officer of Nimar. During the year the traverse of 96½ square miles were set up in this office. Some local traverses were also prepared during the year for the areas excised from the Betul, Chhindwara and Raipur districts. Three villages were similarly treated in Chanda. But under recent orders of the Government of India the local traverse establishments have been brought under reduction, and this season we have a detachment of the Survey of India working under an Extra-Assistant Superintendent with Head-Quarters at Chhindwara. All the remaining Chhindwara and Betul excisions are now being traversed by this agency.

Cadastral survey and assessment.

60. Cadastral survey of ryotwari areas has been conducted in a few districts, but in most cases on quite a small scale. We have during recent years opened out lands in most parts where a demand for land has manifested itself, and we are now marking time and watching the allotments. It does not seem probable that much extension of the ryotwari system will take place in the immediate future, as it will take the Provinces some time to recover from the ill-effects of the recent famine. However, a little survey has been effected in a few districts where there appeared a reasonable chance of settling ryots.

In Chanda five villages, covering an area of 4 square miles, were mapped between the 5th November 1897 and the 6th January 1898. The Inspector-in-charge checked 31 per cent. of the survey numbers in respect to the survey and 79 per cent. of the *khasra* entries. As stated in a previous paragraph four waste land villages have been carved up into 165 survey numbers in the uplands of Balaghat. There was some immigration into this tract during and after the famine from the Seoni district. Several families of the Powar caste whose skill in rice cultivation is so renowned are said to have come over from the Diwan's villages having received little or no aid from their landlord during the famine.

A commencement has also been made with cadastral survey in the Betul excised area. In all 19 villages with an area of 15 square miles were cadastrally surveyed and records were prepared for 10 square miles. There remain about 75 square miles for disposal. The progress made in this branch is disappointing owing to the Settlement Officer being called away to take charge of the district. I trust there will be better results to report at the close of this year, but the disbanding of the local traverse agency has caused some delay because the Imperial Department was not in a position to deal with these areas and furnish traverse sheets at once. The Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of these operations has been instructed to push on the work vigorously. The Nimar report is deficient in that no details are given of the area cadastrally surveyed, but in the body of his report the Settlement Officer states that the survey of 26 out of 39 villages have been completed.

61. *Seoni.*—Under the head of assessment most has been accomplished in Seoni. The Ryotwari Settlement of this district is nearly complete as orders have recently been received from the Secretariat in reference to the last batch of villages. But there are still 6 villages to be dealt with, some of which have latterly been relinquished by thekedars. The announcement of the revised assessments should be concluded by the end of March 1899. The Seoni ryotwari estate consists of 182 villages and blocks with an approximate area of 114,000 acres.

In 9 blocks there is as yet no demand for land and six are being settled under the rice village rules. The area recently settled consists of 167 villages and blocks, covering 105,383 acres or 165 square miles, distributed as follows :—

	Area.	Number of survey numbers.	Revised assessment.
	Acres.		Rs.
Occupied	29,217	5,939	12,990
Available for occupation...	41,678	3,146	9,253
Minhai	34,488	3,864	...
Total ...	105,383	...	22,243

Of the villages 31 with an area of 34,801 acres originally formed part of the old Adegaon and Bhimgarh estates which escheated to Government some years ago and which have since been abandoned by the thekedars to whom they were leased by the State. The rest of the ryotwari estate has been carved out of the Government forests to permit of the extension of cultivation.

The above figures in regard to occupation reflect the state of affairs at the time of attestation. It is, however, expected that some lands will be given out in the course of announcement. A number of applications for survey numbers were received in the Settlement office prior to the famine, and during the year 243 applications for 290 unoccupied survey numbers have been registered. Against this has to be set a certain number of relinquishments caused by the famine. It remains to be seen whether the people will now come forward to take up some of the available lands. The assessment work of the season has consisted of rent-rating 79 and finally assessing 132 blocks.

62. *Hoshangabad.*—In the Hoshangabad district 2 groups, *viz.*, Malni and Bordha, remained over for assessment at the close of the previous year. Orders were received on the Bordha group during the year and on the Malni assessments shortly after its close.

63. *Nimar.*—The Rent-rate report for 26 villages of the Padalia-Jamdhar tract was under preparation during the year, but it was kept back for disposal by Mr. Montgomerie, by whom it was submitted to the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division on the 10th of February 1899. I have also stated above in para. 29 that the Settlement Officer has overhauled the Singaji assessments, and that his report on the case will shortly be submitted to the Secretariat.

64. *Chanda.*—Rent-rate proposals in reference to a few villages scattered about in the various ranges are now due from this district, and the Settlement Officer should lose no time in submitting them for the orders of the Administration. Mr. Hallifax has, in consultation with the Forest Divisional Officer, selected some 203 ryotwari villages with a total area of 124,669 acres which appear sufficiently established or promise to become so in the near future to justify disforestment. His proposals cover 39 rice rule villages with an area of 34,045 acres. Early submission of the case through the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, is promised.

65. *Balaghat.*—The action taken in sub-dividing survey numbers of excessive size in some villages of the Behir tahsil has been described in para. 36. The original assessment of the survey numbers so affected has been duly distributed by the Settlement Officer in proportion to area and having regard to the character of the soil of the various portions.

Allotment.

66. The progress made in allotment may be gathered from a comparison of Statement IX appended to this report with the corresponding statement of last year.

The ryotwari estate in Nagpur is small and the figures call for no remarks.

In Damoh there has been some deterioration and Rs. 190 has been removed from the *kistbandi*. Progress can hardly be expected in this district whilst agriculture continues in its present depressed condition.

In Mandla there is a measure of recovery and some of the ground lost in the famine has been made good. Last year the revenue on relinquished areas exceeded that on allotments by Rs.9,500. This year some Rs.1,500 has been added to the *kistbandi*.

The figures relating to assessment against Hoshangabad differ from those of last year because the sanctioned demand on the Bordha group has been included for the first time. That for Malni has still to be incorporated before the figures will afford a fair reflex of the incidence of the re-assessment on the areas so settled. In Hoshangabad there has been no progress but, on the other hand, the deterioration is insignificant.

In Nimar an increase of Rs.1,800 in the revenue has been obtained. There has been deterioration in the Charwa tract, but this has been more than counterbalanced by allotments in the Bhamgarh and Samardeo blocks. In my last year's report I expressed scepticism as to the correctness of the Balaghat figures as I apprehended that there had been more relinquishments by the ryots in the course of the recent bad seasons. The figures have accordingly been overhauled, and it now appears that the correct balances for allotment on the 1st October 1897 are as at *A* below instead of *B* as previously reported.

	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.
A	6,235	92,147	17,703
B	3,498	63,923	13,367

The incorrectness of the figures is attributable to the fact that Gond tenants often take up and relinquish land without the prescribed notice. During the year under report there has been a fair measure of recovery and the demand on occupied areas has increased by Rs.1,300 odd. Some 558 survey numbers have been newly taken up, whereas only 142 have been relinquished. The present Tahsildar of Behir takes much interest in this portion of his work, and if seasons continue propitious, further progress in allotment may, I think, be confidently expected.

67. In Chanda the progress has been slow but sustained during the past three years, and the figures that are presented annually do not contain any statistics in reference to the rice rule villages of which there are 39. Some of these estates I have recently visited and the progress made with the tanks and other improvements is in many cases very satisfactory indeed. The total amount to be expended on the tanks for which we have agreements from the lessees is Rs.26,700. Up to the close of last year Rs.9,200 had been expended and during the course of the season under report Rs.6,036 more has been laid out. The total expenditure is therefore Rs.15,236. Several of the tanks are now approaching completion and some of the villages are being effectively settled. To witness the following figures. The area under crops has extended during the past year from 987 to 2,521 acres, of which 1,447 are under rice. The rental collections are Rs.366 as compared with Rs.236. There are now 384 houses, whereas there were only 233 a year ago. The number of cultivators has increased from 157 to 328. There are now 280 labourers dependent on these villages. Last year there were only 166 and of the agricultural population half, *viz.*, 304, are resident as compared with 175 in the previous year. Mr. Hallifax attributes these satisfactory results to the care and energy devoted to these villages by Damodhar Bhauji, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.

There has been some delay in printing the sanctioned forms of lease which have been translated into Maharathi. It is desirable that no more time should be lost in substituting formal agreements for the informal compacts relating to these leases.

68. Reference should also be made here to the construction of tanks by Government in the old established ryotwari villages of Chanda. A sum of Rs.5,000 was set aside for this purpose in the famine year, and Rs.2,765 was expended on the tanks in 20 villages. The unexpended famine allotment has been utilized this year in completing these projects and Rs.1,699 has been spent in 12 villages.

Mr. Hallifax now reports that as regards the ryotwari villages situate within the three tahsils of Warora, Brahmapuri and Chanda, no tank which can be classed as remunerative has been left unrepaired. He adds that very little could be done in Sironcha owing to the difficulty amounting in some cases to impossibility of getting labour.

GENERAL.

69. Local traverse work was confined to ryotwari villages in Seoni, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Chanda, Raipur and Sambalpur. The area traversed and computed during the year was 189 square miles.

In accordance with a recent decision of the Government of India all traverse work will now be effected by a detachment of the Imperial Survey Department. All the local traverse establishments have therefore been disbanded.

70. The office of Settlement Commissioner was held by me up to the 19th May 1898, and from that date up to the end of the year by Mr. C. W. Montgomerie, *I.C.S.*

During my regular cold weather tour I inspected field work in seven districts, *viz.*, Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur, Balaghat and Seoni. The Betul office was also inspected by me in April. During the rains, Mr. Montgomerie inspected office work in Nimar, Chanda, Bilaspur and Raipur. From the 8th March to the 15th April Mr. Montgomerie was placed on special duty in this office to assist in the disposal of a number of assessment proposals, the submission of which had been delayed by the famine. I am much indebted to him for the assistance rendered.

71. My late assistant, Mr. Ratnaparkhe, in the course of his cold weather tour, inspected field work in the following districts :—Nagpur, Seoni, Jubbulpore, Damoh, Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad. On the 28th March 1898 Mr. Ratnaparkhe was transferred to Bhandara to relieve Mr. Kutub-ud-din, Assistant Settlement Officer, who was appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer, Chanda, *vice* Mr. Hallifax, who proceeded on leave. Mr. Parmanand, Assistant Settlement Officer, Raipur, has been attached to this office from 5th April 1898 in place of Mr. Ratnaparkhe transferred. In August 1898 Mr. Parmanand inspected the Kanungos' offices at Narsinghpur, Gadarwara, Jubbulpore, Sehora and Murwara.

72. The most noteworthy feature in connection with the year's work is the large outturn of assessment. Altogether 2,791 villages, covering an area of 5,327 square miles, have been finally assessed in five districts. The corresponding area in the previous year was 1,361 square miles, but during that season the operations were much hampered by the famine. In the year preceding the famine 5,472 square miles were disposed off, and this was the largest outturn that we have hitherto attained. We are now approaching the close of that round of assessments which commenced under Mr. Fuller's auspices in the year 1884. There are at present only 5,326 out of 49,109 square miles for disposal, and in a few months when the Nimar, Betul, Bhandara and Balaghat Settlements are wound up, there will remain only Chanda with its area of 2,857 square miles. The cost of these operations up to date is Rs.20,28,004, and the incidence of the cost of assessment per square mile is Rs.50-0-4. The estimated cost of completing the balance is Rs.1,78,800. The final cost-rate of the round of assessment would then stand at Rs.48-1-9.

In Statement VIII-B. I give similar figures to those embodied in Statement VIII-A. for the new round of assessment which has commenced as yet only in Raipur and Bilaspur. The estimated cost-rates are Rs.50 and Rs.55 per square mile respectively.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

L. S. CAREY,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

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STATEMENT I.

Details of Establishment employed on regular Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1898.

District.	Control.		Supervision.						Office.			Remarks.
	Settlement Officer.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors (permanent).	*Inspectors (temporary).* 12 months.	*Inspectors (temporary).* 8 months.	Patwaris.	English Clerks.	Vernacular Clerks.	Servants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Seoni	1	2	1	...	6 †	9	...	135 †	4	5	10	
Nimar	(*a*) 1	2	1	1	8 †	4	...	(*b*)	6	8	20	(*a*) Remained for only 8 months.
Betul	1	2	1	1	7 †	11	7	185 †	5	5	10	(*b*) No patwari was employed on attestation.
Chanda	1	2	1	2	7 †	17	5	165 †	5	6	9	
Bhandara	1	2	1	1	8 †	8	...	185 †	5	6	10	
Bulaghat	1	2	1	1	4 †	12	...	105 †	5	5	10	
Raipur ... Khalsa	1	3	2 *	1	22	20	3	620 †	3	7	12	* One Superintendent, L. R., and one Survey Instructor.
Raipur ... Zamindari ...	...	1	...	1	4	4	...	89 †	...	4	4	
Bilaspur	...	1	...	1	3	6	...	87 †	1	3	5	Employed on map amendment.
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 †	...	...	...	

† These figures show the whole Land Record Staff, only a portion of which was occupied in Settlement work. For all patwari circles not under Survey or Settlement, village papers were prepared as usual.

STATEMENT II.

Progress made in Settlement Field Survey during the year ending 30th September 1898.

District.	Area.			Number of fields surveyed.	Average size of each field.	Average number of patwaris who ought to have been working on 15th December, February and April.	Figure of efficiency (*a*).	Number of villages for which maps prepared.	Details of Check.				Remarks.
	Total in district to be surveyed.	Surveyed in previous years.	Surveyed during year under report.						Number of fields checked by Circle Inspector's check lines.	Percentage on total number of fields surveyed.	*Length of Check lines run by*— Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers.	*Length of Check lines run by*— Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sq. miles	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Acres.						Chains.	Chains.	
Betul (Ryotwari) ..	90	...	15	956	10·	4	4·6	19	237	24·8	...	655·43	
Chanda ... Zamindari ...	1,660	1,465	177	17,979	6·32	39 *	6·	48	2,484	14	...	1,725	* Includes 20 Madadgars.
Chanda ... Ryotwari ...	...	84	4	1,112	2·30	4	1	5	350	31	...	82	
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	5 322	1,165	1,560	1,800,000	·55	174	...	886	...	...	5,822	10,316	Map amendment.
Raipur ... Zamindari ...	2,408	2,341	41	5,060	5·18	4	13·75	18	840	16·60	...	565	
Bilaspur (Khalsa) ...	3,150	...	884	456,468	1·23	91	...	920	...	...	7,658	73,644	Progress made in map amendment.
Sambalpur (Zamindari) ...	1,930	1,923	7	9,527	·47	6	1·55	9	996	10	...	1,380	

Note.—(*a*) Obtained by dividing the area surveyed, *plus* one-third of the area recorded by the figure given in column 7.

STATEMENT III.

Progress made in the preparation of revised Land Records during the year ending 30th September 1898.

District.	Area.			Number of khasra entries written.	Number of khasra entries per acre.	Number of fields for which khasra written.	Number of villages for which khasra written.	Detail of check.				Remarks.
	Total in district for which khasra to be written.	For which khasra was written previously.	For which khasra written within year.					Number of entries tested by Circle Inspectors.	Percentage on total number of entries.	*Number of entries checked by—* Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officers	*Number of entries checked by—* Superintendents, District Revenue Inspectors and Tahsil Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq miles.									
Betul (Ryotwari)	90	...	19	578	·08	578	19	578	100	...	66	
Chanda ... Zamindari ...	1,660	1,465	177	8,597	·07	17,979	48	1,920	22	...	1,756	
Chanda ... Ryotwari ...	...	81	4	248	·08	1,112	5	197	79	...	29	
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	5,322	1,165	1,560	1,800,000	1·82	1,800,000	886	183,241	10	5,265	5,286	Map amendment.
Raipur ... Zamindari ...	2,408	2,341	41	2,807	·10	5,060	18	460	16	...	396	
Bilaspur (Khalsa)	3,150	...	884	456,468	·80	456,468	920	113,437	25	10,294	14,100	Progress made in map amendment.
Sambalpur (Zamindari)	1,930	1,923		3,134	·03	9,527	9	862	27	...	862	

[redacted]TEMENT IV.

Progress made in the disposal of Settlement Office Work during the year ending 30th September 1898.

District.		Inking.	Map copying.	Area calculation.	Area passing by Settlement Officer.	Area entry in khasras and jamabandis.	Totalling khasras and jamabandis.	Preparation of milan-khasras, jinswars and jamabandi abstracts.	Copying.	Binding.	Remarks.
		Sheets.	Sheets.	Numbers.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Betul	Total to be disposed of ...	24	24	578	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Ryotwari ...	Disposed of during the year ...	24	...	578	12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balance ...	...	24	...	7	19	19	19	19	19	
Chanda ... Zamindari...	Total to be disposed of ...	165	165	8,597	48	48	48	48	48	48	
Ryotwari ...	Disposed of during the year ...	165	165	8,597	46	46	46	46	48	48	
	Balance ...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	
Raipur	Total to be disposed of ...	44	44	2,807	18	18	18	18	18	36	
Zamindari...	Disposed of during the year ...	44	44	2,807	18	18	18	18	18	36	
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambalpur ...	Total to be disposed of ...	25	25	4,127	9	9	9	9	9	18	
Zamind...i...	Disposed of during the year ...	25	25	4,127	9	9	9	9	9	18	
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT IV-A.

Showing progress made in the disposal of Settlement Office Work during the year ending 30th September 1898 in connection with the preparation of revised maps and records.

District.		Revised Village Maps.			Revised Village Papers.				Remarks.
		Tracing in pencil.	Inked.	Re-numbered.	Khasras.	Jamabandis.	Jamabandi abstracts.	Soil Statements.	
		Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bilaspur	To be disposed of	884	884	884	884	884	884	...	
	Disposed of during year	884	884	884	884	884	884	...	
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Raipur	To be disposed of	886	886	886	886	886	886	...	
	Disposed of during year	886	886	886	852	54	...	...	
	Balance ...	...	...	...	34	832	886	...	

STATEMENT V.

Progress made in the disp[illegible]sessment Office Work during the year ending 30th September 1898.

District.	Total number of villages inspected during season.	Number of Villages for which							Remarks.
		Record completed.	Record faired and passed.	Record copied for Patwaris.	Map sheet amended.	First trace made.	Second trace made.	Ryotwari abstracts prepared.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Seoni	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	
Nimar	45	1	67	187	...	17	18	90	
Betul	...	...	272	295	...	...	86	18	
Chanda	333	333	333	142	333	333	132	333	
Bhandara	179	440	585	653	...	384	393	605	
Balaghat	305	305	298	171	298	288	185	187	
Raipur	549	549	154	678	549	389	316	400	

STATEMENT VI.

Showing progress made in the regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment during the year ending 30th September 1898.

District.		Total to be assessed.	In Previous Years.					During Year under Report.							Balance.			Remarks.
			Finally assessed.	Enhancement in Land Revenue.	Percentage of enhancement on previous demand.	Number of ryots' holdings dealt with.	Percentage by which rents enhanced.	Inspected.	Rent-rates submitted.	Finally assessed.	Enhancement in Land Revenue.	Percentage on enhancement on previous demand.	Number of ryots' holdings dealt with.	Percentage by which rents enhanced.	For Inspection.	For rent-rates.	For final assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.							
Seoni ...	Area in square miles	2,352	1,509	1,03,075 13 0	92	33,065	10	...	...	843	25,696 0 0	50	16,022	10	...	...	...	
	No. of villages ...	1,461	940					...	...	521					...	...	...	
Nimar ...	Area in square miles	1,518	169	6,824 4 7	58	3,029	23	129	736	1,103	62,460 0 0	56	26,192	23	...	...	276	
	No. of villages ...	694	60					45	331	509					...	...	125	
Betul ...	Area in square miles	2,529	1,337	50,088 12 0	57	21,408	14	...	613	860	27,781 5 9	37	19,983	18	...	...	332	
	No. of villages ...	1,143	557					...	315	411					...	...	175	
Chanda ...	Area in square miles	2,857	...	...	...	...	...	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,274	2,857	2,857	
	No of villages ...	(a) 1,752	...					333	...	...					1,419	1,752	1,752	
Bhandara ...	Area in square miles	3,411	877	(c 57,071 1 4	38	20,581	14	277	1,338	(d) 1,513	(c)1,08,244 8 1	52	40,734	13	...	294	1,021	
	No. of villages ...	(b) 1,816	596					179	567	738					...	186	482	
Balaghat ...	Area in square miles	1,848	...	...	...	...	...	840	516	1,008	47,825 0 0	48	20,513	16	...	...	840	
	No. of villages ...	917	...					305	308	612					...	...	305	
Raipur ...	Area in square miles	5,322	...	...	...	...	...	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,457	5,322	5,322	
	No. of villages ...	3,315	...					549	...	...					2,766	3,315	3,315	
				Area in square miles ...	...			2,694	3,:31	5,327								
				No. of villages ...	...			1,411	1,521	2,791								

(a) Excluding zamindari villa... ...wari villages settled during 1895-97.

... Rangi is included in Ra...

... 4,005 exclude... ...mesha.

... includ... ...andara Nazul, but the revenue is not included.

Expenditure on regular Settlement operations during

Month.	Establishment.						Travel
	Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendents and Inspectors paid from Settlement Funds.	Patwaris (if any) paid from Settlement Funds.	Clerks.	Servants.	Total.	Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Seoni	16,800 0 0	3,758 7 4	...	4,182 2 6	866 8 6	25,607 2 4	1,479 4 0
Nimar	17,741 5 5	2,681 8 3	292 12 0	3,456 13 3	781 9 6	24,954 0 5	868 2 0
Betul	23,082 4 2	4,018 0 0	...	2,653 14 11	741 10 4	30,495 13 5	1,370 4 0
Chanda ... Khalsa ...	15,847 13 10	5,450 12 6	...	2,439 5 1	777 9 5	24,515 8 10	2,384 14 0
Chanda ... Zamindari ...	...	1,800 0 0	...	...	...	1,800 0 0	...
Bhandara	25,952 4 1	3,639 2 3	...	3,598 10 5	762 0 0	33,952 0 9	93
Balaghat	16,443 1 9	5,126 12 3	...	3,523 4 0	771 4 5	25,864 6 5	1,394 0
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	19,370 0 8	5,047 5 11	...	2,706 12 1	693 8 10	28,417 11 6	2,797 0 3
Raipur ... Zamindari ..	300 0 0	350 0 0	...	267 8 0	62 8 0	980 0 0	..
Bilaspur	3,648 6 2	2,665 11 11	...	1,070 15 10	272 8 0	7,657 9 11	
Sambalpur (Zamindari) ...	...	727 13 4	...	138 5 4	30 13 4	897 0 0	

(*a*) Includes Rs.1,366-12-1
(*b*) Includes Rs. 7,015-14-3 on
(*c*) Revised map correction.
(*d*) Includes Rs.639-15-4 spent

the year ending 30th September 1898.

LING ALLOWANCE.		CONTINGENCIES.						COST RATE OF SEASON PER SQUARE MILE.	
Subordinates.	Total.	Pay of Chainmen.	Rewards.	Instruments and Stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Grand Total Settlement Expenditure.	For field survey.	For assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
161 9 6	1,640 13 6	1,153 1 4	...	281 1 9	3,149 5 3	4,583 8 4	31,831 8 2 (a)	...	36 0 0
287 14 3	1,156 0 3	1,473 1 3	...	545 8 4	2,749 11 8	4,768 5 3	30,878 5 11	...	28 0 0
233 1 3	1,603 5 3	1,619 4 9	13 3 7	408 15 6	4,680 8 10	6,722 0 8	38,821 3 4	...	45 0 0
433 8 0	2,818 6 0	949 14 3	...	233 3 10	4,470 1 4	5,653 3 5	32,987 2 3 (d)	...	...
233 9 6	233 9 6	948 13 2	290 10 11	...	305 11 9	1,545 3 10	3,578 13 4 (b)	20 3 6	...
[illegible] 4	1,065 8 4	210 12 9	9 0 0	551 11 1	6,150 11 2	6,922 3 0	41,939 12 1	...	28 0 0
2 0	1,627 2 0	2,580 8 2	36 0 0	413 7 5	6,927 14 11	9 957 14 6	37,449 6 11	...	36 8 7
[illegible] 7 1	3,491 7 4	1,929 12 3	...	4,741 6 4	7,104 15 7	13,776 2 2	45,685 5 0	...	...
11 0	38 11 0	93 10 0	...	0 0 6	97 0 11	190 11 5	1,269 6 5	29 8 0	...
	753 1 6	899 8 7	204 0 0	32 10 0	1,739 7 1	2,875 9 8	11,286 5 1	12 12 3 (c)	...
	103 4 0	371 8 7	...	1 2 10	981 7 5	1,354 2 10	2,354 6 10	336 5 6	...

:pent on Ryotwari Settlement.
:ccount Zamindari and Ryotwari Survey. The cost-rate for Field Survey is calculated on Rs.7,045-14-3 only.

)n Ryotwari Survey.

Showing progress made in the disposal of the Provincial Programme

District.	Total area for survey and assessment.	Traverse.			Cadastral Survey.				
		Area completed.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Area completed.	Expenditure.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Estimated cost of completing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Sq. miles.	Rs a. p.
Saugor ...	3,190	3,190	33	...	3,190	1,16,514	36 8 3	...	...
Damoh ...	1,979	1,979	31	...	1,979	75,200	38 0 0	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	3,558	3,558	31	...	3,558	1,49,688	42 1 2	...	...
Mandla ...	3,238	3,238	21	...	3,238	1,12,662	34 12 8	...	...
Seoni ...	2,352	2,352	28	...	2,352	71,995	30 9 9	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	1,712	1,712	33	...	1,712	79,745	46 9 3	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	2,724	2,724	25	...	2,724	84,799	31 2 1	...	...
Nimar ...	1,548	1,548	28	...	1,548	51,294	33 2 2	...	...
Betul ...	2,529	2,529	24	...	2,529	93,358	36 14 10	...	...
Chhindwara ...	2,246	2,246	28	...	2,246	70,745	31 8 0	...	...
Wardha ...	2,213	2,213	25	...	2,213	56,182	25 6 2	...	...
Nagpur ...	3,312	3,312	25	...	3,312	1,19,232	36 0 0	...	...
Chanda ...	2,857	2,857	19	...	2,857	1,16,005	40 10 9	...	...
Bhandara ...	3,411	3,411	18	...	3,411	1,16,257	34 1 4	...	...
Balaghat ...	1,848	1,848	22	...	1,848	75,017	40 9 6	...	...
Raipur ...	5,322	5,322	22	...	5,322	(c) 2,34,486	44 1 0	...	...
Bilaspur ...	3,150	3,150	18	...	3,150	3,77,371	120 1 0	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1,920	1,920	38	...	1,920	(c) 76,200	40 0 0	...	...
Total Khalsa ...	49,109	49,109	26	...	49,109	20,76,750	42 4 7	...	
Chanda ...	1,660	2,375	31	...	1,642	54,886	33 6 10	18	
Raipur ...	2,408	2,500	31	...	2,382	60,460	25 6 1	26	
Bilaspur ...	2,995	3,625	31	...	2,995	55,140	18 6 7	...	
Sambalpur ...	1,930	2,066	31	...	1,930	64,503	33 6 9	...	...
Total Zamindari ...	8,993	10,566	31	...	8,949	2,34,989	26 4 2	44	1,300

MENT VIII-A.

of Survey and Assessment, with details of cost rate per square mile.

	ASSESSMENT.						
Estimated final cost rate per square mile.	Area completed.	Expenditure	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Estimated cost of completing balance.	Estimated final cost rate per square mile.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
36 8 3	3,190	2,05,138	64 4 11	...	...	64 4 11	(*a*) The malguzari area of this district (2,053 square miles) was summarily settled for 14 and 15 years in 1888—90 at a cost of Rs.46,872.
38 0 0	1,979	61,895	31 3 10	...	...	31 3 10	
42 1 2	3,558	1,43,674	40 6 1	...	...	40 6 1	
34 12 8	Summarily assessed (*a*)			...	...	...	
30 9 9	2,352	1,51,200	64 4 7	...	7,000	67 4 2	(*b*) Including some outlay in summarily assessed zamindari estates in these districts.
46 9 8	1,712	90,272	52 11 8	...	...	52 11 8	
31 2 1	2,724	1,32,994	48 13 2	...	...	48 13 2	
33 2 2	1,272	1,11,400	87 9 3	276	12,000	79 11 5	(*c*) Assessment was commenced before the survey was completed and the distribution of the total expenditure between survey and assessment is only approximate.
36 14 10	2,197	1,55,672	70 13 8	332	12,000	66 4 9	
31 8 0	2,246	1,20,502	53 10 5	...	...	53 10 5	
25 6 2	2,213	83,530	37 11 11	...	...	37 11 11	
36 0 0	3,312	1,51,011	45 9 6	...	...	45 9 6	
40 10 9	...	32,987	*...	2,857	1,10,000	50 0 0	* No assessments completed.
[illegible]1 4	2,390	1,72,946	72 5 2	1,021	25,000	58 0 0	
[illegible]9 6	1,008	1,12,976	112 1 3	840	12,800	68 1 0	
44 1 0	(*d*) 5,322	(*b*) 1,32,990	41 5 6	...	...	41 5 6	(*d*) Of the malguzari area 1,907 square miles were summarily settled in 1885-86 for 12 years at a cost of Rs.36,693.
120 1 0	3,150	(*b*) 1,00,876	32 0 6	...	...	32 0 6	
[illegible]0 9 0	1,920	(*b*) 68,041	35 7 0	...	...	35 7 0	
[illegible]2 4 7	40,545	20,28,004	50 0 4	5,326	1,78,800	48 1 9	

[illegible]*ey.*

[illegible]; 10	Summarily assessed in 1888 for 10 years.				The areas in column 2 fall short of those in column 3, as it is not intended to cadastrally survey all areas that have been traversed. In Raipur some areas have been traversed by local agency.
[illegible] 5	Do.	do.	1890 „ 11	„	
[illegible] 6 7	Do.	do.	1890 „ 11	„	
33 6 9	Do.	do.	1889; „ 14	„	
26 4 5	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT VIII-B.

Showing progress made in the disposal of the Provincial Programme of Map Amendment and Assessment, with details of cost rate per square mile according to the new Roster.

District.	Total area for map amendment and assessment.	Map amendment and assessment.						Remarks.
		Area completed.	Expenditure.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Estimated cost of completing balance.	Estimated final cost rate per square mile.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sq. miles.		Rs. a. p.		Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	
Raipur (Khalsa)	5,322	...	(*a*) 59,641 11 9	...	...	2,06,349	50	(*a*) Of this about Rs.20,956 represents cost of map amendment.
Bilaspur (Khalsa)	3,150	...	(*b*) 11,286 5 1	...	...	1,62,000	55	(*b*) Map amendment in Mungeli Tehsil.

STATEMENT IX.

Progress Return of the [illegible] of Waste Lands during the year ending 30th September 1898.

Name of District.	Total No. of Survey Nos., Area and Assessment in Ryotwari Tract.			Previously allotted from commencement of Settlement to the 30th September 1897.			Available for Allotment on the 1st October 1897.			Allotted during the year 1897-98, *i.e.*, from 1st October 1897 to 30th September 1898.			Relinquished during the year 1897-98, *i.e.*, from 1st October 1897 to 30th September 1898.			Balance for Allotment on the 1st October 1898.		
	No. of Survey Nos.	Area.	Assessment.	No. of Survey Nos.	Area.	Assessment.	No. of Survey Nos.	Area.	Assessment.	No. of Survey Nos.	Area.	Assessment.	No. of Survey Nos.	Area.	Assessment.	No. of Survey Nos.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
Damoh	1,479	16,372	8,389	740	8,362	4,582	739	8,010	3,807	35	330	167	148	729	357	852	8,409	3,997
Mandla	94,574	367,438	1,13,587	36,091	145,851	45,234	58,483	221,587	68,353	2,484	10,019	3,290	1,243	5,928	1,796	57,242	217,496	66,859
Hoshangabad	1,872	28,047	6,014	1,178	10,517	5,058	(*a*) 694	17,530	956	67	1,383	638	46	653	670	673	16,800	2,358
Nimar	7,456	165,814	1,17,903	5,136	107,502	87,134	(*a*) 2,320	58,312	30,769	742	17,696	11,425	562	12,225	9,663	2,140	52,841	29,007
Chanda (*a*)	7,818	54,443	17,076	4,360	17,740	6,680	3,458	36,703	10,396	177	4,453	1,328	6	120	49	3,287	32,370	9,116
Nagpur	126	1,939	1,273	114	1,678	1,176	12	261	97	2	36	8	2	30	5	12	255	94
Balaghat (*b*)	16,721	166,923	33,855	10,486	74,776	16,152	6,235	92,147	17,703	558	7,973	1,640	142	1,861	373	5,819	86,035	16,436

(*a*) The increase as compared with the previous year's figures is due to subsequent alterations.
(*b*) Revised figures as furnished by the Settlement Officers.

Pioneer Press, 525J.—5-1-99. [Requ. No. 35, Prog. L. R. S, Report.—14-3-1899. 300.]

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ANNEXURE G.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Rainfall of the year in each District of the

Districts.	Year.	Early Monsoon.				
		June.	July.	August.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Saugor ...	1897-98 ...	8·55	10·72	14·05	33·32	36
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	7·06	16·24	13·09	36·39	45
Damoh ...	1897-98 ...	3·84	8·32	13·01	25·17	38
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	5·99	18·48	13·37	37·84	39
Jubbulpore ...	1897-98 ...	7·99	9·79	20·62	38·40	48
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	9·93	19·21	15·99	44·53	50
Mandla ...	1897-98 ...	2·63	16·81	30·24	49·68	46
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	10·50	16·35	14·04	40·79	54
Seoni ...	1897-98 ...	2·92	16·15	10·48	29·55	44
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	10·88	15·67	13·06	39·61	54
Narsinghpur ...	1897-98 ...	4·22	9·28	12·23	25·73	36
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	10·59	15·04	15·01	40·44	47
Hoshangabad ...	1897-98 ...	6·30	14·20	25·15	45·65	34
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	8·75	14·58	14·97	38·30	47
Nimar ...	1897-98 ...	·97	7·26	12·30	20·53	27
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	7·22	8·94	8·11	24·27	33
Betul ...	1897-98 ...	3·96	16·67	16·56	37·19	40
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	8·85	13·54	11·79	34·18	41
Chhindwara ...	1897-98 ...	3·61	12·20	6·15	21·96	33
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	9·77	10·99	7·67	28·43	38
Wardha ...	1897-98 ...	1·82	16·59	15·22	33·63	36
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	7·87	13·45	7·92	28·24	35
Nagpur ...	1897-98 ...	4·96	12·55	13·04	30·55	38
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	10·00	13·39	9·52	32·91	38
Chanda ...	1897-98 ...	2·05	14·00	16·15	32·20	40
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	8·59	16·43	13·44	38·46	38
Bhandara ...	1897-98 ...	4·15	9·51	28·24	41·90	40
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	10·98	16·14	13·50	40·62	50
Balaghat ...	1897-98 ...	2·81	15·88	27·15	45·84	53
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	13·19	19·17	15·41	47·77	60
Raipur ...	1897-98 ...	3·71	9·23	13·33	26·27	38
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	11·55	14·83	13·65	40·03	49
Bilaspur ...	1897-98 ...	7·19	12·94	20·49		
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	9·61	16·27	11·03		
Sambalpur ...	1897-98 ...	8·24	16·07	22		
	Average of 30 years preceding ...	9·46	18·63			

Late Monsoon.					Cold Weather.					Hot Weather.				
September.	October.	November.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months.	December.	January.	February.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	Grand total for the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
5·51	·98	...	6·49	10	...	...	1·39	1·39	3	·04	...	...	·04	41·24
7·74	1·27	·28	9·29	7	·61	·69	·26	1·56	...	·31	·12	·35	·78	48·02
5·80	...	...	5·80	7	...	...	3·07	3·07	3	·15	...	...	·15	34·19
9·47	1·9	·23	11·60	9	·49	·42	·42	1·33	...	·39	·21	·28	·78	51·55
8·18	·62	...	8·80	11	...	...	3·35	3·35	3	...	·10	·18	·28	50·83
9·07	3·62	·45	13·04	6	·86	·67	·24	1·77	...	·54	·24	·49	1·27	59·61
8·70	2·66	...	11·36	23	...	...	3·13	3·13	2	...	...	...	...	64·17
6·17	1·45	·42	8·04	10	·37	·57	·54	1·48	..	1·02	·42	·58	3·02	52·33
9·65	·88	...	10·53	19	...	...	4·42	4·42	2	...	·40	·39	·79	45·20
8·46	1·94	·58	10·98	13	·50	·62	·92	3·04	...	·62	·40	·56	1·58	54·21
7·62	·87	...	8·49	13	...	...	1·23	1·23	3	...	...	·02	·02	35·47
8·17	1·35	·41	9·93	10	·35	·52	·49	1·36	...	·39	·11	·31	·81	53·54
2·75	·19	...	2·94	15	...	...	·50	·50	2	...	·03	...	·03	49·12
8·56	1·64	·40	10·60	9	·92	·29	·80	1·21	..	·35	·10	·50	·75	50·86
4·55	·49	...	5·04	13	...	...	·09	·09	...	...	...	...	...	25·66
5·8	1·12	·24	7·16	8	·34	·35	·27	·96	...	·11	·14	·32	·57	32·96
8·89	·17	...	9·06	15	...	...	1·18	1·18	2	...	·11	...	·11	47·54
5·36	3·48	·60	10·44	15	·48	·53	·19	1·20	...	·57	·22	·40	1·19	47·01
7·40	1·36	...	8·76	15	...	...	1·22	1·22	2	...	·65	...	·65	32·59
9·69	3·12	·65	13·46	13	·37	·86	·36	1·59	...	·48	·30	·47	1·25	43·73
8·23	1·74	...	9·97	14	...	...	2·47	2·47	2	·06	·28	·26	·60	46·47
8·46	2·35	·63	11·44	12	·40	·41	·24	1·05	..	·49	·35	·70	1·44	42·17
5·32	·91	...	6·23	13	...	...	2·64	2·64	2	...	1·36	·35	1·71	41·13
9·11	3·33	·58	13·02	16	·36	·70	·35	1·41	...	·34	·33	·47	1·14	47·48
11·24	3·43	...	14·67	14	...	...	5·53	5·53	2	...	·16	·01	·17	52·57
7·69	1·89	·61	10·19	14	·32	·34	·30	·86	..	1·13	·50	·61	2·24	51·75
8·40	1·14	...	9·54	13	...	...	3·50	3·50	2	...	·25	·42	·67	55·61
9·79	1·57	·66	12·03	18	·31	·67	·27	1·25	...	·65	·85	·56	2·06	55·95
8·63	2·01	...	10·64	20	...	...	2·66	2·66	2	...	·05	·05	·10	59·24
10·44	1·90	·53	12·87	14	·27	·39	·41	·97	.	·46	·34	·67	1·47	63·08
5·66	2·87	...	8·53	13	...	...	1·74	1·74	1	...	...	...	...	36·54
6·86	1·87	·40	9·13	12	·25	·34	·24	·84	...	·69	·54	5·80	7·03	57·03
9·70	9·76	...	19·46	19	...	...	1·21	1·21	1	...	...	·79	·79	62·08
8·26	1·62	·66	10·54	18	·31	·44	·38	1·13	...	·70	·98	1·14	2·82	49·40
9·57	3·44	·18	13·19	19	...	...	·92	·92	1	...	·25	·31	·56	66·21
9·20	1·89	·44	11·53	16	·17	·58	·42	1·11	...	·89	·41	1·30	2·60	58·55

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Character of the Seasons in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1898.

(Outturn by American Notation taking 100 to represent a normal crop).

Districts.	Kharif Crops.								Rabi Crops.			
	Juar.	Tur.	Rice, broadcasted.	Rice, transplanted.	Cotton.	Til.	Kodon and Kutki.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Masur.	Linseed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saugor	100	60	75	75	82·5	82·5	75	60	75	60	60	75
Damoh	120	30	82	90	82	90	105	90	82	90	60	75
Jubbulpore	150	45	90	105	120	105	120	120	120	105	90	120
Mandla	100	60	112	112	100	100	120	100	100	100	100	100
Seoni	120	75	75	100	95	95	100	100	85	75	75	100
Narsinghpur	140	78	112	112	101	100	112	108	135	105	100	105
Hoshangabad	100	60	100	100	75	75	100	100	67	75	75	70
Nimar	150	100	127	...	100	112	150	100	90	60	60	60
Betul	120	60	135	112·5	100	100	120	75	60	60	52·5	90
Chhindwara	120	55	157	..	87	180	109	90	93	90	90	90
Wardha	120	120	120	...	105	120	...	...	90	100	100	90
Nagpur	135	120	112	120	100	90	120	120	100	112	100	112
Chanda	100	95	120	120	90	90	120	90	105	120	120	105
Bhandara	120	90	90	150	...	105	120	90	90	105	60	90
Balaghat	120	100	75	90	...	120	120	90	75	75	90	82
Raipur	100	100	100	...	87	94	120	50	75	100	100	100
Bilaspur	...	150	120	...	...	112·5	120	...	105	112·5	90	112·5
Sambalpur	...	90	105	97·5	105	120	120	90	90	90	90	90

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Progress of Cultivation in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1898.

(1).—DETAILS OF AREA.

Districts.	AREA INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.				Total area included in holdings (occupied area) 4 and 5.	AREA NOT INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.							Grand total of col. 6 *plus* 13.	Area double-cropped.
	Area in Cultivation.			Out of cultivation.		Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water.	Hill and rock.	Occupied by roads and buildings.	Total 7 to 12.		
	Under crop.	Not cropped within year.	Total 2 and 3.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor	754,777	264,740	1,019,517	136,221	1,155,738	985	234,512	515,231	46,188	58,635	36,445	891,996	2,047,734	20,973
Damoh	433,283	153,881	587,164	102,855	690,019	267	155,482	212,260	40,784	173,496	19,553	601,842	1 291,861	11,534
Jubbulpore	889,320	379,898	1,269,218	105,607	1,374,825	1,166	137,069	393,055	78,422	261,672	35,564	906,948	2,281,773	101,122
Mandla	446,923	230,155	677,078	53,446	730,524	686	226,713	766,758	95,961	227,687	16,969	1,334,774	2,065,298	63,406
Seoni	574,339	237,110	811,449	50,061	861,510	644	275,664	301,187	52,808	58,205	21,537	710,045	1,571,555	18,221
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	3,098,642	1,265,784	4,364,426	448,190	4,812,616	3,748	1,029,440	2,188,491	314,163	779,695	130,068	4,445,605	9,258,221	215,256
Narsinghpur	545,278	95,735	641,013	61,803	702,816	781	129,165	169,283	34,215	41,666	18,609	393,719	1,096,535	28,506
Hoshangabad	857,227	145,570	1,002,797	185,014	1,187,811	103	220,239	133,188	67,843	14,506	36,295	472,174	1,659,985	13,342
Nimar	562,069	58,802	620,871	146,568	767,439	155	181,034	204,046	45,360	61,488	27,741	519,824	1,287,263	18,167
Betul	528,049	363,668	891,717	151,979	1,043,696	23	304,910	122,042	56,093	104,003	23,024	610,095	1,653,791	18,963
Chhindwara	691,617	180,189	871,806	47,703	919,509	186	137,286	179,884	55,514	148,988	20,248	542,106	1,461,615	16,000
Total Nerbudda Division ...	3,184,240	843,964	4,028,204	593,067	4,621,271	1,248	972,634	808,443	259,025	370,651	125,917	2,538,918	7,159,189	94,978

STATEMENT C.—*Showing the Progress of Cultivation in each District of theCentral Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May* 1898.—(Concld.)

(1).—Details of Area.—(*Concld.*)

Districts.	Area included in holdings.				Total area included in holdings (occupied area), 4 and 5.	Area not included in holdings.							Grand total of col. 6 *plus* 13.	Area double-cropped.
	Area in cultivation.			Out of cultivation.		Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water.	Hill and rock.	Occupied by roads and buildings.	Total 7 to 12.		
	Under crop.	Not cropped within year.	Total 2 and 3.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wardha	916,854	83,323	1,000,177	132,721	1,132,898	73	25,814	90,044	35,153	109,767	27,407	288,258	1,421,156	11,958
Nagpur	1,247,042	98,227	1,345,269	234,183	1,579,452	1,080	131,979	180,292	61,036	125,913	42,886	543,186	2,122,638	16,635
Chanda ... Khalsa ...	615,688	82,848	698,536	211,908	910,444	1,367	491,717	225,713	162,000	24,856	27,938	933,591	1,844,035	41,430
Chanda ... Zamindari ..	202,746	52,464	255,210	8,953	264,163	74	654,143	81,651	24,673	39,206	8,587	808,334	1,072,497	3,763
Bhandara ... Khalsa ...	561,275	129,692	690,967	72,107	763,074	1,432	156,785	147,159	86,331	41,086	31,934	464,727	1,227,801	94,462
Bhandara ... Zamindari ...	235,343	67,539	302,882	14,248	317,130	372	347,736	217,026	22,021	35,322	16,846	639,323	956,453	48,596
Balaghat ... Khalsa ...	244,058	99,617	343,675	39,786	383,461	136	120,186	237,052	31,742	39,004	17,777	445,897	829,358	55,388
Balaghat ... Zamindari ...	88,703	33,481	122,184	5,589	127,773	66	128,765	71,608	14,918	267,076	6,029	488,462	616,235	29,861
Total Nagpur Division ..	4,111,709	647,191	4,758,900	719,495	5,478,395	4,600	2,057,125	1,250,545	437,874	682,230	179,404	4,611,778	10,090,173	302,093
Raipur ... Khalsa ..	1,978,588	456,038	2,434,626	50,266	2,484,892	171	178,027	586,435	144,851	33,725	45,396	988,605	3,473,497	354,870
Raipur ... Zamindari ..	403,720	135,374	539,094	9,492	548,586	673	451,185	453,773	39,270	46,660	12,575	1,004,136	1,552,722	19,689
Bilaspur* ... Khalsa ...	1,125,536	272,385	1,397,921	28,104	1,426,025	772	95,181	387,780	73,536	10,058	25,430	592,757	2,018,782	134,781
Bilaspur* ... Zamindari ...	368,779	163,913	532,692	10,296	542,988	748	866,999	320,087	41,409	114,886	12,805	1,356,934	1,899,922	18,505
Sambalpur ... Khalsa ..	618,032	136,408	754,440	56,519	810,959	2,390	83,200	225,565	50,924	15,912	26,335	404,326	1,215,285	5,929
Sambalpur ... Zamindari ..	499,407	151,107	650,514	32,039	682,553	979	152,719	309,189	43,286	16,453	21,915	544,541	1,227,094	2,649
Total Chhattisgarh Division ..	4,994,062	1,315,225	6,309,287	186,716	6,496,003	5,733	1,827,311	2,282,829	393,276	237,694	144,456	4,891,299	11,387,302	535,423
Grand Total .	15,388,653	4,072,164	19,460,817	1,947,468	21,408,285	15,329	5,886,510	6,530,308	1,404,338	2,070,370	579,845	16,486,600	37,894,885	1,148,750

* The figures given in Table A-2 do not agree with these figures, because the former figures are estimated ones, whereas the latter are the actuals. The Mungeli Tahsil being under map correction, the actual figures were not available at the time the Agricultural Returns were submitted.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Progress of Irrigation in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1898.

(2).—DETAILS OF IRRIGATION, &C.

Districts.	IRRIGATION. Area irrigated from: Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Number of irrigation wells: Temporary.	Durable.	Number of artificial irrigation tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Saugor	5,546	188	209	5,943	1,279	2,053	18	39,880	91,923
Damoh	1,400	111	347	1,858	323	635	17	35,545	78,590
Jubbulpore	2,468	56	295	2,819	1,200	963	21	74,526	171,374
Mandla	589	20	469	1,078	513	20	13	30,875	66,036
Seoni	811	18,014	443	19,268	819	226	671	32,137	81,435
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	10,814	18,389	1,763	30,966	4,134	3,897	740	212,963	489,358
Narsinghpur	2,944	1	196	3,141	1,025	506	2	24,031	53,078
Hoshangabad	2,748	...	395	3,143	639	524	...	37,952	151,808
Nimar	12,524	212	1,016	13,752	2,025	1,407	3	22,080	51,358
Betul	8,001	...	308	8,309	3,333	2,035	...	60,137	87,188
Chhindwara	8,430	105	342	8,877	4,473	378	9	79,196	122,668
Total Nerbudda Division ...	34,647	318	2,257	37,222	11,495	4,850	14	224,256	466,100
Wardha	3,127	17	5	3,149	1,026	626	3	62,549	93,115
Nagpur	10,384	13,752	52	24,188	4,763	1,115	1,184	41,401	154,316
Chanda ... { Khalsa ...	1,707	135,734	2,607	140,048	1,440	280	5,026	42,481	146,732
{ Zamindari ...	595	16,254	410	17,259	323	16	943	16,709	38,146
Bhandara ... { Khalsa ...	2,197	130,961	2,222	135,380	1,211	258	7,286	68,504	114,301
{ Zamindari ...	235	59,475	386	60,096	215	66	3,442	39,198	69,710
Balaghat ... { Khalsa ...	1,489	44,419	978	46,886	1,925	671	2,110	28,359	62,440
{ Zamindari ...	493	4,353	95	4,941	419	34	414	9,062	20,434
Total Nagpur Division ...	20,427	404,965	6,755	432,147	11,352	3,066	20,408	308,263	699,194
Raipur ... { Khalsa ...	6,220	22,593	10,760	39,573	6,707	516	2,336	188,231	351,682
{ Zamindari ...	134	300	415	849	794	17	9	27,510	89,046
Bilaspur* ... { Khalsa ...	472	1,956	544	2,972	114	111	5,174	74,832	259,285
{ Zamindari ...	74	148	72	294	208	...	835	26,430	81,281
Sambalpur ... { Khalsa ...	1,966	4,832	790	7,588	4,245	100	5,610	86,558	181,446
{ Zamindari ...	1,411	8,983	730	11,124	4,286	99	2,893	46,381	119,812
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	10,277	38,812	13,311	62,400	16,354	843	16,857	449,942	1,082,552
GRAND TOTAL ...	76,165	462,484	24,086	562,735	43,335	12,656	38,019	1,195,464	2,737,204

* The figures given in Table A-2 do not agree with these figures, because the former figures are estimated ones, whereas the latter are the actuals. The Mungeli Tahsil being under map correction, the actual figures were not available at the time the Agricultural Returns were submitted.

STATEMENT D.—Showing the Area under each of the Principal Crops in each District

(1)—CROPS GROWN IN THE KHARIF (OR SEHARI) SEASON,

Districts.	Rice, Transplanted.		Rice, Broadcasted.		Juari.	Juari-arhar (Tur.)	Kodon and Kutki.	Arhar (Tur.)	Urad, Mung and Moth.	Cotton.	Cotton-arhar (Tur.)	Til.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	121	658	23	27,450	131,720	107,440	59,535	274	4,730	3,393	8,220	30,928
Damoh ...	...	112	108	56,899	45,014	45,815	48,596	123	1,906	1,381	1,474	21,501
Jubbulpore ...	...	2,718	...	181,118	31,904	21,890	119,855	540	6,481	1,038	9,842	36,505
Mandla ...	...	5,346	...	90,558	1,756	56	174,683	378	4,967	118	7	23,826
Seoni ...	15,493	25,905	2,523	26,671	27,726	47,398	116,197	1,029	7,846	4,308	4,142	19,309
Total Jubbulpore Division.	15,614	34,739	2,654	382,699	238,120	222,599	518,866	2,354	25,930	10,238	23,625	132,069
Narsinghpur* ...	...	120	1	57,673	4,391	51,219	65,747	384	1,141	304	29,082	49,306
Hoshangabad ...	...	134	...	25,450	3,597	195,614	57,487	(d) 2,984	445	535	22,545	(e) 24,079
Nimar ...	...	...	4	22,736	185,662	11,359	26,686	(f) 29,655	30,929	104,387	22,211	(g) 60,852
Betul ...	...	...	...	14,570	9,883	91,517	106,295	494	12,313	1,517	1,930	36,756
Chhindwara ...	1	514	2	9,508	89,304	112,514	85,343	8,509	4,084	17,647	32,519	25,624
Total Nerbudda Division...	1	768	7	129,937	292,842	462,212	341,558	42,026	48,912	124,390	108,287	196,617

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) Includes—

	Irrigated.
Ramtil ...	33,363
Castor ...	10
Total ...	33,373

(b) Includes—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Maize ...	...	5,951
Bajra ...	...	694
Sawa, madga, &c. ...	...	7,772
Miscellaneous food-crop ...	157	2,807
Total ...	157	17,225

(c) Includes—

	Unirrigated.
Fodder ...	68,933
Miscellaneous non-food ...	80
Total ...	69,013

(d) Includes—

	Irrigated.
Ramtil ...	854
Castor ...	12
Total ...	866

(e) Includes—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Garden crops ...	210	56
Chillies ...	13	60
Total ...	223	116

(f) Includes—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Maize ...	...	3,307
Sawa and kangni...	...	5,760
Miscellaneous food-crop ...	70	512
Total ...	70	9,669

(g) Includes—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Miscellaneous non-food-crop ...	1	15
Bir ...	...	20,047
Total ...	1	20,062

(h) Includes—

	Irrigated.
Castor ...	373
Ramtil ...	2,202
Total ...	2,575

(i) Includes—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Bajra ...	...	1,342
Maize ...	...	7,372
Miscellaneous food-crop ...	40	6,949
Total ...	40	15,663

(j) Includes—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Bir (fodder) ...	...	17,841
Miscellaneous non-food-crop ...	1	25
Total ...	1	17,866

(k) Includes—

	Irrigated.
Castor ...	58
Ramtil ...	22,291
Total ...	22,349

(l) Includes—

	Unirrigated.
Bajra ...	3
Marwa ...	27
Sawa ...	3,600
Maize ...	16,934
Miscellaneous food-crop ...	45
Total ...	20,609

(m) Includes—

	Irrigated.
Castor ...	302
Jagni ...	23,572
Total ...	23,874

(n) Includes—

	Irrigated.
Kulthi ...	331
Bajra ...	31
Maize ...	10,045
Miscellaneous food ...	3,945
Total ...	14,352

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) Includes—

	Irrigated.
Castor ...	317
Jagni ...	533
Total ...	850

(b) Includes—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Ragi or marwa ...	...	9,016
Bajra ...	...	13,881
Maize ...	...	668
Miscellaneous food-crop ...	119	393
Total ...	119	23,858

(c) Includes—

	Irrigated.
Al (dye) ...	13
Fodder ...	27,244
Total ...	27,257

(d) Includes—

	Irrigated.
Arhar ...	896
Proportion of til-tur...14,619 Tur ...@ 1/7	2,088
Total ...	2,984

(e) Includes—

	Irrigated.
Til ...	11,548
Proportion of til-tur...14,619 Til ...@ 6/7	12,531
Total ...	24,079

will

INCLUDING PERMANENT ORCHARDS AND GROVES.

Castor.	San (Hemp.)	Sugarcane.		Groves and Orchards.		Garden Crops.		Miscellaneous Food-crops.		Miscellaneous Non-food Crops.		Total.	
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(a) 33,373	2,673	1,086	258	42	434	150	158	(b) 157	(b) 17,225	...	(c) 69,013	1,579	497,485
(d) 866	432	262	19	36	235	(e) 223	(e) 116	(f) 70	(f) 9,669	(g) 1	(g) 20,062	700	254,160
(h) 2,575	4,267	652	262	32	9,080	14	130	(i) 40	(i) 15,663	(j) 1	(j) 17,866	739	461,754
(k) 22,349	8,770	606	...	7	5	34	121	...	(l) 20,609	38	77	85	353,626
23,874	(m) 10,951	838	...	...	251	72	327	26	(n) 14,352	...	2,868	18,952	333,164
83,037	27,093	3,444	539	117	10,005	493	852	293	77,518	40	109,886	22,655	1,900,189
(o) 850	3,126	923	330	26	3,804	72	252	(b) 119	(b) 23,858	...	(c) 27,257	1,141	317,844
(f) 436	1,821	220	47	43	61	(g) 189	(g) 670	(h) 146	(h) 18,775	(i) 2	(i) 50,745	599	405,438
(j) 1,521	2,824	101	...	218	251	248	88	(m) 95	(m) 30,034	(n) 49	(n) 6,507	715	535,711
(o) 51,534	5,112	5,193	...	24	157	(p) 94	(p) 1,306	(q) 35	(q) 38,831	...	(r) 5,018	5,346	377,328
(s) 59,405	2,839	3,461	...	60	34	(t) 16	(t) 926	(u) 7	(u) 59,585	...	(v) 1,221	3,567	486,576
113,756	15,730	9,898	377	371	1,012	619	3,372	402	149,783	51	90,748	11,368	2,123,897

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(f) Includes:—

	Irrigated.
Castor	393
Jagni	43
Total ...	436

(g) Includes—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Chillies	33	328
Garden crop	155	342
Total ...	188	670

(h) Includes—

Sawa	...	11,990
Bajra	...	2,071
Maize	...	3,212
Miscellaneous food-crop ...	146	1,502
Total ...	146	18,775

(f) Includes—

Miscellaneous non-food-crop ...	2	47
Bir (fodder)	..	50,698
Total ...	2	50,745

(j) Includes—

Tur	...	28,186
Proportion of til-tur ... 1,469 }	...	1,469
Tur ... @ 6/7 }		
Total ...		29,655

(k) Includes—

Til	...	47,633
Proportion of til-tur ... 13,219 }	...	13,219
Til ... @ 6/7 }		
Total		60,852

(l) Includes—

Castor ..	.	23
Mungphali ..	...	1,508
Total	.	1,531

(m) Includes—

Maize ...	...	20	2,803
Miscellaneous food ..	..	75	8,502
Bajra ...	..	...	19,329
Total	...	95	30,034

(n) Includes—

Ganja ...	...	48	91
Miscellaneous non-food-crop	...	1	9
Bir (fodder) ...	...	...	6,407
Total	...	49	6,507

(o) Includes—

	Irrigated.
Castor	1,613
Jagni	49,881
Total ...	51,534

(p) Includes—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Garden crops	53	166
Chillies	41	1,230
Total ...	94	1,396

(q) Includes—

Miscellaneous food-crop ...	34	403
Maize	1	15,333
Rala	...	23,095
Total ...	35	38,831

(r) Includes—

	Unirrigated.
Miscellaneous non-food-crop	210
Grass .. .	4,808
Total ..	5,018

(t) Includes—

Castor .	5,189
Jagni	54,223
Total ...	59,405

(u) Includes—

	Irrigated.	
Chillies (mirchi)	25	778
Garden crops	11	150
Total ..	36	928

(v) Includes—

Miscellaneous food-crops	..	4	33,390
Maize ...	...	3	14,195
Total	.	7	36,585

(v) Includes—

Bir ..	...	...	1,149
Miscellaneous non-food	...	...	72
Total	...	...	1,221

STATEMENT D.—Showing the Area under each of the Principal Crops in each District

(1)—CROPS GROWN IN THE KHARIF (OR SEHARI) SEASON,

Districts.	Rice, Transplanted.		Rice, Broad-casted.		Juari.	Juari-arhar (Tur.)	Kodon and Kutki.	Arhar (Tur.)	Urad, Mung and Moth.	Cotton.	Cotton-arhar (Tur).	Til.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wardha ...	7	41	8	13,910	283,169	165,581	256	950	3,582	10,172	273,975	41,348
Nagpur ...	13,279	14,694	179	9,588	253,744	309,400	1,973	43,275	4,134	31,766	108,598	31,093
Chanda † ... Khalsa ...	125,138	24,964	9,628	31,621	27,713	43,541	1,360	9,284	1,445	702	12,751	2,974
Chanda † ... Zamindari...	8,127	3,617	7,879	92,498	1,044	...	42,672	536	15,277	251	...	9,493
Bhandara ... Khalsa ...	111,522	78,079	18,353	68,401	32,447	35,470	8,932	1,368	14,719	8	64	6,470
Bhandara ... Zamindari...	47,955	62,567	10,914	47,700	483	3,489	19,144	456	8,997	2	32	789
Balaghat ... Khalsa ...	31,544	43,698	13,728	72,870	409	2,008	26,844	1,716	15,421	...	...	1,023
Balaghat ... Zamindari...	2,110	10,859	2,354	57,423	264	2,829	10,797	519	17,729	...	...	650
Total Nagpur Division ...	339,476	258,519	63,033	374,012	399,273	562,118	118,058	58,104	81,304	42,901	396,820	84,738
Raipur ‡ ... Khalsa ...	...	...	34,539	1,154,537	35	...	(a) 130,547	11,840	156,749	900	1,590	(b) 23,609
Raipur ‡ ... Zamindari...	9	82	118	231,425	695	709	21,098	...	20,684	5,645	768	25,253
Bilaspur § ... Khalsa ...	6	79	1,767	721,005	102	143	57,261	792	44,089	998	599	5,794
Bilaspur § ... Zamindari...	...	14	33	249,957	117	4	50,318	209	12,155	2,755	353	7,965
Sambalpur... Khalsa ...	578	87,095	2,774	492,357	10	...	6,307	1,000	40,169	1,616	...	26,299
Sambalpur... Zamindari...	384	5,147	7,914	331,300	120	...	15,582	518	49,661	12,582	...	50,990
Total Chhattisgarh Division.	977	32,417	46,945	3,181,581	1,079	856	271,407	14,159	363,507	24,496	3,310	139,910
Grand Total ...	356,068	306,443	112,639	4,045,229	931,314	1,247,795	1,243,589	116,843	519,653	202,425	581,942	553,329

* Include vegetables.
† The figures given in Table A-3 submitted by Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on account of 4—Juar, 7—Maize, 8—Gram
‡ The figure given in Table A-3 on account of 29—Orchards and garden produce and 30—Miscellaneous food-crop are wrong.
§ The figures given in Table A-3 do not agree with those because the former are estimated figures, whereas the latter are the actuals.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) Includes—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Rala ...	6	514
Kulthi ...	...	374
Miscellaneous food-crop ...	187	912
Total ...	193	1,800

(b) Includes—

Castor ...	1,177	
Bhaimoong ...	331	
Jagni ...	254	
Total ...	1,762	

(c) Includes—

Garden crop ...	514	906
Pán (betel) ...	111	...
Chillies ...	1,267	8,013
Turmeric ...	466	...
Total ...	2,358	2,919

(d) Includes—

Miscellaneous food-crop ...	286	1,310
Maize ...	...	603
Bajra ...	...	1,682
Total ...	286	3,594

(e) Includes—

Miscellaneous non-food-crop ...	68	1,033
Fodder ...	...	15,202
Al ...	...	43
Total ...	68	16,278

(f) Includes:—	Khalsa. Irrigated.	Khalsa. Unirrigated.	Zamindari. Irrigated.	Zamindari. Unirrigated.
Turmeric ...	182	34	36	320
Chillies ...	5	240	...	...
Betel leaves ...	...	48	37	1,245
Total ...	187	322	73	1,565

(g) Includes—	Khalsa. Irrigated.	Khalsa. Unirrigated.	Zamindari. Irrigated.	Zamindari. Unirrigated.
Miscellaneous food-crop ...	13	107	...	46
Mandia ...	...	...	3	1,908
Maize ...	...	4,910	...	1,539
Wal-popat ...	...	52	...	100
Total ...	13	5,069	3	3,653

(h) Includes 6,937 on account of Bir (fodder).

(i) Includes—

	Khalsa. Irrigated.	Khalsa. Unirrigated.	Zamindari. Irrigated.	Zamindari. Unirrigated.
Miscellaneous food ...	120	1,468	8	709
Ba ra ...	50	612	...	...
Maize ...	...	647	...	368
Kulthi ...	...	4,034	...	4,976
Morta ...	...	295	...	320
Total ...	170	8	7,016	6,373

(j) Includes—

	Khalsa.	Zamindari.
Sarson ...	115	161
Castor ...	727	616
Total ...	842	777

INCLUDING PERMANENT ORCHARDS AND GROVES.—(Concld.)

Castor.	San (Hemp).	Sugarcane.		Groves and Orchards.		Garden Crops.		Miscellaneous Food Crops.		Miscellaneous Non-food Crops.		Total.	
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,461	2,224	98	...	822	1,967	334	610	(a) 193	(a) 1,800	27	13,142	1,489	723,068
(b) 1,762	2,861	243	...	2,910	731	(c) 2,358	(c) 2,919	(d) 286	(d) 3,684	68	(e) 16,278	19,323	727,800
...	606	1,856	...	* 55	* 946	(f) 287	221	(g) 13	5,060	9	(h) 7,067	136,880	171,265
644	265	243	...	* 9	* 179	73	1,505	3	3,653	...	...	16,324	173,726
1,406	948	3,446	...	136	113	234	1,102	(i) 170	7,016	...	4,913	133,561	261,476
465	73	594	...	16	42	38	646	8	6,373	...	406	59,495	151,604
(f) 842	101	862	6	25	991	67	292	(k) 12	10,245	...	(l) 1,073	46,228	176,539
777	83	193	...	...	112	10	879	...	4,236	...	317	4,666	86,814
8,357	7,101	7,504	6	3,973	5,081	3,201	7,634	685	42,076	104	43,228	417,976	2,460,325
27,119	1,382	270	3	134	13,424	459	3,144	(e) 159	279,510	(d) 5	12,569	35,366	1,835,858
3,043	487	246	37	6	1,733	64	976	8	63,440	...	(d) 527	451	377,596
20,275	693	501	607	1	5,700	(a) 64	2,901	(f) 11	125,799	(g) 27	435	2,377	977,332
2,266	189	120	585	11	774	...	1,446	2	18,414	...	2,221	166	341,542
1,224	417	1,581	...	6	700	267	453	8	11,251	(h) 1	1,196	5,215	610,094
819	288	1,389	...	5	473	72	180	15	16,926	...	419	9,719	485,805
45,740	3,356	4,047	1,331	163	22,804	926	9,160	203	515,340	33	17,367	53,294	4,628,227
250,896	53,280	24,893	3,154	4,624	41,302	5,258	20,978	1,583	383,017	228	261,329	505,293	11,111,618

10—Linseed, 12—Others—Oilseeds and 16 cotton are wrong.

The Mungeli Tahsil being under map correction, the actual figures were not available at the time the Agricultural Returns were submitted.

NAGPUR DIVISION.—(*Concld.*)

(*b*) Includes—

	Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*
Miscellaneous food-crop, including Jagni 324 and Ramtil 6	...	12	...	397
Maize ...	...	...	2,216	...	698
Kuttha ...	...	...	3,227	...	1,741
Mandua ...	...	...	1,511	...	1,102
Pupat ...	...	...	886	...	398
Total ...	...	12	10,245	...	4,236

(*i*) Include 1,293 on account of fodder and 30 on account of dye.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(*a*) Includes—

	Khalsa.	*Zamindari.*
Kodo and kutki ...	107,653	24,613
Kodo-til ... *Khalsa.* 15,043 *Zamindari.* 7,557		
Kodo ...	13,894	6,479
Total ...	120,547	31,092

(*b*) Includes—

	Khalsa.	*Zamindari.*
Til ...	30,460	25,175
Kodo-til ... 15,043 7,557		
Til ...	2,149	1,078
Total ...	23,609	26,253

(*c*) Includes—

	Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*
Miscellaneous food-crop, including 4 acres on account of barley.	159	7,382	8	4,707
Kodo-arhar		269,152	...	55,187
Mandia		2,976	...	3,486
Total ...	159	279,510	8	63,440

(*d*) Includes—

	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*
Miscellaneous non-food-crop.	5	6,474	...	527
Fodder		6,095	...	...
Total ...	5	12,569	...	527

(*e*) Includes—

Garden crop ...	56	2,866	...	1,442
Birapan (betel leaves).	5	...	...	...
Turmeric		3	...	4
Mirchi ...	3	93	...	...
Total ...	64	2,961	...	1,446

(*f*) Includes—

Kulthi		125	...	2
Kodo-rahar		120,539	...	2,933
Jondhri		1,954	...	8,163
Sawa		2,486	...	7,045
Miscellaneous food-crop including kulthi and hirwa.	11	1,595	2	268
Total ...	11	125,799	2	18,412

(*g*) Includes—

Miscellaneous non-food-crop. ...		145	...	1
Mungphali ...	27	6	...	1
Ramtil		...	...	2,319
Bir		284	...	...
Total ...	27	435	...	2,321

(*h*) Fodder,

STATEMENT D.—Showing the area under each of the Principal Crops in each District of the

(2) CROPS GROWN IN THE

Districts.	Wheat, Pure.	Wheat, other kinds.	Wheat-gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Masur.	Tiuri-Larhi.	Linseed.	Linseed-Gram.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor	40,272	(a) 2,768	89,809	78,038	1,704	14,048	10,497	(b) 11,033	19,552
Damoh	31,629	(f) 3,660	72,095	62,632	594	5,871	7,130	(g) 5,579	19,018
Jubbulpore	54,316	11,011	258,803	107,019	2,626	27,500	1,091	28,079	12,009
Mandla	10,364	22,976	12,714	70,660	980	11,998	1,172	8,596	1,092
Seoni	116,116	12,765	11,576	25,482	1,097	11,733	16,815	13,003	3,316
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	232,757	53,210	464,036	343,831	7,921	80,440	37,685	65,105	54,970
Narsinghpur	7,582	477	141,154	47,753	1,681	21,964	22,746	1,097	7,816
Hoshangabad	199,861	(d) 15,673	55,239	42,612	1,046	3,429	16,173	(e) 12,318	9,371
Nimar	...	23,248	1,216	6,506	291	5,164	933	1,400	288
Betul	75,237	(f) 18,376	30,024	30,014	1,121	8,441	22,233	(h) 7,058	790
Chhindwara	67,957	(e) 51,901	39,876	31,771	1,175	4,[illegible]	4,728	(g)2,825	3,313
Total Nerbudda Division ...	350,437	113,277	266,509	141,056	5,317	42,590	56,277	31,499	20,578

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(a) Includes, viz.:—		
Wheat, other kinds	2,565	
Proportion of wheat-linseed=1,999: proportion of 1,999 wheat @ 1/5th ...	400	
Total ..	2,768	
(b) Includes, viz.:—		
Linseed	10,340	
Proportion of wheat-linseed=1,999: proportion of 1,999 linseed @ 4/5ths ...	1,599	
Total ...	11,939	
(c) Includes, viz.:—		
Mandua	7	2,462
Garden crops	762	168
Total ..	769	2,630
(d) Includes, viz.:—		
Barley	643	2,235
Sanwan		1,363
Miscellaneous food crop ..	248	710
Total ...	891	3,708
(e) Includes, viz.:—		
Indigo	...	21
Al (Dye)	...	38
Miscellaneous non-food crop ...	2	21
Total ..	2	80
(f) Includes, viz.:—		
Wheat, other kinds	1,383	
Proportion of wheat-linseed=2,844: proportion of 2,844 wheat @ 4/5ths ...	2,277	
Total .	3,660	
(g) Includes, viz.:—		
Linseed	5,010	
Proportion of wheat-linseed=2,844: proportion of 2,844 linseed @ 1/5th ...	569	
Total ...	5,579	
(h) Includes, viz.:—		
Sakla (sweet potatoes) .. .	335	25
Garden crop	163	950
Total ...	498	975
(i) Includes, viz.:—		
Miscellaneous food-crop ...	98	81
Ajwain (Ornum seed)	4	4
Barley	238	807
Total ...	340	892

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(j) Includes, viz.:—		
Miscellaneous non-food crop ...	...	1
Al (Dye)	..	47
Mustard	...	457
Total ...	...	499
(k) Includes, viz.:—		
Chillies	255	48
Garlic	173	1
Brinjals	170	172
Sakla (sweet potatoes)	305	70
Garden crop... ...	564	101
Total .	1,316	392
(l) Includes, viz.:—		
Barley	114	7,037
Mustard (Sarson) .. .	3	4,816
Miscellaneous food crop ..	146	564
Total	263	12,317
(m) Includes, viz.:—		
Chillies	91	16
Garden crop	108	153
Mango groves .	...	330
Total ...	199	499
(n) Includes, viz.:—		
Barley	...	
Miscellaneous food crop ...	66	229
	...	33
Total ..	66	262
(o) Includes, viz.:—		
Miscellaneous non-food crop ..	..	1
Mustard	...	14,444
Total ...	...	14,445
(p) Includes, viz.:—		
Condiments, &c.	35	118
Garden crop	271	193
Total	306	311
(q) Includes, viz.:—		
Miscellaneous food crop...		
Barley	20	330
Ragga	...	58
Total ..	20	7,008
(r) Includes, viz.:—		
Miscellaneous non-food crop ...	...	6
Karar	...	403
Rai	...	975
Total ...	...	1,384

RABI (UNHARI) SEASON.

Tobacco.		Melons.		Garden Crops.		Miscellaneous food crops.		Miscellaneous non-food crops.		Total.	
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
26	311	26	..	(*c*) 765	(*c*) 2,630	(*d*) 891	(*d*) 3,308	(*e*) 2	(*e*) 80	1,720	274,976
83	129	.		(*h*) 498	(*h*) 975	*i* 140	*i*) 892	...	(*j*\ 499	861	189,096
42	129	.	..	(*k*) 1,316	(*k*) 391	(*l*) 263	(*l*) 12,217	3	25	1,624	520,345
107	88	...	...	(*m*) 199	(*m*) 499	(*n*) 66	(*n*) 262	...	(*o*) 14,445	372	155,646
...	809	...	...	(*p*) 300	(*p*) 311	(*q*) 23	(*q*) 7,186	...	(*r*) 1,384	316	240,128
258	886	26	...	3,084	4,806	1,570	24,065	5	10,433	4,883	1,386,191
5	403	...	..	(*a*) 1,132	(*a*) 199	(*b*) 59	(*b*) 151	(*c*) 1	(*c*) 21	1,197	253,602
3	731	...		(*f*\ 605	(*f*\ 4,502	(*g*) 665	(*g*) 99,209	4	34	1,277	463,255
15	183	..	...	(*h*) 1,842	(*h*) 1,700	*i*) 359	(*i*) 549	..	30	2,210	41,504
7	37	..		(*l*) 537	(*l*) 165	(*m*) 177	(*m*) 179	(*n*) 1	(*n*) 86	722	163,616
46	777	54	...	(*q*) 1,332	(*q*) 47	67	52	(*r*) 2	(*r*) 507	1,409	215,076
79	2,493	54	..	5,445	6,703	1,337	100,837	8	564	6,910	1,118,743

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(*a*) Includes, viz.:—

	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*
Potatoes ...	9	...
Sweet potatoes	945	65
Dhania (coriander)	43	72
Garden crop	135	62
Total	1,132	199

(*b*) Includes, viz.:—

Mustard ...	...	10
Barley ...	4	25
Miscellaneous food crop ...	55	116
Total ...	59	151

(*c*) Includes, viz.:—

Safflower ...	...	21
Miscellaneous non-food crop ...	1	...
Total ...	1	21

(*d*) Includes, viz.:—

Wheat	16,944
Proportion of wheat-linseed 3,039 : wheat (*e*) 3/4ths ...	2,729
Total ...	19,673

(*e*) Includes, viz.:—

Linseed	10,408
Proportion of wheat-linseed 3,039 : Linseed (*d*) 1/4th ..	910
Total ...	11,318

(*f*) Includes, viz.:—

	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*
Onions	153	...
Mangoes	16	4,069
Chillies	149	58
Coriander	14	320
Garden crop ...	273	49
Total ...	605	4,502

(*g*) Includes, viz.:—

Miscellaneous food crop... ...	194	1,381
Til	...	97,828
Sakla (sweet potatoes)	471	...
Total ...	665	99,209

(*h*) Includes, viz.:—

Vegetables	493	340
Chillies	1,349	1,559
Total ...	1,842	1,700

(*i*) Includes, viz.:—

Miscellaneous food crops ...	359	543
Barley	...	3
Total ...	359	546

(*j*) Includes, viz.:—

Wheat, other kinds	11,645	
Proportion of wheat-linseed = 8,975 : wheat (*d*) 4/5th	6,731	
Total ...	18,376	

(*k*) Includes, viz.:—

Linseed	4,814	
Proportion of wheat-linseed = 8,975 : linseed (*g*) 1/5	2,244	
Total ...	7,058	

(*l*) Includes, viz.:—

	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*
Garlic-onions	196	9
Chillies	26	8
Vegetables...	385	32
Garden crops	...	114
Ajwain	...	4
Total ...	537	165

(*m*) Includes, viz.:—

Barley	25	9
Miscellaneous food crop ...	152	170
Total ...	177	179

(*n*) Includes, viz.:—

Safflower	...	36
Miscellaneous non-food crop ...	1	50
Total ...	1	86

(*o*) Includes, viz.:—

Wheat, other kinds	49,588	
Proportion of wheat-linseed = 7,575, wheat (*p*) 1/5th	1,915	
Total ...	51,503	

(*p*) Includes, viz.:—

Linseed	2,169	
Proportion of wheat-linseed = 9,575, linseed (*o*) 4/5ths	7,657	
Total ...	9,826	

(*q*) Includes, viz.:

	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*
Potatoes	126	1
Mirchi	446	12
Haldi	25	...
Garden produce	732	34
Total ...	1,329	47

(*r*) Includes, viz.:—

Kuvam	2	386
Miscellaneous non-food crop ...	...	11
Total ..	2	397

STATEMENT D.—Showing the Area under each of the Principal Crops in each District of the

(2)—CROPS GROWN IN THE

Districts.	Wheat, Pure.	Wheat, other kinds.	Wheat-Gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Masur.	Tigri-Lakh.	Linseed.	Linseed-Gram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wardha	26,269	87,493	2,140	9,502	1,927	340	10,897	73,161	70
Nagpur	100,849	164,706	1,909	24,037	2,324	1,985	41,316	90,258	58
† Chanda ... Khalsa ...	4,878	42,339	35	14,232	2,150	362	20,348	47,002	1,157
Zamindari ...	125	1,747	...	1,369	401	40	560	9,097	...
Bhandara ... Khalsa ...	51,061	26,304	1,168	28,941	1,733	933	56,511	26,180	459
Zamindari ...	7,985	1,952	80	9,082	593	424	31,033	16,066	32
Balaghat ... Khalsa ...	9,060	3,990	1,016	12,328	756	870	20,892	16,761	2,023
Zamindari ...	2,870	1,013	303	6,313	884	337	5,808	6,260	209
Total Nagpur Division ...	203,197	329,564	6,683	105,804	12,768	5,290	197,352	296,315	4,102
: Raipur ... Khalsa ...	58,293	81,243	97	(a) 20,156	31,505	10,970	50,366	(b) 163,095	310
Zamindari ...	2,593	17,070	92	6,106	2,454	592	1,047	9,447	617
‡ Bilaspur ... Khalsa ...	98,554	6,158	266	8,521	26,174	31,856	25,141	62,374	164
Zamindari ...	19,307	439	7	1,569	9,968	4,319	1,334	8,355	3
Sambalpur ... Khalsa ...	...	940	25	288	1,257	304	64	619	...
Zamindari ...	...	51	5	1,716	444	5	...	631	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	178,617	105,879	492	48,356	65,922	57,155	90,852	243,521	1,094
GRAND TOTAL ...	964,948	601,730	737,780	639,649	91,928	185,465	382,161	635,440	80,743

* Linseed Ringni.

† The figures given in Table A-3, on account of 4. Juari, 7. Maize, 8. Gram, 10. Linseed, 12. Others—oilseeds and 16 Cotton, are wrong.

: The figures given in Table A-3, on account of 4. Juari, 13. Condiments and Spices, 29. Orchards and Garden produce, and 30. Miscellaneous food crop, are wrong.

‡ The figures given in Table A-3 do not agree with these, because the former are estimated figures whereas the latter are the actuals. The Mungeli Tahsil being under map correction, the actual figures were not available at the time the agricultural returns were submitted.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*
(a) Includes, viz. :—		
Kusum	...	3
Miscellaneous non-food crop ...	10	148
Total ...	10	151
(b) Includes, viz. :—		
Garden crops	1,400	654
Chillies	272	3,830
	1,672	4,474
(c) Includes, viz. :—		
Miscellaneous food crop ...	470	496
Popat	2	1,736
Ringni	...	84,676
Urad	...	323
Kulthi	...	253
Total ...	472	17,474
(d) Includes, viz. :—		
Miscellaneous non-food crop ...	49	40
Til	...	46,743
Castor	...	6,164
Kardi	...	134
Jagni	...	5
Total ...	49	53,086

	Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*
(e) Includes, viz. :—				
Garden crop ...	683	333	173	125
Mangoes ...	...	317	...	...
Chillies and Bhatal ...	1,510	4,448	396	234
Total ...	2,193	4,098	569	359
(f) Includes, viz. :—				
Miscellaneous food crop ...	...	100,499	...	1,845
Cotton-juari : khalsa 10,727 + zamindari 6=10,733 ; juari @ 1/7th ...	...	1,537	...	6
Urad, mung, moth and kulthi ...	...	19,535	...	515
Wal-popat	...	7,157	1	147
Barley	495	13	235	8
Sawa	...	55	...	...
Rice	...	379	...	...
Total ...	495	129,069	236	1,910
(g) Includes, viz. :—				
Miscellaneous non-food crop ...	...	131	...	...
Cotton-juari : khalsa 10,727 +6 zamindari = 10,733 ; cotton @ 6/7ths ...	...	9,195	...	5
Castor	...	7,011	7	835
Til	...	51,657	...	54
Sarson	...	...	...	16
Total ...	...	67,994	7	310

RABI (UNHARI) SEASON.—(*Concld.*)

Tobacco.		Melons.		Garden Crops.		Miscellaneous Food Crops.		Miscellaneous Non-food crops.		Total.	
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
190	1,106	...	...	405	58	366	247	(a) 10	(a) 151	971	313,291
143	732	...	..	(b) 1,672	(b) 4,474	(c) 472	(c) 27,474	(d) 49	(d) 53,086	2,336	524,288
150	485	...	...	(e) 2,193	(e) 4,998	(f) 495	(f) 129,069	...	(g) 67,904	2,838	346,130
97	798	...	...	569	359	226	1,910	(g) 7	310	899	27,546
32	89	...	.	(h) 1,104	(h) 2,392	(i) 468	(i) 53,068	32	251	1,725	258,994
4	83	...	..	471	231	122	4,430	3	200	600	72,181
369	802	..	...	283	181	...	(j) 5,245	...	(k) 2,693	652	76,027
149	136	...	..	126	210	...	984	...	785	275	26,800
1,134	3,631	...	...	6,913	13,904	2,149	322,417	100	175,470	10,296	1,525,805
197	1,262	...	...	(e) 3,210	(e) 5,628	614	1,999	(d) 156	(d) 4,736	4,177	458,058
122	860	...	...	355	956	19	196	1	1,025	397	44,964
54	490	...	...	(g) 474	(g) 1,702	(j) 50	(f) 1,453	(g) 2	(g) 14,138	580	280,078
52	596	...	..	19	389	1	1,317	..	7,111	72	45,504
905	153	...	...	2,035	789	43	63	(h) 1	(h) 1,035	2,284	6,367
230	315	...	...	1,083	604	25	104	10	1,320	1,148	5,185
860	3,576	...	..	7,170	10,158	752	5,122	170	30,325	8,858	840,109
2,268	10,586	80	...	22,518	34,571	5,798	351,751	283	172,796	30,947	4,889,548

NAGPUR DIVISION.—(Concld.)

	Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(h) Includes, viz.:—				
Garden crop	902	763	439	227
Garlic and Onions ...	36	...	15	...
Bhata	64	77	14	1
Chillies	102	1,552	3	3
Total ..	1,104	2,392	471	231
(i) Includes, viz.:—				
Miscellaneous food crop ..	289	752	22	114
Ringni	...	17,909	...	444
Barley	179	6	100	48
Popat	...	34,401	...	3,814
Total ...	468	53,068	122	4,430

	Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(j) Includes, viz.:—				
Miscellaneous food crop, including 331 linseed and 995 urad.	...	3,012	...	584
Barley	...	315	...	84
Popat	...	1,918	...	316
Total ...	...	5,245	...	984
(k) Includes, viz.:—				
Miscellaneous non-food crop.	...	181	...	20
Oil-seeds	...	2,512	...	765
Total ...	...	2,693	...	785

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(a) Includes, viz.:—		
Gram	22,452	6,093
Gram-castor—		
Gram	697	13
Total ...	30,150	6,106
(b) Includes, viz.:—		
Linseed	102,737	9,431
Linseed-castor—		
Linseed	358	16
Total ..	103,095	9,447
(e) Includes, viz.:—		
Garden crop ...	2,603	4,252	197	660
Chillies	607	1,376	58	296
Total ...	3,210	5,628	255	956
(d) Includes, viz.:—				
Miscellaneous non-food crop.	156	2,649	1	4
Sann-wer	...	931	...	7
Gram-castor—castor ...	...	115	..	2
Linseed-castor—castor ...	...	60	...	2
Sarson	...	981	...	1,070
Total .	156	4,736	1	1,085

(e) Includes, viz.:—		
Garden crop ...	468	1,620	19	361
Mirchi (chillies) ...	1	40	...	20
Pyaj (onions) ...	4	21	...	...
Dhaniya (coriander) ...	...	20	...	1
Lahsan (garlic) ...	1	1	...	1
Total ..	474	1,702	19	389
(f) Includes, viz.:—				
Sawa	...	371	...	670
Parhat	...	77	...	220
Miscellaneous food crop, including rajgir, mung-falli, tarbuz, sakarkand and vegetables, &c.	50	1,005	1	31
Total ...	50	1,453	1	1,317
(g) Includes, viz.:—				
Miscellaneous non-food	...	14	...	...
Burree	...	13,627	...	2,497
Sarson	2	1,135	...	4,613
Linseed-cotton ...	...	165	...	...
Karail	...	185	..	71
Gram-castor ...	...	49	...	...
Ajwan (omum) ...	...	33	...	...
Total ...	2	14,198	...	7,111
(h) Includes, viz.:—				
Burry and Sarson. ...	...	...	...	...

District.	Soil and Position class. (The letter M denotes that the land was manured.)	Average returns in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).																	
		Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Tenra (bakh).
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SAUGOR.	Dry.																		
	Mar, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 (3)	330 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sasira, Bandhia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kabar, Ordinary, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587 (3)	183 (3)	...	...	...	...
	Mund I, Ordinary	...	...	585 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374 (17)	424 (7)	566 (9)	225 (1)	...	...	...
	,, I, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 (1)	283 (2)	...	...	...	...
	,, I, Sasira, M.	...	1,540 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, ,, Geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, Tagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432 (2)	...	318 (3)	...	...	...	...
	,, I, Jhilan, M.	...	1,300 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Ordinary	...	...	...	460 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353 (12)	325 (7)	170 (3)	212 (3)	...	...	...
	,, II, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715 (2)	653 (2)	370 (1)	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Bandhia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Geunra, Saman, M.	...	620 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Tagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 (1)	285 (1)	...	...	...	...
	Rayan, Ordinary	...	360 (1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470 (4)	935 (2)	310 (3)	250 (1)	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 (2)	...	...	...	...
	,, Bandhia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Bharkila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Badi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sasira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Ujarka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 (1)	...	...	...	...
	Patarua, Ordinary, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Saman	...	387 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	...	742 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAMOH.	Dry.																		
	Mund I, Tagar, Gohari	...	...	793 (3)	...	1,185 (1	...	...	...	100 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Tagar	...	...	680 (1	...	470 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rathia, Saman	...	190 (1)	...	...	832 (2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Tagar, Geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua, Mutbarra	...	...	...	...	402 (1)	85 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, Saman	...	...	...	...	470 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, Mutafarkat,	...	...	810 (1)	...	1,227 (	...	...	...	110 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Barra	...	162 (1)	...	...	318 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, Tikra	...	...	...	...	590 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, Saman	...	...	...	...	705 1,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, Mutafarikat,	...	...	...	...	...	125 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JUBBULPORE.	Dry.																		
	Kabar II, Bandhwas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757 (4)	600 (1)	260 (1)	160 (1)	...	...
	,, II, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000(1)	850 (1)	...	...	...	...
	,, II, ,, Gohari	...	770 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, ,, Geunra	...	1,000 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I, Tagar	...	...	...	...	670 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, ,, Geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 (1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, Bandhwas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 (1	...	...	270 (2)	...	...	...
	,, II, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615 (2)	...	540 (1)	...	...	...
	,, II, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	432 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Tagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, ,, Gohari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domatta, Saman	635 (1)	...	...	...	900 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	700 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sahra, Saman	...	920 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Geunra	800 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Tikra	...	630 (1	...	...	535 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Bandhwas, M.	...	980 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CORRESPONDING OUTTURN CALCULATED FROM EXPERIMENTING OFFICER'S ESTIMATES OF CROPS TAKING 100 TO REPRESENT A NORMAL CROP.

Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Tenra (lakh).
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	445	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,154	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	527	...	...	...	...
...	...	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	897	540	250	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	526	...	...	...	...
...	1,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	...	517	...	...	...	...
...	1,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	600	532	244	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	1,146	514	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	475	...	...	...	...
...	1800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	891	507	250	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	606	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	700	...	...	658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	418	...	356	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	413	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	633	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	335	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	415	...	337	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	736	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	329	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	517	208	213	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	515	...	...	...	...
...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	532	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	...	...	208	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	...	208	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
698	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	700	...	...	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

YIELDS IN LBS. PER ACRE WITH NUMBER OF CUTTINGS IN EACH CASE (IN BRACKETS).

District.	Irrig.		Kodon.	Kut-ki.	Saw-an.	Bajra	Til.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed	Masur	Peas.	Terra (lakh).
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
JUBBULPORE.—(Contd.)		Sahra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry.	Patarua	...	...	840 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	670 (1)	...	...	...	...
		,, Ordi	...	...	470 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, Tagar	...	...	...	...	280 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, Tikra	...	...	...	...	250 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, Mutafarikat	...	...	760 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhatna ,,	...	...	335 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barra ,,	...	...	...	...	360 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDLA.	Dry.	Kabar II, Double-cropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540 (1)	...	720 (1)	...	...
		,, II, M., Embanked	...	650 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mund I, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100 (1)	590 (1)	...	...	...	...
		,, I, Double-cropped	...	450 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, I, Saman	1,470 (1)	580 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, I, ,, M.	...	1,050 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, I, Mutafarikat	...	...	800 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, II, Saman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, II, ,, M.	...	540 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, II, Tagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350 (1)	...	...	...
		Sahra, Saman	...	...	570 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SEONI.	Dry.	Kabar II, Ordinary	...	...	658 (9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, II, Tagar	...	...	500 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morand I, Ordinary	...	...	638 (22)	...	...	420 (1)	...	...	...	474 (12)	...	...	...	...
		,, I, Tagar	...	...	654 (11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, I, Saman	530 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, I, Bandhia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990 (1)	...	...	...	...
		,, II, Ordinary	...	...	603 (20)	...	115 (1)	...	...	...	...	365 (14)	...	...	...	...
		,, II, Geunra	890 (1)	...	550 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, II, Saman, M.	1,535 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, II, Saman	630 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, II, Tagar	...	...	636 (13)	...	...	...	...	...	...	470 (3)	...	...	...	...
		,, II, ,, Geunra	...	...	580 (1)	...	240 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, II, Tikra	840 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, II, Jhilan	790 (2)	1,330 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, II, Mutafarikat	...	...	400 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, II, ,, Geunra	...	...	500 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig.	Morand II,	1,176 (17)	1,260 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, II, Double-cropped	1,350 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sahra	1,187 (44)	375 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry.	Sahra, Jhilan	1,224 (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig.	Sahra, Geunra	1,637 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, M.	2,310 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. Dry.	Sahra, Saman, M.	2,640 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sahra, Saman	630 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry.	Sahra, Saman	1,059 (24)	220 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, Tikra	638 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	...	700 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CORRESPONDING OUTTURN CALCULATED FROM EXPERIMENTING OFFICER'S ESTIMATES OF CROPS TAKING 100 TO REPRESENT A NORMAL CROP.

Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cott n.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Barra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Tarora. (lakh).
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	...	932	...	...
...	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	...	650	...	...	...	...
..	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
731	795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	415	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	623	...	...	...	342	...	...	...	...	592	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	567	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	565	...	...	...	...	...	...
989	...	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	483	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
740	1,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	356	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,139	1,050	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,182	939	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
861	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Soil and Position class. (The letter M denotes that the land was manured.)	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).																	
		Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Terra (lakh).
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SEONI—(Contd.)	Dry. Mutharra, Saman, M.	1,508 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Saman	1,289 (7)	975 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Tikra	565 (2	110 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Jhilan	1,238 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. Mutharra	1,812 (11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Geunra	1,560 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Mutharra, Mutafarikat	...	...	450 (1)	...	790 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barra ,,	...	...	...	...	4[illegible]	365 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Saman, Geunra, Bandhia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NARSINGHPUR.	Kabar II, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 (1)	622 (5)	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432 (1)	...	...	...
	Mund I, Ordinary	...	...	570 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770 (3)	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, I, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	...	310 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Ordinary	...	...	820 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, ,, Geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470 (1)	...	...	...
	,, II, Mutafarikat	...	...	540 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, M. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sahra, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	...	970 (2)	470 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	203 (1)	...	...	...	...
HOSHANGABAD.	Marlar, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Morand ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397 (12)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kabar II ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
NIMAR.	Gatta I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	677 (2)	...	...
	Dry. ,, I, M.	...	...	1,300 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II	...	...	1,150 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, M.	...	...	863 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, II, M.	...	...	560 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Thaur Gohali,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	595 (3)	...	520 (1)	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Thaur Sihari	...	...	...	740 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	570 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M.	...	...	...	980 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, M.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Mal I	...	...	...	850 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	340 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, M.	...	...	...	960 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	208 (2)	...	...	...	546 (1)	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, I, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, II	...	...	...	615 (2)	...	370 (1)	...	...	...	440 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, M.	...	...	...	587 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CORRESPONDING OUTTURN CALCULATED FROM EXPERIMENTING OFFICER'S ESTIMATES OF CROPS TAKING 100 TO REPRESENT A NORMAL CROP.

Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed.)	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Teora (lakh).
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
932	1,050	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
550	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
959	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	362	...	744	...	...	..	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	475	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	833	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	619	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	...	...	...
...	...	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	744	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	...	...	...
...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	692	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757	...	...	..	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	...	...
...	1,083	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	618	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	1,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	1,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,067	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	...	567	...	...	...	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	...	...	...	..	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	879	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	616	...	...	...	...	.	...	283	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	607	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	812	...	359	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts	Soil and Position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured).	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).																
		Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat	Birra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Tewra (fakhl).
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NIMAR.—(*Concld.*)																			
Irrig.	Mal II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	,, II, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, III	...	...	460 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	282 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	,, III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	Kharda I,	...	...	530 (4)	...	...	350 (1)	...	...	...	230 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, I, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II, M.	...	...	400 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	Pandhar II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	Pandhar M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	Morand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
BETUL.																			
Dry.	Kali II, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	Morand I, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471 (13)	...	700 (1)	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, I, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668 (3)	490 (1)	480 (1)	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	,, I, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530 (1)	560 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, I, Tagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II, Ordinary	...	...	522 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490 (10)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II, Tagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	,, II, Santa Bari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632 (2)	820 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	Bardi, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 113 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHHINDWARA.																			
Dry.	Morand I, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403 (6)	720 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, I, M., ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337 (18)	305 (1)	1205 (1)	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II, M., ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485 (4)	320 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II, Bharkila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II, Tagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339 (4)	...	195 (1)	200 (1)	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II, Matafarikat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520 (1)	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	Sabra, Khari, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	890 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
WARDHA.																			
Dry.	Kali II, M., Ordinary	...	...	1,337 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II, ,,	...	...	1,120 (1)	8,070 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	Morand I, Ordinary, Khari	...	...	1,120 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, I, M., Ordinary	...	...	885 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, I, ,,	...	...	530 (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, I, M., Pathar	...	...	685 (9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, I, Pathar	...	...	250 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, I, M., Mutafarikat	...	...	1,315 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, I, Mutafarikat	...	...	1,930 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II,, M. Mutafarikat	...	...	500 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II, Mutafarikat	...	...	870 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, II, ,, Khari.	...	...	2,700 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	Khardi, Mutafarikat	...	...	440 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	Kachar, Ordinary	...	...	1,200 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) *Jagni*

CORRESPONDING OUTTURN CALCULATED FROM EXPERIMENTING OFFICER'S ESTIMATES OF CROPS TAKING 100 TO REPRESENT A NORMAL CROP.

Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Tenora (lakh).
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	559	...	...	357	...	...	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	...	722	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	620	500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	622	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	820	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189 (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	507	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	492	455	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	533	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	433	222	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	747	10,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

experiments.

AVERAGE OUTTURN IN LBS. PER ACRE WITH NUMBER OF CUTTINGS IN EACH CASE (IN BRACKETS).

District.	Soil and Position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured.)	Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra mixed.	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Terra (lakhi).
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NAGPUR.	Morand I, Ordinary	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	155 (2)	...	...	250 (3)	...	425 (1)	168 (2)	...	...	...
	,, I, ,, M.	...	..	930 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, Wahuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590 (1)	...	...	..
	,, I, Laun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265 (1)	510 (1)
	,, II, Ordinary	...	...	1,197 (2)	220 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	325 (1)
	,, II, ,, M.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	310 (1)	...	540 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Wahuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275 (2)	...	650 (1)	237	...	...	...
	,, II, Pathar	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	160 (1)	...	...	520 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHANDA.	Kali, Gohari, Ordinary	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 (1)	...	...	
	Kanhar, Laun, M.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900 (1)	...	...	...	
	,, Laun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	652 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Pathar, M.	...	...	475 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	275 (2)	...	...	540 (5)	...	...	250 (2)	...	...	
	,, Pathar	...	...	550 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 (1)	...	...	
	,, Bandhia, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470 (1)	...	920 (1)	...	...	...	
	,, Bandhia	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	910 (1,	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Bandhan, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	942 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Bandhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730 (1)	...	...	...	...	670 (1)	
	,, Khari, Ordinary, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,480 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Ordinary, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750 (10)	...	535 (2)	412 (2)	...	860 (1)	
	,, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245 (2)	...	...	502 (3)	...	465 (2)	269 (4)	...	...	
	,, Khari, Murkhand	1,080 (1)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285 (1)	..	...	
	Berri, Kanhar, Laun, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Pathar, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 (2)	...	...	275 (1)	...	...	
	,, Pathar	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	790 (1)	...	510 (1)	270 (2)	...	...	
	,, Bandhan, M.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	320 (1)	..	...	...	...	...	
	,, Bandhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390 (1)	...	510 (1)	..	...	...	
	,, Khari, Warsalang, M.	1,140 (2)	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Warsalang, M.	1,470 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Murkhand, M.	1,462 (4)	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	,, Khari, Murkhand	1,740 (1)	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Murkhand	1,590 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	,, ,,	1,240 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Berri, Kanhar, Khari, Ordinary.	...	...	580 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	857 (2)	...	1,000 (1)	...	...	...	
	,, Ordinary, M.	...	...	800 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302 (4)	...	500 (1)	235 (3)	...	495(1)	
	,, Ordinary	...	...	327 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592 (2)	...	310 (1)	150 (1)	...	...	
	,, Mutafarikat, M.	...	...	1,582 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 (1)	...	...	
	,, Mutafarikat	...	...	675 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	132 (2)	...	...	...	...	130 (1)	205 (2)	...	...	
	Morand, Pathar, M.	...	...	490 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	130 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Pathar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Wahuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Saman, M.	1,590 (1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Murkhand, M.	1,337 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CORRESPONDING OUTTURN CALCULATED FROM EXPERIMENTING OFFICER'S ESTIMATES OF CROPS TAKING 100 TO REPRESENT A NORMAL CROP.

Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat	Birra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Terra (lakh).
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	..	...	...	...		...	...	208		...	483	...	567	140	.	...	...
..	...	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	...	.	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	393	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	442	425
..	..	998	344	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	..	...	...	...	...	492
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	...	571	..	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	.	542	231	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	...	477	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	926	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	452	...	...	.	...	...	314	...	...	566	.	...	617	..	...	...
...	..	611	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	626	...	613	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	698	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	608	...	...	...	..	620	...
.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	987	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	648	...	546	308	...	587	652
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	...		591	...	608	152	.	...	576
1,157	...	...	...		...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	760	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	...	...	458	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	608	...	567	258	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	..	...		...	...	..	609	.	657	...	...	...	...
1,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
1,225	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,642	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,840	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
1,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	580	...	...	...	..	...	...	.		902	.	1,111	...	...	...	...
...	...	726	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	361	...	556	307	...	471	...
...	...	599	...	...	..	...	.		..	.	537	...	517	200	...	...	...
...	...	1,141	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	183	...	...	..
...	...	614	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	..	289	333	..	...	...
...	...	504	..	...	...	...	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	..	...	..	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	.
1,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		.	..	...	...	...	...

Soil and Position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured.)	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).																	
	Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	[illegible]T.[illegible]	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed.)	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Teora (lakh).
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Morand, Ordinary ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365 (1)	...	...	250 (1)	..	...	...
,, Mutafarikat ...	...	...	220 (1)	270 (1)	...	...	...	...	270 (1)	..	...	...	...	...	153 (1)	.	...	270 (1)
Khardi ,, ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 (1	...	...	..
Kardi, Warsalang, M. ...	2,100 (1)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Wardi ,, M. ...	1,591 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Murkhand, M. ...	2,590 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, ...	1,342 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
,, Khari Murkhand ...	2,890 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanhar, Ordinary, M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand I, Pathar, M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, I, Pathar ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275(2)	...	690 (1)	...	...	...	...
,, I, Wahuri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, I, Bandhia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482 (4)	...	905 (1)	..	...	...	...
,, I, ,, M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, I, Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 (13)	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, I, Saman, M. ...	2,300 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, I, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304 (5)	...	420 (1)	..	...	240 (1)	...
,, I, Mutafankat ...	...	...	1,130 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, Pathar ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257 (7)	...	...	120 (1)	...	...	...
,, II, Wahuri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, Bandhia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	370 (3)	...	...	..	...	...	...
,, II, ,, M. ...	...	2,320 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, Bandhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, Kbuti, Ordinary..	...	...	900 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327 (1)	..	...	...
,, II, Ordinary, M. ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, Ordinary ...	...	...	1,142 (8)	...	490 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	412 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, Khari, Saman, M.	3,680 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, Khari, Saman ...	2,795 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, Saman, M. ...	1,592 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, ,, ...	1,566 (15)	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, Khari, Warsalang.	1,700 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, Warsalang, M. ...	1,683 (8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, ,, ...	1,573 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.
,, II, Warsalang ...	1,585 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465 (1)	...	...	...	...
,, II, Murkhand M. ...	1,619 (8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, ,, ...	1,797 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II, Murkhand ...	1290, (2)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, ...	760 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DRY. IRRIG. DRY. IRRIG. DRY. DRY. IRRIG. DRY. IRRIG.

CORRESPONDING OUTTURN CALCULATED FROM EXPERIMENTING OFFICER'S ESTIMATES OF CROPS TAKING 100 TO REPRESENT A NORMAL CROP.

Rice, trans-planted	Rice, broad-casted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kathi.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cott n.	Sugar cane.	Wheat.	Birra, (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Tevra (lakh.)
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	...	...	278	...	...	...
...	...	190	300	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	156		...	300
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	...
1,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,072	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1,475	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	...	..	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	...	500	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	500	...	..	..	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	541	...	491	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	...	.	...	...	...
1,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	...	550	...	500	...	..	500	...
...	...	753	...	.	..	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	526	..	...	230	...	.	...
..	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	585	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	542	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,397	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	551	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	.	.	...	600	...	837	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	796	..	350	.	..	...	.	...	...	545	...	...	...	..	...	...
1,502	...	...	.	...		...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
1,863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
1,335	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	...	...	...	...
1,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHANDARA.—(*Contd.*)

Districts.	Soil and Position class. (The letter M denotes that the land was manured.)	Average yield per acre, and, for each number of cultivation in each case in brackets.																	
		Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra mixed.	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Tewra (akh).
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Dry. Mevand II, Warthemiya, Saman.	1,560 (1)	...	...	...	..	...	.		..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	„ II, Bari-santa, Patasthal	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	.	1,965 (1)		...	..	...	...	...	..
	Dry. Sehar, Khari, Saman	1,380 (1)	...	..	...	...	...			..	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	.	...
	Irrig. „ M., Warthemiya. Tikra, Khari.	1,170 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..		...	...	...	.
	Dry. Irrig. „ M., Warthemiya, Saman.	2,600 (1)	1,200 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Dry. Irrig. „ M., Saman, Khari	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Dry. „ „ „	2,140 (1)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..
	Dry. Irrig. „ M., Saman	1,612 (2)	...	...	.	..	...	..	.	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. „ „	1,891 (22)	1,156 (2)	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..
	Dry. „ Saman	1,178 (2)	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Irrig. „ M.	1,103 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. „ Warthemiya	1,380 (2)	.	...	...	.		...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..
	Dry. „ Jhilan	...	1,640 (1)	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
	Dry. „ Khari, Warsalang	1,320 (2)	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Irrig. „ M., „	1,487 (11)	.	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	Dry. „ „ „	1,896 (2)	.	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	.
	Irrig. „ Warsalang	1,954 (3	..	..	.		.	...	...			.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Dry. „ „	1,610 (1)	...	...	.	.		...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Irrig. „ Khari, Murkhand	1,270 (4)	...	...	.	...	...			..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dry. „ „	3,140 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.
	Irrig. „ M., Murkhand	1,431 (4)	...	...	..	..	...		.	.	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Dry. „ „	1,400 (1)	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.
	Irrig. Khardi, M., Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		..	..	1,410(1)	...	...	..	..	..	...
	Khardi, Ordinary	...	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	330 (3)	..	...	.	..	..	.
	Dry. „ M., Saman	2,080 (1)	..	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...		...	...	...	.
	„ Khari, Murkhand	1,200 (1)	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	..	...	...	...	..	.
	Bardi, M., Saman	1,370 (1)	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	„ Saman	1,555 (3)	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.
	Irrig. Bardi, Warsalang	1,500 (1)	...	.		...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	.
	Dry. Rith, Matafarikat	...	.	.	1,880 (1)		...	...		...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	

CORRESPONDING OUTTURN CALCULATED FROM EXPERIMENTING OFFICER'S ESTIMATES OF CROPS TAKING 100 TO REPRESENT A NORMAL CROP.

Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Teora (lakh).
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2,485	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...		.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	3,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,500	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,733	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2,488	1,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,588	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
.	1,562	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...
2,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
2,085	1,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1,535	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1,616	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,733	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

District.	Soil and Position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured.)	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).																	
		Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra mixed.	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Tenra (lakhs).
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
BHANDARA—*Contd.*																			
	Irrig. Kachar, Badi	...	...	1,780 (1)	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
	Irrig. Marhani, Badi	...	...	1,840 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.
	Dry. ,, Mutafarikat	...		1,670 (1)	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Dry. Kachar, Saman	...	890 (10)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	1,362 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	,, Warsalang	...	1,155 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	970 (1)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morand I, Tikra	...	130 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, Saman	1,890 (1)	824 (10)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	,, I, ,, M.	...	1,003 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. Morand I, Saman, M.	...	410 (1)	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Morand I, Jhilan	...	730 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	,, I, Warsalang	...	1,025 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. Morand I, Warsalang, M.	1,965 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Morand II, Tikra	752 (6)	500 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Saman	1,517 (3)	1,201 (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Saman, M.	1,140 (1)	1,360 (12)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, II, Saman	2,430 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Morand II, Jhilan	2,743 (6)	1,074 (8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Jhilan, M.	1,505 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Warsalang	1,347 (5)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Warsalang, M.	1,850 (1)		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, II, Warsalang	1,476 (5)	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Warsalang, M.	...	2,027 (4)	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Dry. Morand II, Murkhand	1,513 (2)	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Mutbarra, Tikra	...	604 (4)	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Saman	1,511 (3)	1,056 (4)	...	...	490 (1)	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Jhilan	1,840 (1)	750 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Warsalang	1,010 (1)	623 (3)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, Warsalang	1,505 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Sehar, Tikra	987 (3)	419 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	860 (1)	600 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	,, Saman	1,507 (16)	740 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	,, ,, M.	1,709 (14)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Saman, Khari, M.	2,845 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Jhilan	1,921 (2)	.	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Warsalang	1,684 (18)	700 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	1,473 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, Warsalang	1,910 (2)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Dry. ,, Murkhand	1,654 (12)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	1,670 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BALAGHAT.																			

CORRESPONDING OUTTURN CALCULATED FROM EXPERIMENTING OFFICER'S ESTIMATES OF CROPS TAKING 100 TO REPRESENT A NORMAL CROP.

Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Tenra (akh
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	1,187	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..		...	.	...	..
...	...	1,327	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	1,313	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
...	933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,717	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,400	1,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,233	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,366	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
1,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
921	733	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
1,650	1,159	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,086	1,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,801	963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,544	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1,194	1,316	...	...	544	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,753	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1,507	1,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,573	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,031	985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
717	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,625	1,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
2,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,600	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,516	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,225	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,535	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Soil and Position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured.)	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).																	
		Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Terra (labh).
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
RAIPUR.	Irrig. Kanhar, Bahra, M.	...	3,240 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, ,,	...	2,180 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, Gabhar, M.	...	3,917 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, ,,	...	1,400 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590 (1)	...
	Irrig. ,, Dadha, M.	...	2,840 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, ,, ,,	...	1,580 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, Dadha	...	1,005 (4)	...	...	300 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, Tikra	...	...	...	...	960 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, Ordinary, Bandhia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	965 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, Ordinary	...	...	...	140 (1)	1,030 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	736 (8)	...	997 (2)	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. Dorsa I, Bahra, M.	...	2,250 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, I, ,,	...	2,195 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, I, Gabhar, M.	...	1,886 (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, I, ,,	...	1,682 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, I, Dadha, M.	...	2,080 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, I, Dadha	...	2,400 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, I, Dadha, M.	...	1,761 (6)	...	...	500 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, I, Dadha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 (1)
	Irrig. ,, I, Tangar, M.	...	1,270 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, I, ,,	...	1,100 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, I, Tangar	...	1,850 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, I, Tikra, M.	...	1,655 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, I, Tikra	...	...	...	...	1,165 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580 (1)	260 (2)	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, I, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	380 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	726 (20)	...	870 (1)	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, II, Bahra, M.	...	1,910 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, II, ,,	...	1,950 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, II, Gabhar, M.	...	1,932 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, II, ,,	...	2,050 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, II, Gabhar	...	960 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, II, Dadha, M.	...	1,822(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, II, ,,	...	1,152 (13)	...	...	340 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, II, Dadha	...	795 (3)	...	...	600 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, II, Tangar, M.	...	1,110 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, II, ,,	...	750 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, II, Tangar	...	950 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, II, ,,	...	820 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, II, Tikra	...	1,060 (1)	...	...	483 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, II, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	420 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	566 (5)	...	510 (1)	195 (1)	...	...	...
	Matasi, Bahra, M.	...	1,905 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 (2)	...	...	...
	,, Bahra	...	2,160 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, Gabhar, M.	...	1,963 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, ,,	...	1,935 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, Gabhar	...	1,440 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, ,,	...	1,376 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, Dadha, M.	...	1,440 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, ,,	...	1,005 (12)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, Dadha	...	1,320 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, ,,	...	888 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrig. ,, Gaurasa, M.	...	1,940 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, Tangar, M.	...	990 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, ,,	...	1,258 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, Tangar	...	958 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. ,, Tikra	...	...	...	...	830 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dry. Bhata, Dadha	...	520 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Tangar	...	400 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Tikra	...	...	...	...	406 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patpar, Kachhar	...	...	...	...	325 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CORRESPONDING OUTTURN CALCULATED FROM EXPERIMENTING OFFICER'S ESTIMATES OF CROPS, TAKING 100 TO REPRESENT A NORMAL CROP.

Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed.)	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Teora (lakh).
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	39	31	33	33	34	35	36
...	1,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	...
...	1,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	837	...	...	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	186	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	...	712	...	...	...	...
...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	920	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
...	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	248	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	644	...	...	...	...
...	1,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,005	...	...	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	709	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	...	486	200	...	...	...
...	1,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Soil and Position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured.)	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).																	
		Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kut-ki.	Saw-an.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Teora (lakh).
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
BILASPUR.	Kanhar, Bharri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	..
	,, M., Gabhar	...	2,200 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	,, Gabhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560 (2)	...	370 (2)	...	...	...	...
	,, M., Doli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M., Dadha	...	806 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Dadha	...	...	...	...	760 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Gohari	...	...	...	...	870 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M., Tikra	...	1,080 (1)	...	...	865 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675 (3)	...	450 (2)	...	...	...	...
	Ghurri, Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680 (3)	...	...	290 (1)	...	...	...
	Dorsa, M., Bahra	...	1,750 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M., Gabhar	...	700 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Gabhar	...	1,200 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Gohari	...	...	...	...	615 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M., Dadha	...	721 (11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Dadha	...	440 (2)	...	...	850 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M., Tikra	...	...	...	...	460 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Tikra	...	...	...	...	595 (8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M., Barchha, Abpashi	...	1,660 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M.	...	1,124 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,,	...	1,980 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matasi, M., Bahra	...	1,850 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M., Gabhar	...	1,307 (9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Gabhar	...	735 (2)	...	...	600 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M., Dadha	...	877 (12)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Dadha	...	650 (2)	...	...	430 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M., Gabhar, Abpashi	...	1,150 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M., Tikra	...	...	...	...	650 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Tikra	...	...	...	...	880 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Tangar	...	420 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M.	...	1,391(8)	...	...	970 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matasi	...	865 (2)	...	...	660 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhata, Tikra	...	...	...	...	960 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khadhri	...	1,415 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAMBALPUR.	Bahal, M.	1,770 (1)	2,340 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mal, M.	...	1,493 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mal, H. M.	...	1,600 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khari, Barchha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,680 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mal ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At Bhogra, M.	...	2,355 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	At	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CORRESPONDING OUTTURN CALCULATED FROM EXPERIMENTING OFFICER'S ESTIMATES OF CROPS TAKING 100 TO REPRESENT A NORMAL CROP.

Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Tur.	Kodon.	Kutki.	Sawan.	Bajra.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Birra (mixed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Masur.	Peas.	Teora (lakhs).
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	...	411	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	964	...	...	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	...	375	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	...	...	842	...	...	...
...	852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	791	...	...	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	703	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	792	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	703	...	...	647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	789	...	...	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,180	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT F.—Showing the Retail Prices in Seers per Rupee ruling for the more important

Districts.	Year.	Wheat.				Rice, common.				Juar.			
		August 15th, 1897.	November 15th, 1897.	February 15th, 1898.	May 15th, 1898.	August 15th, 1897.	November 15th, 1897.	February 15th, 1898.	May 15th, 1898.	August 15th, 1897.	November 15th, 1897.	February 15th, 1898.	May 15th, 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Saugor ...	1897-98 ...	8·24	9·15	10·03	10·33	6·05	6·05	9·31	9·31	...	15·25	20·70	26·65
	1896-97 ...	11·33	7·49	8·22	7·62	8·60	7·60	7·60	6·56	15·0	10·44	10·44	10·0
Damoh ...	1897-98 ...	7·27	7·27	8·00	11·42	6·15	7·27	8·88	10·90	...	...	19·20	21·30
	1896-97 ...	10·35	8·0	8·0	7·50	8·40	8·25	8·0	6·87	...	...	13·50	...
Jubbulpore ...	1897-98 ...	9·00	10·00	11·50	11·50	8·00	13·00	14·00	14·50	...	12·00	20·00	22·00
	1896-97 ...	13·50	8·75	10·0	9·75	12·0	8·50	9·0	8·50	...	13·0	11·0	...
Mandla ...	1897-98 ...	8·50	9·00	10·00	14·00	7·50	13·00	14·00	14·00	...	...	16·00	...
	1896-97 ...	11·0	9·50	8·50	8·0	11·0	10·0	7·50	7·25	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	1897-98 ...	9·00	10·25	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·53	12·00	10·00	...	...	21·00	20·00
	1896-97 ...	14·0	8·96	10·50	10·50	11·48	8·0	8·96	8·0	16·0	...	12·10	...
Narsinghpur ...	1897-98 ...	8·00	8·00	9·14	10·66	7·04	8·34	9·14	9·14	...	12·80	21·33	21·33
	1896-97 ...	10·66	8·0	8·53	8·0	9·14	8·0	6·40	7·11	12·80	10·66	10·10	...
Hoshangabad ...	1897-98 ...	7·60	8·99	9·80	9·60	7·27	8·35	10·13	9·50	8·96	13·00	20·92	20·92
	1896-97 ...	12·26	8·0	8·99	8·31	9·02	7·52	6·92	7·50	14·66	9·60	10·89	8·96
Nimar ...	1897-98 ...	7·53	5·53	9·14	10·10	6·69	10·16	10·24	10·16	7·51	15·50	25·60	24·80
	1896-97 ...	12·80	8·53	8·53	8·0	10·55	8·07	8·07	7·22	19·08	10·67	10·33	9·18
Betul ...	1897-98 ...	6·97	9·00	9·60	10·28	6·55	8·00	9·60	9·00	8·00	14·40	19·80	18·00
	1896-97 ...	12·70	9·0	9·60	7·71	10·28	7·20	7·20	6·55	14·40	10·28	10·46	8·50
Chhindwara ...	1897-98 ...	7·60	8·44	9·50	11·75	6·15	...	10·00	9·12	...	12·00	20·00	20·57
	1896-97 ...	12·66	9·50	10·0	9·50	...	...	7·27	6·15	14·40	11·66	11·07	9·0
Wardha ...	1897-98 ...	7·27	8·00	8·88	10·66	7·27	8·00	...	10·00	8·00	10·00	20·00	22·85
	1896-97 ...	14·55	8·49	8·88	8·88	10·0	8·0	8·0	6·40	20·0	10·66	11·43	10·0
Nagpur ...	1897-98 ...	8·12	9·60	11·25	11·56	8·44	10·00	13·75	13·12	9·19	11·50	17·81	18·40
	1896-97 ...	13·12	8·12	9·37	8·75	11·25	8·12	9·37	7·50	18·75	11·0	11·50	11·50
Chanda ...	1897-98 ...	7·34	8·80	7·32	12·56	7·46	11·02	13·20	14·92	8·13	12·66	19·00	19·00
	1896-97 ...	15·46	9·62	10·15	8·80	11·35	8·40	8·95	8·13	19·0	11·56	11·40	10·85
Bhandara ...	1897-98 ...	7·50	8·75	8·75	12·50	7·50	10·00	13·75	12·50	...	...	...	...
	1896-97 ...	12·50	8·75	10·0	8·75	11·25	10·0	8·75	7·50	...	...	...	..
Balaghat ...	1897-98 ...	6·25	7·25	8·00	12·50	6·25	10·00	14·00	14·60	...	...	...	...
	1896-97 ...	13·0	8·75	8·50	8·0	13·0	10·90	8·0	7·0	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	1897-98 ...	8·00	8·75	10·00	11·25	7·50	10·00	13·00	13·50	...	..	...	...
	1896-97 ...	15·0	9·50	10·0	9·0	14·0	9·0	10·0	8·0	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	1897-98 ...	8·00	7·53	10·66	12·80	8·00	16·00	16·00	16·00	...	...	...	...
	1896-97 ...	12·17	10·0	10·66	9·14	12·34	10·0	10·66	9·0	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1897-98 ...	7·25	7·00	9·00	11·00	8·50	11·00	15·00	14·50	...	...	..	...
	1896-97 ...	12·0	8·0	9·0	9·0	14·50	11·0	11·80	9·50	...	...	...	...

Gram.				Kutki and Kodon.				Linseed.				Cotton, cleaned.			
August 15th, 1897.	November 15th, 1897.	February 15th, 1898.	May 15th, 1898.	August 15th, 1897.	November 15th, 1897.	February 15th, 1898.	May 15th, 1898.	August 15th, 1897.	November 15th, 1897.	February 15th, 1898.	May 15th, 1898.	August 15th, 1897.	November 15th, 1897.	February 15th, 1898.	May 15th, 1898.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
8·23	11·23	12·36	17·52	...	...	...	...	...	9·71	9·71	12·75	2·49	2·49	3·00	3·00
13·45	9·36	11·33	9·10	...	...	...	..	9·71	...	...	...	3·71	3·06	3·27	3·27
7·50	11·42	12·00	20·00	...	...	...	...	10·87	...	...	11·29	2·00	2·00	2·00	3·20
11·0	10·0	11·25	8·75	...	.	...	...	9·13	8·0	...	9·18	...	3·29	...	3·29
9·00	10 00	12 00	17·50	...	...	...	...	9·00	9·50	10·00	11·50	...	2·50	3·00	3·00
13·0	10·0	11·50	10·75	...	...	..	...	..	...	9·r	9·75	...	3·25	3·37	...
8·50	8 00	11 00	27·00	...	...	20·00	...	...	...	...	16·00	...	...	2·00	2·00
12·50	10·50	10·0	10·0	11·0	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	3·0	3·0	3·0	...
8·00	8 50	12 00	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13·17	8·06	10·93	9·50	...	10·93	...	..	...	..	...	...	3·25	3·06	3·0	...
8·00	8 00	12 00	16·00	...	12·80	14·76	13·72	...	...	...	11·29	2·57	2·00	2 52	3 49
12·0	9·14	10·10	9·14	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	2·59
7·57	10 53	...	16 00	...	...	...	19·20	...	...	...	...	3·20	3·20	2·78	...
13·73	9·0	10·53	8·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	3·25	3·07	3·07
8·00	7·53	9·03	14·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	2·50	2·90	2·90
13·47	8·95	9·03	8·52	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	3·28	3·28	3·66	3·15
7·58	7 20	..	14 60	6·55	12·00	12·60	12 60	...	...	...	...	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00
13·09	10·28	9·60	8·0	12·0	9·0	7·44	6·55	.	...	...	...	1·74	1·74	1·74	1·74
7·60	8 50	11·00	16 00	...	11·42	13·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	...
14·95	10·80	10·80	9·50	13·33	10·0	...	...	9·14	...	...	...	3·28	3·28	3·50	3·0
7·27	7·27	8 96	16·00	...	...	...	...	8·40	8·00	8·50	8 50	...	2·66	3·00	3·00
13·33	8·62	9·50	8·55	...	..	...	...	10·0	8·0	8·48	8·88	...	3·0	3·28	3·0
8·44	8·12	10·00	15 00	...	...	...	...	8·50	9 56	9·56	9·82	2 25	2·50	3·00	2·75
13·75	10·0	10·0	8·75	...	...	...	...	9·56	8·87	8·50	8·50	3·50	3·80	3·50	3·50
6 46	7 62	9 32	15·75	...	...	...	...	8·80	8·80	9·60	10 50	2·00	2·00	2·25	2·50
14·11	11·80	9·51	9·0	...	...	.	...	8·80	8·80	9·35	8·80	3·0	3·0	3·0	3·0
8·00	8 00	8 75	17·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·0	11·25	11·25	9·0	...	...	...	...	...	..	10·0	...	...	...	...	...
6·25	8·75	11 00	16·00	...	...	...	...	7·00	8·00	8 00	10·00	...	...	...	...
13·0	10·69	10·0	8·0	...	10·0	...	...	9·0	8·0	...	8·0	...	..	...	..
8·00	7·50	12·00	17 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
14·0	11·0	10·0	9·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7·11	7 11	9·14	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·46	9·0	8·0	8·0	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	3·0	...
8·00	7 00	8·50	13·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	2·00	2 00	2·00
11·50	8·0	8·0	8·0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3·0	3·0	3·0	3·0

STATEMENT G.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also the

Districts.		Total area included in holdings.	Land held by Malguzars.		
			Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.
1		2	3	4	5
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor		1,155,738	136,346	96,685	20·00
Damoh		690,019	90,377	45,848	20·00
Jubbulpure		1,374,825	151,504	85,890	17·00
Mandla		730,524	36,450	33,052	10·00
Seoni		861,511	138,180	76,808	25·00
Total Jubbulpore Division ...		4,812,617	552,857	338,283	18·52
Narsinghpur		702,816	86,083	45,209	19·00
Hoshangabad		1,187,811	198,339	86,732	24·00
Nimar		667,764	55,202	18,367	10·50
Betul		1,043,696	72,277	43,318	11·07
Chhindwara		919,509	119,119	75,508	21·17
Total Nerbudda Division ...		4,521,596	531,020	269,134	17·47
Wardha		1,132,899	134,818	78,682	18·80
Nagpur		(a) 1,579,452	182,254	63,326	15·56
Chanda	Khalsa	910,444	79,837	30,603	12·13
	Zamindari	264,163	38,489	10,139	18·41
Bhandara	Khalsa ...	763,074	119,958	37,256	21·00
	Zamindari ...	317,130	50,366	24,034	23·00
Balaghat	Khalsa	(c) 383,461	55,544	16,057	23·00
	Zamindari	127,773	21,567	4,307	20·00
Total Nagpur Division ...		5,478,396	682,833	264,404	17·53
Raipur	Khalsa	2,484,892	365,638	195,863	22·00
	Zamindari	548 586	71,050	27,381	17·00
Bilaspur	Khalsa	1,426,025	159,577	120,179	19·62
	Zamindari	642,988	86,062	22,827	20·07
Sambalpur	Khalsa	810,959	147,242	19,220	21·00
	Zamindari	682,553	143,021	24,363	25·00
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...		6,496,003	972,590	409,833	21
GRAND TOTAL ...		21,308,612	2,739,300	1,281,654	19

Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1898.

PROPRIETORS.

Land held by Malik-makbuzan.			Land held by Revenue-free Grantees.			Total area held by proprietors, i. e., total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.	Remarks.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
4,418	38,943	30,261 11 9	866	8,874	1,094 8 0	280,848	
2,680	29,533	18,406 2 5	501	3,270	...	169,028	
7,168	51,510	51,953 9 10	3,853	9,746	7,682 2 0	298,650	
301	3,496	1,205 1 9	35	284	79 8 0	73,282	
358	8 424	3.097 10 11	4	95	6 0 0	223 507	
14,925	131,906	1,04,924 4 8	5,259	22,269	8,862 2 0	1,045,315	
917	17,736	11,902 0 5	107	1,306	1,769 12 0	150,334	
797	24,867	20,968 10 0	128	1,507	...	311,445	
12,663	178,026	1,38,170 1 8	1,225	22,490	17,653 8 3	274,085	
335	7,240	4,342 4 3	71	2,534	691 14 0	125,369	
504	7,375	3,506 10 0	24	341	24 0 0	202,343	
15,216	235,244	1,78,889 10 4	1,555	28,178	20,139 2 3	1,063,576	
3,881	52,381	51,336 10 6	533	7,428	...	273,309	(a) Includes 1,344 acres on account of Nazul land.
8,080	(a) 103,050	(b) 1,38,124 12 8	872	13,786	...	(a) 362,416	(b) Includes Rs. 650 on account of Nazul land.
4,491	71,432	30 945 3 0	548	9 566	1 946 8 7	191,438	(c) Inclusive of 74,703 acres given in Statement G (3).
95	2,817	225 12 0	...	...	...	51,445	
4,116	56,706	49,511 8 4	109	898	132 4 0	214,818	
338	7,682	4 815 14 3	...	...	...	82,082	
561	10,806	5,926 1 4	...	.	...	82,407	
56	1,384	437 10 9	...	...	...	27,258	
21,618	306,258	2,81,323 8 10	2,062	31,678	2,078 12 7	1,285,173	
1,647	9,678	3,658 12 11	34	819	233 5 0	571,998	
92	623	99 0 1	...	...	...	99,054	
3,086	31,332	14,671 0 0	35	269	...	311,357	
1	30	25 0 0	...	...	...	108,919	
...	...	...	3	26	...	166,488	
...	...	...	...	...	...	167,384	
4,826	41,663	18,453 13 0	72	1,114	233 5 0	1,425,200	
56,585	715,071	5,83,591 4 10	8,948	83,239	31,313 5 10	4,819,264	

STATEMENT G.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also the

(2).—DETAILS

Districts.	Land held by Absolute occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Occupancy Tenants.				Land held in Ordinary Tenant right by Tenants of other Classes.		
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor	28,088	174,072	1,99,829 4 6	1 2 4	24,172	275,183	3,79,575 8 6	1 0 3	125,074	1,09,019 1 10	0 13 10
Damoh	14,868	125,141	1,33,963 6 6	1 1 1	19,615	151,765	1,49,848 8 6	0 15 9	72,055	72,999 3 6	1 0 1
Jubbulpore	32,302	219,965	2,91,723 8 7	1 5 5	42,119	311,426	3,86,431 0 4	1 3 10	167,968	1,59,572 4 8	0 15 2
Mandla	1,015	12,465	8,428 7 9	0 10 9	12,760	201,514	79,853 9 3	0 6 4	61,873	18,199 14 6	0 4 8
Seoni	2,470	47,148	35,810 11 8	0 12 1	12,721	214,331	1,41,458 6 8	0 10 7	88,143	48,721 15 9	0 8 9
Total Jubbulpore Division...	58,853	578,792	6,69,734 7 0	1 2 6	121,447	1,154,019	10,27,146 13 9	0 14 4	516,013	4, 8,179 8 3	0 12 8
Narsinghpur	1,0754	152,447	2,56,151 1 7	1 10 10	26,944	1,,,122	3,25,149 8 9	1 9 4	47,187	88,314 12 6	1 13 11
Hoshangabad	13,624	301,263	3,99,220 13 1	1 5 3	25,077	302,446	3,66,886 13 9	1 3 4	60,811	86,615 4 1	1 6 9
Nimar	366	5,850	3,365 5 7	0 9 8	24,433	325,415	1,69,859 14 6	0 8 4	3,893	4,693 13 0	1 1 1
Betul	8,477	172,755	96,529 10 1	0 8 11	24,329	297,714	1,54,837 13 4	0 5 5	76,857	33,026 1 6	0 4 9
Chhindwara	8,771	107,786	1,10,142 12 6	1 0 4	26,195	292,258	1,71,498 6 6	0 9 3	173,324	40,247 10 3	0 5 [illegible]
Total Nerbudda Division ...	41,992	740,095	8,05,409 10 10	1 2 7	127,128	1,518,955	11,48,432 8 10	0 12 3	302,014	2,42,107 9 4	0 12 1
Wardha	9,752	168,611	1,75,981 11 7	1 0 8	22,611	405,975	3,86,649 12 0	0 15 2	54,320	48,218 15 5	0 14 5
Nagpur	17,456	265,014	3,32,734 10 5	1 4 1	31,623	548,809	5,55,578 9 1	1 0 2	74,266	65,741 3 6	0 14 3
Chanda ... Khalsa ...	8,834	123,511	70,027 2 3	0 9 1	59,307	579,465	3,39,324 0 11	0 9 4	18	12 0 0	0 10 8
Chanda ... Zamindari ...	368	6,457	2,375 5 6	0 5 [illegible]	17,142	200,248	55,319 8 1	0 4 5	...	..	...
Bhandara ... Khalsa ...	7,354	90,547	88,217 11 1	0 15 7	24,548	224,743	2,11,094 7 10	0 15 5	49,031	40,457 3 10	0 13 3
Bhandara ... Zamindari ...	1,823	26,348	20,367 11 3	0 12 4	8,831	85,064	70,727 8 1	0 13 4	35,044	17,932 6 6	0 11 5
Balaghat ... Khalsa ...	3,096	32,346	28,271 9 4	0 14 0	14,600	162,733	89,867 13 5	0 8 9	84,804	18,789 13 0	0 12 1
Balaghat ... Zamindari ...	641	9,211	7,145 6 4	0 12 5	3,410	38,030	30,633 10 5	0 12 11	9,557	8,079 7 1	0 13 6
Total Nagpur Division ...	49,324	722,043	7,25,121 3 9	1 0 1	182,072	2,246,006	17,29,077 14 10	0 12 5	256,040	1,99,231 1 4	0 13 5
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	33,392	308,630	1,85,107 10 11	0 9 7	60,201	757,123	4,05,468 11 6	0 10 5	124,998	1,09,852 14 5	0 10 [illegible]
Raipur ... Zamindari .	10	273	121 10 1	0 7 1	3,247	86,529	45,845 5 5	0 8 5	15,823	8,339 3 7	0 8 5
Bilaspur ... Khalsa ...	14,950	122,960	77,957 0 0	0 10 0	54,962	396,684	2,58,171 0 0	0 9 7	142,860	83,947 0 0	0 9 5
Bilaspur ... Zamindari ...	...	...	...		113,716	745,359	64,360 0 0	0 7 0	16,413	5,328 0 0	0 5 [illegible]
Sambalpur.. Khalsa ...	...	...	...	...	47,213	607,035	1,66,184 5 8	0 4 5	...	...	...
Sambalpur.. Zamindari ...	...	...	...	...	34,767	471,165	78,396 7 10	0 2 7	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division.	38,352	431,863	2,63,186 5 2	0 9 9	314,106	3,463,895	10,88,425 14 5	0 7 1	350,094	2,07,478 2 0	0 9 6
Grand Total ...	188,501	2,472,793	25,83,441 10 9	1 0 4	744,853	7,382,875	50,23,073 3 10	0 10 11	1,405,081	10,57,146 4 11	0 12 0

OF TENANTS.

Land held by Ordinary Tenants.							Rents actually collected.		Land held Rent-free.		Land held by Sub-tenants of sir Land.		
* Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Total tenant area, *i. e.*, total of columns 3, 7, 10 and 14.	Total rental, *i. e.*, columns 4, 8, 10 and 15.	Incidence per acre.	On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from pr prietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	* Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.
36,468	270,892	2,08,020 1 11	1 1 7	846,122	8,86,463 13 9	1 0 9	...	...	12,885	15,883	4,439	24,374	28,975 6 6
19,629	162,864	1,89,958 14 1	1 3 7	511,625	5,45,767 0 7	1 1 1	3,36,030 0 0	1,250 0 0	3,642	5,724	3,333	13,429	19,375 5 7
57,869	352,457	4,43,405 8 6	1 4 1	1,051,816	12,81,131 6 1	1 3 6	8,18,177 6 8	2,56,927 7 4	13,446	10,913	5,637	20,162	69,029 14 3
29,956	372,601	1,27,225 3 6	0 5 5	643,453	2,33,697 3 0	0 5 9	1,43,881 8 3	50,356 11 6	4,145	4,644	1,154	4,679	3,797 11 10
20,245	278,477	1,88,449 1 9	0 10 10	628,099	4,14,070 3 4	0 10 7	2,72,301 7 0	40,930 0 0	8,737	1,168	1,365	13,562	11,669 5 6
364,167	2,437,291	13,46,088 13 9	0 13 12	3,686,115	33,61,129 10 9	0 14 7	15,70,350 5 11	3,29,514 2 10	47,955	38,322	15,928	86,206	1,32,747 11 8
15,666	132,766	2,80,569 0 4	2 1 9	531,518	9,40,284 7 2	1 12 3	4,34,010 13 1	3,76,548 10 3	9,754	11,210	2,370	22,728	81,854 15 9
20,270	193,002	2,61,485 2 2	1 7 4	858,522	11,54,208 1 1	1 5 2	5,56,933 11 0	1,77,763 6 0	11,969	5,878	2,706	29,533	1,36,342 7 3
8,870	41,162	46,453 8 3	1 2 0	376,150	2,33,752 9 4	0 9 11	1,09,494 9 1	507 1 2	4,183	13,246	1,042	10,450	19,289 4 6
24,375	262,773	92,798 2 5	0 5 7	910,099	3,47,191 11 4	0 6 1	1,64,847 6 6	11,895 2 6	2,678	5,550	526	7,226	11,461 2 5
26,753	196,272	90,122 10 4	0 7 4	710,650	4,12,001 7 7	0 9 8	...	...	5,756	760	1,350	13,944	12,560 1 4
89,753	825,975	7,91,408 7 6	0 15 4	3,387,039	30,57,438 4 0	0 14 4	12,67,286 7 8	5,66,714 3 11	34,340	36,641	7,994	93,881	2,61,507 15 3
13,035	226,652	2,05,190 5 8	0 14 5	885,458	8,16,100 12 8	0 15 3	7,18,079 3 5	97,242 11 3	2,982	1,150	3,805	74,595	98,792 13 6
18,334	305,105	3,59,389 11 9	0 13 7	1,193,194	13,13,369 11 9	1 0 3	10,74,591 7 7	1,26,368 10 0	2,952	20,890	1,834	36,063	1,08,911 4 10
1	15	32 0 0	2 2 1	703,009	4,09,285 3 3	0 9 5	...	...	5,871	10,126	3,269	18,892	27,320 14 7
...	...	...	...	206,705	57,694 13 7	0 4 5	...	...	4,319	1,694	754	3,939	1,339 7 0
10,583	179,439	1,47,848 4 3	0 13 2	543,759	4,87,617 11 0	0 14 4	...	...	3,612	885	1,934	17,323	24,363 10 4
14,837	96,318	82,164 14 9	0 13 8	338,711	2,91,182 8 7	0 15 8	*	*	2,177	160	700	5,973	6,321 8 0
14,263	78,857	69,064 7 9	0 14 0	209,740	2,05,993 11 6	0 11 0	...	..	981	333	1,408	5,929	6,491 0 6
4,507	42,615	29,051 0 0	0 11 3	90,413	75,809 7 10	0 13 2	...	...	1,007	95	726	3,509	3,525 1 10
84,561	929,001	7,03,573 12 2	0 13 8	4,133,089	34,57,054 0 1	0 13 4	17,92,670 11 0	2,23,611 5 5	23,901	35,333	14,430	165,593	2,77,966 5 7
67,740	634,273	4,20,517 15 5	0 10 10	1,875,024	13,20,967 4 3	0 10 5	...	...	15,767	22,103	7,750	25,039	25,974 4 6
84,770	385,504	1,32,950 10 8	0 6 6	428,129	1,87,347 13 11	0 6 11	...	.	10,431	10,972	1,118	7,588	4,036 1 6
74,734	417,421	2,64,814 0 0	0 10 2	1,070,925	6,64,889 0 0	0 9 10	...	...	12,943	21,800	5,889	17,116	11,415 0 0
32,348	859,899	97,132 0 0	0 1 3	474,671	1,66,830 0 0	0 6 5	...	...	14,213	5,185	1,793	7,103	3,695 0 0
...	...	...	...	607,035	1,66,184 8 8	0 4 5	71,991 6 1	83 6 0	3,611	32,821	10,018	45,114	34,998 5 7
...	...	...	...	471,165	78,396 7 10	0 2 7	74,775 13 8	1,094 6 11	12,539	31,475	2,417	8,605	4,365 12 1
109,583	1,630,097	9,25,414 10 1	0 9 1	4,875,949	24,84,504 15 8	0 8 1	1,46,677 3 9	1,177 12 11	69,405	125,269	28,985	1,11,465	84,484 7 8
538,163	4,823,564	37,56,465 11 6	0 12 6	16,083,092	1,33,44,020 0 2	0 12 3	47,76,984 12 4	11,21,017 8 11	170,591	235,665	67,337	4,57,145	7,58,706 8 2

* These columns are left blank as rent collections are entered by Patwaris in their Jamabandi abstracts after 30th September according to directions given in rules published in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 5527, dated the 13th December 1894.

STATEMENT G-(3).—Showing the area held by the several

Division.	District.	Total area included in occupied survey numbers.	Held by Patels.				Held by Govern	
			No. of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.	No. of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		A. r. p.		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. r. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	1,023 0 0	2	110 0 0	130 0 0	1 2 11	90	(a) 913 0 0
	Damoh ...	7,882 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	364	7,882 0 0
	Jubbulpore ...	1,199 0 0	3	134 0 0	57 14 0	0 6 11	110	1,049 0 0
	Mandla ...	114,513 0 0	1,236	17,620 0 0	6,269 1 0	0 6 0	34,025	95,421 0 0
	Sconi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	124,617 0 0	1,241	17,864 0 0	6,456 15 0	0 5 9	34,589	105,265 0 0
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hoshangabad ...	4,005 0 0	5	389 0 0	245 12 0	0 10 1	142	3,616 0 0
	Nimar ...	99,675 0 0	108	7,032 0 0	5,877 15 0	0 13 4	3,187	92,474 0 0
	Betul ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chhindwara ...	18,219 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,104	18,196 0 0
	Total ...	121,899 0 0	113	7,421 0 0	6,123 10 0	0 13 2	4,433	114,286 0 0
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nagpur ...	1,735 3 37	8	306 2 32	259 8 0	0 13 6	108	1,429 1 5
	Chanda ...	33,204 0 0	133	3,254 0 0	1,403 3 11	0 6 10	2,512	29,735 0 0
	Bhandara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Balaghat ...	74,703 0 0	206	13,925 0 0	3,038 13 0	0 3 6	3,733	60,414 0 0
	Total ...	109,642 3 37	346	17,485 2 32	4,701 8 11	0 4 4	6,353	91,568 1 5
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	2,240 0 0	501	558 0 0	203 12 0	0 5 10	1,190	1,688 0 0
	Bilaspur ...	1,252 0 0	6	348 0 0	113 0 0	0 5 2	99	896 0 0
	Sambalpur ...	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70 0 0
	Total ...	3,568 0 0	507	906 0 0	316 12 0	0 5 7	1,290	2,654 0 0
	Grand Total ...	359,726 3 37	4,207	43,676 2 32	17,598 13 11	0 6 5	46,665	313,773 1 5

(a) The revenue of Muafi Sarkar in Bahatgarh is excluded from it while area of Muafi Sarkar and Malik-makbuza is included.

classes of Holders in Ryotwari Villages and the revenue.

MENT RYOTS.		SERVICE GRANTS.			SUB-LET BY PATELS.		SUB-LET BY RYOTS.	
Revenue.	Rate per acre.	No. of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.
652 0 0	0 11 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 0 0	173 14 6
4,352 8 0	0 8 9	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	.....	.....	264 0 0	119 13 0
598 2 0	0 9 3	8	16 0 0	9 5 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	156 0 0	487 13 0
39,997 0 0	0 5 0	71	1,472 0 0	462 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,599 4 0	0 7 0	79	1,488 0 0	472 2 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	544 0 0	721 8 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,390 11 6	1 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	(Batai half.)
68,462 13 4	0 11 10	14	169 0 0	.....	43 0 0	36 8 0	951 0 0	821 1 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,305 15 4	0 5 5	3	23 0 0	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0	18 0 0
79,959 8 2	0 11 0	17	192 0 0	.....	43 0 0	36 8 0	1,004 0 0	839 1 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
915 8 0	0 10 3	.....	.....	.....	25 3 11	13 8 0	15 3 3	6 0 0
12,154 11 5	0 6 6	17	225 0 0	15,910 0 0	114 0 0	42 9 0	2,052 0 0	2,227 11 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,036 5 10	0 3 5	27	(b) 364 0 0	31 12 0	.....	.....	184 0 0	45 8 0
26,106 9 3	0 4 7	44	589 0 0	15,941 12 0	139 3 11	56 1 0	2,251 3 3	2,279 3 2
457 5 0	0 4 4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
361 0 0	0 6 5	4	8 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 0 0	0 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
830 5 0	0 5 0	5	8 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
151,595 10 5	0 7 9	145	2,277 0 0	16,415 14 0	179 3 11	99 1 0	3,799 3 3	3,839 12 8

(b) This includes 175 acres which has not been assessed with revenue.

STATEMENT H.—Showing the extent to which Village Papers were tested and the result of each testing during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1898.

Districts.	Total number of villages.	Total of Khasra number.	AMOUNT OF KHASRA TESTING AND RESULTS.											JAMABANDI TESTING BY KANUNGOS.		
			By Revenue Inspectors.				By Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.			By Tahsildars.		By Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners.				
			Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries containing errors in rent, right, or possession.	Percentage of Col. 6 on Col. 5.	Number of Revenue Inspectors' circles visited.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number found incorrect.	Percentage of incorrect entries on number tested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saugor	2 073	696,250	2,073	100,236	703	...	(a) 12	(a) 1,518	(a) 14,575	227	1,923	88	1,428	81,337	341	1·00
Damoh	1,393	497,560	1,336	48 568	895	1·84	6	212	7,752	47	941	43	1,037	49 576	232	·46
Jubbulpore	2,536	943 449	2,536	101 944	1,749	1·71	13	506	11.873	63	2.719	113	2,126	59,157	1,039	1·04
Mandla	2 049	632,322	1,903	68 955	1 488	2·00	(a) 7	(a) 128	(a) 2,321	21	927	...	...	70,450	815	1·00
Seoni	1 581	459 778	1 581	47 699	705	1·40	(a) 6	(a) 822	(a) 5 987	50	443	153	1·618	21,022	631	3·00
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	9,632	3.229 359	9 429	367,402	5.540	1·51	44	3 186	42,508	408	6,953	397	6,209	321,542	3.058	·95
Na singhpur	1,093	238 672	1.093	20,941	353	1·18	8	578	6 120	77	1,242	4	32	32 482	367	1·13
Hoshangabad	1,378	298,9 8	1,378	40,430	667	1·60	12	677	12,068	142	1,508	41	450	33 935	296	·80
Nimar	931	113.813	931	21 259	246	1·11	6	379	2,025	51	385	15	50	7 337	242	3·30
Betul	1,318	241,676	477	21 2 9	256	1·02	4	(a) 245	(a) 5 739	46	1,028	16	189	24 934	849	3·40
Chhindwara	1.340	300.947	1.355	38 018	780	2·05	7	325	(b. 4,241	123	1,855	40	453	25 152	317	1·23
Total Nerbudda Division ...	6,060	1,194,014	5,234	156,857	2,322	1·52	37	2 204	30,133	439	6,018	116	1,154	123 8 0	2,071	1·67
Wardha	1,375	149 235	1.291	32,445	405	1·25	9	595	11.751	361	3.021	...	...	20,504	156	0·76
Nagpur	2,213	250,719	1,844	32,781	280	1	12	453	6,893	230	2.981	26	300	23 725	436	2·00
Chanda *	1,381	267,254	1,342	32,145	604	0·22	5	201	3.525	181	1,585	65	488	23 307	1.034	5·00
Bhandara	1,199	321.414	2.6	3,985	25	·63	4	98	1,610	53	458	35	401	1 860	230	12·4
Balaghat	1,219	275.394	1,219	24,819	267	1·07	4	545	9.073	88	1,177	12	189	9 462	275	3
Total Nagpur Division ...	7.387	1,264 016	5 9·2	126,175	1,581	1·25	34	1,892	32,852	913	9.222	138	1,3 8	78,858	2,131	2·70
Raipur	3.337	3.114,219	3.337	201,681	4 713	2·33	27	533	16,090	17	323	...	...	257,033	2.179	.85
Bilaspur	3,036	2,028,563	2,779	103,237	5,696	2·94	23	583	25,291	106	2,339	27	769	63 750	1,382	2.17
Sambalpur	1,211	1,00.8,326	1.211	82,955	176	0·21	5	398	5.970	72	1,161	3	40	108 2,2	289	.26
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	7.584	6,151,108	7,327	477,873	10,585	2·21	55	1,514	47.351	195	3,823	30	8 9	429,075	3,850	.90
GRAND TOTAL ...	30,683	11,838,497	27,892	1.092.307	20,008	1·83	170	8,796	152,844	1,955	26,016	681	9.480	953,275	11,110	1.16

* Warora Tahsil being under settlement is excluded.

Jubbulpore Division.

(a) By District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.

Nerbudda Division.

(b) Includes 65 villages of Assistant Superintendent with 1,550 Khasra numbers.

(c) Includes 2,605 Rabi-bahi.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the progress made in compelling Patwaris to reside within their Circles during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1898.

Total number of Patwaris.	Number Non-resident (a) on September 30th, 1897.		Number Non-resident (b) on September 30th, 1898.		Percentage of Patwaris Non-resident without permission.		Remarks.
	With permission.	Without permission.	With permission.	Without permission.	(a) On September 30th, 1897.	(b) On September 30th, 1898.	
1	2		3		4		5
Saugor 420	9	51	9	32	12·00	8·00	
Damoh 190	22	8	14	11	4·00	5·00	
Jubbulpore 407	39	46	39	40	11·00	9·00	
Mandla 144	...	95	...	51	66·00	35·00	
Seoni 135	...	20	...	17	14·00	12·00	
Total Jubbulpore Division ... 1,296	70	220	62	151	16·98	11·65	
Narsinghpur 269	38	3	37	8	1·11	2·97	
Hoshangabad 276	1	32	1	9	12·00	3·00	
Nimar 258	20	3	20	78	1·00	30·2	
Betul 185	...	(a) 88	...	(b) 84	47·50	45·4	(a) Includes 10 non-resident patwaris of ryotwari villages.
Chhindwara 150	7	13	8	20	9·00	13·	(b) Includes 8 non-resident patwaris of ryotwari villages.
Total Nerbudda Division ... 1,138	66	139	66	199	12·21	17·49	
Wardha 217	3	8	4	4	3·68	1·84	
Nagpur 270	19	24	20	13	9·00	5·00	
Chanda 165	4	14	4	16	8·48	9·70	
Bhandara 185	15	25	15	44	13·50	23·70	
Balaghat 105	8	15	8	13	14·00	12·00	
Total Nagpur Division ... 942	49	86	51	90	9·13	9·55	
Raipur 709	4	114	1	74	16·00	10·00	
Bilaspur 393	1	29	1	18	8·00	5·00	
Sambalpur 145	7	9	8	18	6·20	12·41	
Total Chhattisgarh Division ... 1,247	12	152	10	110	12·19	8·84	
Grand Total ... 4,623	197	597	189	550	12·91	11·89	

STATEMENT J.—*Showing the Extent to which Punctuality was observed in filing the Principal Village Returns during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1898.*

Districts.	Milan Khasra.						Jinswar.						Jamabandi of year under report.				
	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed within three months after date.	Number filed more than three months after date.	Number unfiled on 30th September.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed within three months after date.	Number filed more than three months after date.	Number unfiled on 30th September.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date	Number filed after one month after date, but before September 30th.	Number unfiled on 30th September.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Saugor	2,073	2,073	...	...	...	...	2,073	2,073	...	...	...	...	2,073	2,073	...	...	...
Damoh	1,393	1,393	...	...	...	...	1,393	1,393	...	...	...	...	1,393	1,393	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	2,536	2,536	...	...	...	...	2,536	2,536	...	...	...	...	2,536	1,985	551	...	...
Mandla	2,049	2,049	...	...	...	...	2,049	705	1,344	...	...	..	2,049	1,300	695	54	...
Seoni	1,581	1,464	117	...	...	...	1,581	1,464	117	...	...	...	1,581	1,400	181	...	...
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	9,632	9,515	117	...	..	..	9,632	8,171	1,461	..	...	...	9,632	8,151	1,427	54	...
Narsinghpur	1,693	1,693	...	...	...	...	1,693	1,693	..	...	...	...	1,693	1,628	61	4	...
Hoshangabad	1,378	1,378	...	...	...	.	1,378	1,378	..	.	...	...	1,378	1,378	...	...	...
Nimar	931	917	...	14	...	..	931	913	...	18	...	...	931	725	179	20	7
Betul	1,338	970	..	347	21	...	1,338	970	...	...	368	...	1,338	114	210	947	67
Chhindwara	1,340	1,340	...	...	.	...	1,340	1,340	..			.	1,340	1,340	...	...	...
Total Nerbudda Division ...	6,080	5,698	...	361	21	.	6,080	5,604		18	368	...	6,080	4,585	450	971	74
Wardha	1,375	1,375	...	...	...	...	1,375	1,375	...	...	.	...	1,375	1,375	...	...	...
Nagpur	2,213	2,213	...		...	...	2,213	2,213		...	...	...	2,213	2,213	...	...	...
Chanda	1,381	1,331	41	9	.	...	1,381	1,318	11	43	9	...	1,381	1,381	...	...	...
Bhandara	1,199	1,199	...	...	...	...	1,199	1,199	..	...	...	...	1,199	761	438	...	...
Balaghat	1,219	*888	...	..	...	...	1,219	*888	...	...	...	...	1,219	*888	...	...	...
Total Hoshangabad Division ...	7,387	7,006	41	9	..	...	7,387	6,993	11	43	9	...	7,387	6,618	438	...	...
Raipur	3,337	3,327	10	..	...	..	3,337	2,340	766	231		...	3,337	3,312	25	...	.
Bilaspur	2,779	2,779	...	.	...	...	2,779	2,779	...	.	...	...	2,779	2,228	551	...	...
Sambalpur	1,211	1,211	...	...	..	...	1,211	1,211	...	.	.	...	1,211	1,211	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	7,327	7,317	10	..	..	...	7,327	6,330	766	231	...	...	7,327	6,751	576	...	
Grand Total ...	30,426	29,536	168	370	21	...	30,426	27,188	2,238	292	377	...	30,426	26,105	2,891	1,025	74

* It is explained that 331 villages were under attestation. The papers regarding these villages were in the Settlement Office and no intimation of the fact was given to Deputy Commissioner's Office, consequently they were not taken into account at the time of preparing the statement.

STATEMENT K-(1).—Showing Financial Results of action under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1898.

Divisions	Districts.	Loans outstanding (Principal) in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during year under report on account of Loans sanctioned in previous years.		Paid out during year under report on account of Loans sanctioned during the year under report.		Recoveries made.		Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of interest during year under report (column 18 of Statement K (2)).	Percentage of interest recovered on the amount shown in column 4.
								a	b			
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	On account of principal during the year under report (column 17 of Statement K (2)).	Written off as irrecoverable during the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jubbulpore.	Sauger ...	104	4,543 15 4	.....	.....	1	175 0 0	761 10 0	.....	3,057 5 4	86 12 6	1·90
	Damoh ...	(a) 46	(b) 10,096 0 0	(a) 12	(b) 3,000 0 0	(a) 341	(b) 54,525 0 0	(b) 3,705 0 0	(b) 11,522 8 0	(b) 52,193 8 0	.....	.....
	Jubbulpore ...	124	14,576 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,069 5 11	.....	13,507 9 0	265 15 4	1·82
	Mandla ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seoni ...	39	23,314 13 10	1	1,000 0 0	2	550 0 0	616 15 0	.....	13,147 14 10	178 7 6	1·53
	Total ..	313	41,431 12 1	13	4,000 0 0	344	55,250 0 0	7,222 14 11	11,522 8 0	81,916 5 2	401 3 4	1·19
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	16	3,705 9 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,523 13 4	.....	2,184 12 4	158 1 0	4·26
	Hoshangabad ...	63	(a) 5,232 0 0	.....	.....	148	14,174 8 0	747 8 0	(b) 2,773 6 4	16,185 9 8	10 0 0	·19
	Nimar ...	107	4,045 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	925 0 0	.....	4,643 0 0	134 14 4	2·53
	Betul ...	(c) 47	(d) 4,745 0 0	(c) 12	(d) 2,450 0 0	(c) 119	(d) 14,173 8 0	(d) 1,760 12 9	.....	(d) 23,913 0 3	124 14 10	2·60
	Chhindwara ...	14	1,701 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 2 12 10	.....	858 13 5	121 15 6	6·92
	Total ...	247	20,451 3 11	12	2,450 0 0	267	28,548 0 0	5,143 0 11	2,773 6 4	43,282 12 8	539 13 8	2·64
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	4	1,179 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	970 0 0	23 2 10	2·5
	Nagpur ...	215	50,060 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,370 3 0	.....	41,050 4 0	2,231 1 11	4·3
	Chanda ...	30	52,098 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,5 9 8	.....	51,469 4 8	293 15 3	·55
	Bhandara ...	155	37,147 9 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,021 14 9	.....	33,483 10 10	1,201 0 8	3·4
	Balaghat ...	62	18,541 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,6 0 0	.....	17,805 0 0	76 5 0	·42
	Total ...	475	1,58,186 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,730 10 5	.....	1,44,447 3 6	3,798 9 8	2·42
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	104	36,573 0 0	.....	.....	131	3,815 0 0	1,168 0 0	.....	38,037 0 0	394 7 0	1·10
	Bilaspur ...	318	(a) 28,793 0 8	.....	.....	61	(b) 50,478 0 0	(c) 5,210 9 4	.....	(d) 1,31,051 7 4	837 0 8	1·66
	Sambalpur ...	87	12,315 15 11	.....	.....	4	940 0 0	948 0 0	.....	12,317 15 11	229 4 2	1·90
	Total ...	509	1,26,679 0 7	.....	.....	196	64,253 0 0	7,525 9 4	.....	1,83,406 7 3	1,460 11 10	1·15
	Grand Total ...	1,544	3,46,748 14 6	25	6,450 0 0	807	1,48,051 0 0	33,941 3 7	14,255 14 4	4,53,052 12 7	6,290 6 6	1·81

Jubbulpore Division.

(a) Include Rs. 38, Rs. 10 and Rs. 340 respectively on account of famine loans.
(b) Do. Rs. 9,450, Rs. 2,450, Rs. 53,525, Rs. 3,705 Rs. 21,522-8-0, and Rs. 50,167-8-0 respectively on account of famine loans.

Nerbudda Division.

(a) The difference of Rs. 1,109 between this C Jumin and Column 12 of the previous year's printed statement is due to the fact that the sum of Rs. 5,545 has been reduced by 1/5th on account of remission.
(b) Remission calculated at the rate of 20 per cent. on Rs. 13,767.
(c) Includes 14, 12, and 119 respectively on account of famine.
(d) Includes Rs. 1,230, Rs. 2,450, Rs. 14,173-8-0, Rs. 64,143 and Rs. 17,207-3-9 respectively on account of famine loans.

Chhattisgarh Division.

	Land Improvement.	Famine.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a)	23,613 0 8	55,180 0 0	78,793 0 8
(b)	2,700 0 0	56,778 0 0	59,478 0 0
(c)	4,222 9 4	997 0 0	5,219 9 4
(d)	23,090 7 4	1,10,961 0 0	1,33,051 7 4

STATEMENT K (2).—Showing Efficiency of Collection on account of Loans under the year ending the

Division.	Districts.	Demand for year under ref rt. under terms on which loans were made.		Arrear demand.		Collection made in advance in previous year.		Net demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (Columns 3+5—7).	Interest (Columns 4+6—8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	1,009 0 0	130 4 7	1,647 15 4	67 7 5	28 0 0	1 12 0	2,628 15 4	196 0 0
	Damoh	150 0 0	40 1 0	321 0 0	39 2 10	...	...	471 0 0	79 3 10
	Jubbulpore	2,725 1 4	561 4 4	5,651 6 11	893 10 3	...	...	8,376 8 3	1,454 14 7
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	1,094 0 0	265 13 6	778 13 10	180 4 2	...	...	1,872 13 10	446 1 8
	Total ...	4,978 1 4	997 7 5	8,399 4 1	1,180 8 8	28 0 0	1 12 0	13,349 5 5	2,176 4 1
Narsudda.	Narsinghpur	1,413 5 4	159 14 0	234 0 0	41 5 8	...	...	1,647 5 4	201 3 8
	Hoshangabad	220 0 0	62 5 9	136 0 0	10 11 1	...	...	356 0 0	73 0 10
	Nimar	1,035 0 0	143 13 6	57 0 0	4 7 4	55 0 0	4 7 3	1,037 0 0	143 13 7
	Betul	(b) 1,511 0 0	193 11 11	37 0 0	8 8 0	...	...	(b) 1,548 0 0	201 3 11
	Chhindwara	901 10 7	121 2 5	105 10 8	10 5 5	...	...	1,007 4 10	131 7 10
	Total ...	5,080 15 11	679 15 7	569 10 3	75 5 6	55 0 0	4 7 3	5,595 10 2	750 13 10
Nagpur.	Wardha	302 0 0	40 3 7	...	...	76 0 0	6 4 3	226 0 0	33 15 4
	Nagpur	8,451 8 0	3,133 8 11	219 7 0	40 0 0	...	...	8,670 15 0	3,173 8 11
	Chanda	1,487 10 8	296 10 6	30 0 0	5 15 0	(c) 62 8 0	9 1 6	1,395 2 8	293 8 0
	Bhandara	5,360 6 9	1,293 3 4	799 3 3	118 8 1	26 0 0	3 2 0	6,133 9 11	1,408 9 5
	Balaghat	646 0 0	41 3 7	429 8 0	78 1 9	...	...	1,075 8 0	119 5 4
	Total ...	16,187 9 5	4,804 15 11	1,378 2 3	242 8 10	164 8 0	18 7 9	17,401 3 7	5,028 15 0
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	7,705 0 0	1,560 2 4	1,922 0 0	376 7 0	100 0 0	..	9,527 0 0	1,936 9 4
	Bilaspur	6,487 4 1	935 11 11	128 12 3	39 3 9	...	...	6,616 0 4	974 15 8
	Sambalpur	918 0 0	224 10 9	...	...	...	...	918 0 0	224 10 9
	Total ...	15,110 4 1	2,720 9 0	2,050 12 3	415 10 9	100 0 0	...	17,061 0 4	3,136 3 9
	Grand Total ...	41,356 14 9	9,202 13 11	12,397 12 9	1,914 1 9	347 8 0	24 11 0	53,407 3 6	11,092 4 8

Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1893) in the Districts of the Central Provinces during 31st March 1898.

Collection made on account of net demand.		Balance.		Advance Collection.		Total Collection.		Remarks.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (Columns 11+15.)	Interest (Columns 12+16.)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
733 10 0	85 0 6	1,895 5 4	110 15 6	28 0 0	1 12 0	761 10 0	86 12 6	
...	...	471 0 0	79 3 10	(a) 3,795 0 0	...	(a) 3,795 0 0	...	(a) Is on account of famine loans.
2,069 5 11	265 15 4	6,307 2 4	1,188 15 3	...	...	2,069 5 11	265 15 4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
616 15 0	138 7 6	1,255 14 10	307 10 2	...	...	616 15 0	138 7 6	
3,419 14 11	489 7 4	9,929 6 6	1,686 12 9	3,823 0 0	1 12 0	7,242 14 11	491 3 4	
1,370 13 4	158 1 0	276 8 0	43 2 8	150 0 0	...	1,520 13 4	158 1 0	
40 0 0	10 0 0	316 0 0	63 0 10	707 8 0	...	747 8 0	10 0 0	
850 0 0	120 7 1	187 0 0	23 6 6	55 0 0	4 7 [illegible]	905 0 0	124 14 4	
(b) 1,085 10 6	124 14 7	462 5 6	76 5 4	(b) 271 4 3	0 0 3	(b) 1,356 14 9	124 14 1	(b) Includes Rs. 500, 500, 500, 146-4-3, 146-4-3, on account of famine loans respectively.
902 12 10	121 15 6	104 8 0	9 8 4	...	...	902 12 10	121 15 6	
4,249 4 8	535 6 2	1,346 5 6	215 7 8	1,183 12 3	4 7 6	5,433 0 11	539 13 8	
200 0 0	29 2 10	26 0 0	4 12 6	...	...	200 0 0	29 2 10	
6,370 3 0	2,201 1 11	2,200 12 0	972 7 0	...	...	6,370 3 0	2,201 1 11	
1,364 8 8	287 9 0	30 10 0	5 15 0	145 0 0	3 6 3	1,509 8 8	290 15 3	(c) The amount shown in column 15 of the previous year's printed Statement does not tally with this figure. The reasons are as follows:— One Shaik Raheematoolla had paid the full amount, Rs. 37-8-0, on account of 3 kists falling due in 1897-98, 1898-99 and 1899-1900 with the interest; of this amount Rs. 12-8-0 on account of kist of 1897-98 have been taken into account and the rest will be adjusted in the following years as it will fall due. He had also paid the interest of Rs. 8-2-0 on the full amount, but as the amount of principal was paid before it was due, he had applied for a refund of Rs. 7-11-4, which was refunded under Commissioner's No. 10209, dated the 28th December 1896.
4,910 2 3	1,194 0 2	1,223 7 8	214 9 3	13 12 6	7 0 6	4,923 14 9	1,201 0 8	
706 0 0	63 3 0	369 8 0	56 2 4	30 0 0	13 2 0	736 0 0	76 5 0	
13,550 13 11	3,775 0 11	3,850 5 8	1,253 14 1	188 12 6	23 8 9	13,739 10 5	3,798 9 8	
1,018 0 0	338 3 0	8,509 0 0	1,598 6 4	350 0 0	56 4 0	1,368 0 0	394 7 0	
5,219 9 4	837 0 8	1,396 7 0	137 15 0	...	...	5,219 9 4	837 0 8	
918 0 0	224 10 9	...	...	20 0 0	6 9 5	938 0 0	229 4 2	
7,155 9 4	1,399 14 5	9,905 7 0	1,736 5 4	370 0 0	60 13 5	7,525 9 4	1,460 11 10	
28,375 10 10	6,199 12 10	25,031 8 8	4,892 7 10	5,565 8 9	90 9 8	33,941 3 7	6,290 6 6	

STATEMENT L (1).—*Showing Financial Results of action under the Agriculturists'*

Division.	District.	Loans outstanding 'Principal' in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during the year under report on account of loans sanctioned in previous year.		Paid out during the year under report on account of loans sanctioned during the year under report.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	2,209	2,67,687 5 5	...	...	653	55,108 0 0
	Damoh	2,597	3,64,867 9 7	...	...	853	2,26,000 0 0
	Jubbulpore	1,291	1,86,711 6 0	...	...	6,558	1,47,822 0 0
	Mandla	743	(a) 31,273 4 1	...	...	2,250	59,928 0 0
	Seoni	456	42,382 14 8	...	...	4,966	41,241 0 0
	Total ...	7,296	8,92,922 7 9	...	...	15,280	5,30,099 0 0
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	287	39,783 13 6	...	...	520	29,975 0 0
	Hoshangabad	966	(a) 71,629 9 1	...	...	1,335	47,612 0 0
	Nimar ...	338	20,081 14 8	...	...	234	4,992 0 0
	Betul	124	9,689 8 0	4	160 8 0	1,937	34,813 8 0
	Chhindwara	220	12,093 9 9	...	...	1,138	19,995 0 0
	Total ...	1,935	1,53,278 7 0	4	160 8 0	5,164	1,37,387 8 0
Nagpur.	Wardha	447	15,717 12 4	...	...	164	11,000 0 0
	Nagpur	277	26,371 7 0	...	...	372	13,047 0 0
	Chanda	174	32,534 11 9	...	...	557	23,593 0 0
	Bhandara	971	51,508 13 8	...	...	3,863	46,492 0 0
	Balaghat	1,744	1,49,959 8 3	...	...	8,483	1,28,006 12 5
	Total ...	3,613	2,76,092 5 0	...	...	13,439	2,22,138 12 5
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	9,880	1,91,096 13 4	311	2,707 0 0	5,894	73,003 6 0
	Bilaspur	391	18,507 1 0	...	...	7,358	1,08,328 0 0
	Sambalpur	1,649	22,277 8 3	...	...	477	7,014 13 6
	Total ...	11,920	2,31,881 6 7	311	2,707 0 0	13,729	1,88,346 3 6
	Grand Total ...	24,764	15,54,174 10 4	315	2,867 8 0	47,612	10,77,971 7 11

Recoveries made.		Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of interest during the year under report (Column 18 of Statement L-(12)).	Percentage of interest recovered on the amount shown in Column 4.	Remarks.
(a)	(b)				
On account of principal during the year under report (Column 17 of Statement L-(12)).	Written off as irrecoverable during the year.				
9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
69,714 1 9	6 0 0	2,53,081 3 8	5,250 4 5	1·90	
3,001 5 0	...	5,87,866 4 7	3,469 10 9	·95	
33,055 9 6	...	3,01,477 12 6	1,398 8 2	·75	
3,179 6 4	...	88,021 13 9	302 0 5	·97	(a) By oversight a sum of Rs. 1,414 was excluded in last year's Statement which has this year been included.
10,526 12 5	...	73,097 2 3	1,303 3 2	3·08	
1,19,477 3 0	6 0 0	13,03,544 4 9	11,723 10 11	1·32	
22,498 6 1	...	47,260 7 5	1,657 6 5	4·10	
5,717 0 9	...	1,13,524 8 4	719 14 0	1·00	(a) Last year's figure was incorrect.
4,803 12 10	...	20,270 1 10	570 12 3	2·84	
2,310 7 0	...	42,353 1 0	327 8 10	3·4	
5,695 14 5	...	26,392 11 4	383 2 5	3·16	
41,025 9 1	...	2,49,800 13 11	3,658 11 11	2·39	
9,302 1 1	185 13 5	17,229 13 10	703 9 11	4·50	(a) The Comptroller's figure is Rs. 2,45,574-4-1. The difference of Rs. 450 is due to the Comptroller having adjusted the amount ordered in Secretariat letter No. 1824, dated the 23rd May 1898, to be written off in his accounts for the year ending 31st March 1898, as per intimation given in his letter No. T. B.-5198, dated the 28th October 1898.
10,932 11 0	...	28,485 12 0	1,556 10 0	5·90	
16,401 1 2	15 8 10	39,711 1 9	2,177 4 6	6·69	
20,308 15 2	...	77,691 14 6	2,590 7 7	5·0	
31,942 0 7	...	(a) 2,46,024 4 1	4,029 0 3	2·69	
88,886 13 0	201 6 3	4,09,142 14 2	11,057 0 3	4·01	
11,329 1 6	...	2,55,478 1 10	1,334 14 5	·70	
6,403 11 6	...	1,20,431 5 6	976 8 5	5·27	
9,969 4 4	36 15 11	19,286 1 6	1,376 13 2	6·20	
27,702 1 4	36 15 11	3,95,195 8 10	3,688 4 0	1·59	
2,77,091 10 5	238 6 2	23,57,683 9 8	30,127 11 1	1·94	

STATEMENT L (2).—Showing Efficiency of Collection on account of Loans under the

ending 31st

Division.	District.	Demand for year under report, on loans which loans were made.		Arrears of demand.		Collections made in advance in previous year.		Net demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (Columns 3 + 5 — 7).	Interest (Columns 4 + 6 — 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	1,27,564 8 0	9,718 15 2	1,00,721 9 7	4,493 8 1	515 0 0	15 4 6	2,40,771 0 7	14,187 2 9
	Damoh	1,27,841 13 8	15,[illegible] 10 2	1 7 8 2 2 7	10,555 7 3	193 0 0	10 6 11	2,98,481 0 3	26,0[illegible] 10 6
	Jubbulpore	64,382 8 8	6,198 8 6	77,691 2 0	(b) 3,4 3 0 3	200 0 0	20 6 8	1,42,873 10 8	9,611 2 1
	Mandla	34,483 5 4	2,878 3 11	4 484 0 1	361 10 4	251 0 0	80 11 1	38,716 5 5	3,219 3 3
	Seoni	61,191 0 0	2,849 15 11	1,1,684 14 8	898 15 0	350 0 0	3 1 11	71,625 14 8	3,745 13 0
	Total ...	4,25,463 3 8	37,498 5 8	67,413 11 11	19,7[illegible] 8 11	1,409 0 0	65 15 1	7,91,467 15 7	56,764 15 6
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	89,204 10 8	1,801 11 11	1 1,519 9 2	2[illegible] 1[illegible]	2,087 0 0	4 5 3	26,037 2 10	2,138 4 9
	Hoshangabad	49,750 2 8	3,079 4 2	(a) 22,597 6 8	a 1,1[illegible] 6 10	.....	.....	72,037 9 4	4,242 11 0
	Nimar	5,047 9 4	467 7 1	17 6[illegible]8 0 4	11[illegible] 15 5	53 10 0	3 1 4	22 641 15 8	583 5 2
	Betul	3,994 8 0	562 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,994 8 0	562 5 0
	Chhindwara	10,324 13 8	704 2 2	421 12 7	7 9 0	.....	.....	10,746 10 3	711 11 2
	Total ...	98,321 12 4	6,674 14 4	43 [illegible]76 11 1	2 [illegible] 11 [illegible]	2 [illegible] 10 0	7 6 6	1,[illegible]7 757 14 1	8,2[illegible] 5 1
Nagpur.	Wardha	8,429 4 0	530 2 8	(a) 9,970 12 6	(a) 6[illegible]4 1 10	148 5 7	2 8 0	18,251 10 11	1,161 11 6
	Nagpur	11,937 0 0	1,661 1 9	456 7 0	36 0 0	532 0 0	39 12 [illegible]	11 [illegible]21 7 0	1,657 5 6
	Chanda	18,332 14 0	2,238 3 5	1,[illegible] 3 15 4	75 1 6	(b) 975 1 2	60 12 4	19[illegible] 7 12 2	2,312 8 7
	Bhandara	29,476 8 0	3 [illegible]35 15 10	5 [illegible]14 11 1	201 12 4	134 1 9	44 0 8	34,517 0 4	3,581 11 6
	Balaghat	28,596 8 8	3,681 4 0	19[illegible] 15	1,6[illegible] 3 6	32 0 1	4 1 0	48 [illegible] 7 8	5,169 13 6
	Total ...	96,722 2 8	11,404 12 8	36 [illegible]65 11 11	2 [illegible]30 3 2	1,[illegible] 8 1	151 11 3	1 [illegible]31,4 6 6 1	14,[illegible]83 2 7
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	85,686 0 7	11,612 3 3	11,543 11 [illegible]	660 14 11	301 12 8	16 13 7	97,127 4 11	12 356 4 7
	Bilaspur	7,450 12 0	1,139 13 4	363 9 6	28 14 0	2 0 0	.....	7,812 5 6	1,168 9 4
	Sambalpur	9,969 10 4	1,323 8 8	(a)	.....	0 6 0	0 1 0	969 4 4	1,323 7 8
	Total ...	1,03,306 6 11	14,075 7 3	11,907 4 6	689 12 11	304 2 8	16 14 7	1,14,909 8 9	14,748 5 7
	Grand Total ...	7,23,813 9 7	69,253 5 11	4,58,465 8 1	24,813 6 3	5,735 5 3	241 15 5	11,76,541 12 6	93,834 12 9

Collections made on account of net demand.		Balance.		Advance collections		Total collections.		Remarks
Principal.	Interest	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal Columns 13 + 15).	Interest (Columns 12 + 16).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	*Jubbulpore Division.*
4,60,109 1 9	61,5,234 15 11	1,71,358 14 11	8,052 3 10	515 0 0	15 4 6	(a) 69,714 1 0	(a) 5,251 4 5	(a) Of these Rs. 6 and Rs. 154-8 have been written off as irrecoverable on account of principal and interest, respectively.
2,651 5 0	2,460 11 8	2,05,830 12 7	22,540 14 10	150 0 0	8 15 1	2,001 5 0	2,469 11 9	
32,611 8 6	1,387 6 4	1,09,303 2 2	8,237 11 9	444 1 0	15 1 10	33,055 9 6	1,398 8 2	(b) This is the correct balance. The figure of Rs. 7,414-9-3 with was in the last year was wr ng.
3,154 6 4	300 7 5	35,561 15 1	2,018 11 9	25 0 0	1 9 0	3,179 6 4	302 . 5	
10,526 12 5	1,303 1 3	61,009 3 3	3,442 9 10	....	...	10,526 12 5	1,303 3 3	
1,18,143 3 0	11,082 13 6	6,73,334 11 7	45,082 3 0	1,174 1 0	40 14 5	1,19,477 1 0	11,723 10 11	
22,477 5 5	1,057 5 7	6,559 13 5	480 15 2	21 0 8	1 0 10	22,498 6 1	1,057 6 5	*Nerbudda Division*
5,697 0 9	718 3 4	66,640 8 7	3,524 7 8	20 0 0	1 10 8	5,717 0 9	719 14 0	(a) Last year's figures were incorrect.
4,487 8 10	532 14 9	18,154 6 10	50 7 0	316 4 0	37 14 1	4,803 12 10	570 12 3	
3,303 7 0	325 8 7	2,701 1 0	236 12 5	27 0 0	2 0 3	3,330 7 0	327 8 10	
5,695 14 5	383 2 5	5,050 11 10	388 8 9	.....	.....	5,695 14 5	383 2 5	
40,651 4 5	3,017 2 1	98,106 0 8	4,631 3 0	384 4 8	41 9 10	41,035 9 1	3,058 11 11	
9,147 12 4	686 15 7	9,103 14 7	474 11 11	154 4 9	16 1 4	9,302 1 1	703 9 11	*Nagpur Division*
10,770 11 0	1,544 9 9	5,150 12 0	112 11 9	162 1 0	12 0 3	10,932 12 0	1,556 12 0	(a) This includes Rs. 1,[illegible]-[illegible]-0 account of principal and Rs. 288-1-[illegible] on account of interest, total Rs. 1,916-[illegible], have been remitted by Chief Commissioner, vide his Under Secretary's letter No. 718, dated the 26th February 1898, to the Commissioner, Nagpur Division.
16,370 6 8	2,175 1 11	2,191 5 6	137 6 8	34 10 6	3 2 7	16,401 1 2	2,177 4 6	
20,361 12 2	2,587 8 11	14,255 4 8	994 2 7	47 3 0	3 14 8	20,408 15 2	2,591 7 7	(b) Includes Rs. 15[illegible] remitted. Net collection Rs. 050-8-4.
31,470 1 1	3,961 0 8	16,779 6 7	1,408 13 10	471 15 6	67 15 7	31,942 0 7	4,029 0 3	
88,020 11 3	10,955 4 10	43,779 10 10	3,127 13 9	860 1 9	101 11 5	88,936 13 [illegible]	11,[illegible] 0 3	
11,082 2 2	1,328 0 7	85,[illegible] 12 9	10,[illegible] 4 0	246 15 4	26 12 10	11,329 1 6	1,334 14 5	*Chhattisgarh Division*
6,317 11 6	968 9 5	3,[illegible] 1 0	1,[illegible] 15 11	80 0 0	7 15 1	6,[illegible] 11 6	976 8 5	(a) Rs. [illegible]-11-[illegible] which was in the last year's printed Statement have been written off as irrecoverable, vide Secretary of letter No. [illegible], dated the 28th July 1897.
9,969 4 4	(a) 1 370 7 2	.	. ...	.....	0 6 0	9,569 4 4	1,376 13 2	(b) In [illegible] Rs. 52-1-3 on account of double interest and Rs. 0-5-2 being excess collections.
27,369 2 0	3,663 1 2	87,540 6 9	11,138 3 11	332 15 4	25 2 10	27,702 1 4	3,688 4 0	
3,74,190 3 8	39,918 4 7	9,09,351 8 10	63,069 7 8	3,901 6 9	309 6 6	3,77,091 10 5	39,127 11 1	

REVENUE STATISTICS.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the Alterations which have occurred in the Demand of

Division.	Districts.	Land revenue on 1st October 1897.	Increase during the Year: By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures	By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	By land released from occupation by Government.	By any other cause.	Total of Columns 4 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	*a)* 5,67,056 11 6	452 8 10	....	44,058 11 0	....	.....	44,485 3 10
	Damoh ...	*b)* 3,85,352 8 11	153 12 6	.....	892 0 0	....	....	765 12 6
	Jubbulpore ...	*c)* 9,12,889 15 6	49 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 3 0
	Mandla ...	*d)* 1,05,829 15 6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seoni ...	*(f)* 9,09,753 7 9	.....	32,959 9 4	1,514 0 0	.....	6,999 0 0	41,472 9 4
	Total ...	31,82,782 11 2	615 8 4	32,959 9 4	46,108 11 0	.....	6,999 0 0	86,772 12 8
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	6,32,187 13 1	2,940 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,940 0 0
	Hoshangabad ...	7,67,622 2 8	3 0 0	.....	.....	2 8 1	.....	3 8 1
	Nimar ...	9,07,991 3 3	11 3 8	.....	16,918 5 5	.....	.....	16,929 9 1
	Betul ...	*(e)* 2,16,227 12 2	59 8 0	.....	.....	.....	3 15 8	63 7 8
	Chhindwara ...	2,91,656 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	31,15,685 5 2	3,011 11 8	.....	16,918 5 5	2 8 1	3 15 8	19,936 2 10
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	6,43,042 0 7	48 2 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 2 8
	Nagpur ...	9,85,313 1 9	10 11 3	.....	.....	.....	8 14 0	25 5 3
	Chanda ...	2,90,102 12 5	157 3 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	157 3 7
	Bhandara ...	*(e)* 4,59,022 4 1	151 4 0	37,233 3 0	.....	.....	.....	37,384 7 0
	Balaghat ...	1,54,917 3 11	.....	9,150 5 10	.....	.....	.....	9,050 5 10
	Total ...	25,33,387 6 9	373 5 0	46,283 8 1	.....	.....	8 14 0	46,665 28 4
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	8,51,668 6 5	26 8 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 10	40 8 10
	Bilaspur ...	5,11,379 9 1	89 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 6
	Sambalpur ...	1,61,672 13 8	47 9 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 9 8
	Total ...	15,24,720 1 2	163 7 8	.....	.....	.....	90 0 10	253 8 6
	Grand Total ...	83,56,475 8 3	4,104 1 2	79,243 1 2	63,117 0 5	2 8 1	7,078 14 0	1,53,498 4 4

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(*a*) The reason why the figure in Column 3 is not in agreement with the corresponding figure in Column 16 of last year's printed statement is that the figure in the latter statement included Rs. 1,12,000 on account of the Dhana Pargana of Patharia Estate, which was transferred to Damoh District and Rs. 1,000 on account of Bansa and Rs. 1,000 on account of Kotma, which were transferred to Mandla District, as mentioned in paragraph 2 of Chief Secretariat letter No. C-276 and No. C-314, dated the 7th June and 13th July 1898, respectively.

(*b*) The difference of Rs. 3,000 between the figure in Column 3 and that in the corresponding column of last year's printed statement is due to the fact that the figure for assessment and Rs. 2,000 on account of Gwara Pargana which was transferred to Damoh District, as mentioned in paragraph 2 of Chief Secretariat letter No. C-276, dated the 7th June 1898.

(*c*) The difference of Rs. 1,000 between the figure shown in Column 3 of the statement printed at page 118 of the Report for 1896-97 and that shown in Column 16 of the corresponding statement printed at page 118 of the Report for 1897-98 is due to the transfer of Kotma Pargana, which contributed Rs. 1,000 to the land revenue demand, to Mandla District, as mentioned in paragraph 2 of Chief Secretariat letter No. C-276, dated the 7th June 1898.

(*d*) The difference of Rs. 1,000 between the figure in Column 16 of last year's printed statement is not the fact that the figure for Bansa Pargana which was transferred to Mandla District, as mentioned in paragraph 2 of Chief Secretariat letter No. C-276, dated the 7th June 1898. The amount in Column 3 includes the sum of Rs. 2,000 on account of Bansa and Rs. 1,000 on account of Kotma which should have been debited to Mandla District, as mentioned in paragraph 2 of Chief Secretariat letter No. C-276, dated the 7th June 1898.

(*e*) The decrease of Rs. 1,490 shown in Column 13 is due to remission, vide Secretariat letters No. C-276 and No. C-314, dated the 7th June and 13th July 1898, respectively.

(*f*) Land Revenue as shown in Column 16 of last year's printed statement is ... ... Rs. a. p. 8,17,070 6 8

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Deduct remission sanctioned, *vide* Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. C-315, dated the 24th June 1898 ...	6,999 0 0	
Net decrease in the demand on account of subsequent changes in the settlement as communicated by the Settlement Officer, Seoni . .	317 14 11	7,316 14 11
	Balance	9,09,753 7 9

which is the net demand shown in Column 3 of this statement.

Land Revenue on the Roll during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1898.

Decrease during the Year.					Net increase Column 9 *minus* Column 14.	Net decrease Column 14 *minus* Column 9.	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1898.
By release of revenue free grants.	By revision of assessment.	By Government appropriation.	By any other cause.	Total of Columns 10 to 13.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,485 3 10	.....	6,12,441 18 4
.....	.....	2 7 4	.....	2 7 4	763 5 2	.....	2,86,215 14 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 3 0	.....	9,13,939 2 9
.....	.....	.....	(a) 1,490 0 0	1,490 0 0	.....	1,490 0 0	1,04,339 15 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,472 9 4	.....	2,52,226 1 1
.....	.....	2 7 4	1,490 0 0	1,492 2 4	85,280 5 4	.....	22,68,063 0 6
.....	.....	468 5 4	.....	468 5 4	2,471 10 8	.....	6,34,659 7 9
.....	.....	89 9 9	.....	89 9 9	.....	86 7 8	7,67,535 11 0
0 15 0	666 7 0	5 9 10	480 0 0	1,152 15 10	15,776 9 3	.....	2,23,767 12 6
.....	.....	22 6 9	.....	22 6 9	41 0 11	.....	2,16,268 13 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,91,656 6 0
0 15 0	666 7 0	585 15 8	480 0 0	1,733 5 8	18,309 13 2	.....	21.33.868 2 4
.....	.....	.....	3,111 12 0	3,111 12 0	.....	2,063 9 4	6,40,878 7 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 9 3	.....	9,85,838 11 0
3 14 0	.....	0 8 11	.....	4 6 11	252 12 8	.....	2,90,255 9 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,384 7 0	.....	4,96,406 11 1
.....	259 0 0	.....	.....	259 0 0	8,792 5 10	.....	1,63,698 3 9
3 14 0	259 0 0	0 8 11	3,111 12 0	3,375 2 11	43,290 9 5	.....	25,76,578 0 2
.....	.....	368 2 8	.....	368 2 8	.....	321 9 10	8,51,346 12 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 6 0	.....	5,11,408 6 1
.....	.....	1 3 11	.....	1 3 11	46 5 9	.....	1,61,729 0 5
.....	.....	369 6 7	.....	369 6 7	.....	245 14 1	15,28,474 3 8
4 13 0	925 7 0	958 6 6	5,081 12 0	6,970 6 6	1,46,597 13 10	.....	85,03,003 6 1

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) Does not agree with column 16 of the last year's printed statement, because the revised statement was brought into force in certain groups from 1st July 1897; the detailed village Kistbandis in which the changes were set forth were not received in the District Office till February 1898, and hence the correct amount could not be shown.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) The reason why the figure in column 9 does not agree with the demand as shown in Column 16 of the previous year's printed statement is that owing to the revision of settlement in 46 mahals of the Bhandara Tahsil and reductions made in the revenue of the villages of Nandara, Sirsi and Bhanagara Nazul a net sum of Rs. 5,039-10-6 was added to the above amount at the request of Settlement Officer, hence the difference.

A.—Land Revenue on the Roll and

Division.	District.	DEMAND. Balance from previous year.	DEMAND. For Year under Report. Land Revenue.	Cesses, including additional rates.	Total of cols. 4 and 5.	Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (col. 6 minus col. 7).	COLLECTION. On account of previous year.	COLLECTION. On account of year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	4,99,376 0 9	5,67,956 11 6	49,279 13 6	6,17,236 8 0	5,865 15 1	6,11,370 8 11	20,916 7 1	4,87,783 12 5
	Damoh ...	(a) 1,08,444 9 4	3,85,352 8 11	30,743 7 0	4,16,095 15 11	(b) 2,108 6 10	4,13,987 9 1	8,651 5 9	3,69,350 8 10
	Jubbulpore ...	(c) 9,83,524 4 3	9,13,889 15 6	74,907 2 0	9,88,797 1 6	9,353 5 1	9,79,543 12 5	2,16,750 6 6	9,46,068 4 0
	Mandla ...	(d) 98,288 13 0	(e) 1,04,359 15 6	8,101 7 3	1,12,461 6 9	0 7 8	1,12,440 15 1	25,076 2 10	1,09,094 4 5
	Seoni ...	(f) 87,552 8 6	2,09,753 7 9	18,630 9 0	2,28,384 0 9	.....	2,28,384 0 9	6,156 1 9	2,18,831 6 2
	Total ...	17,77,187 3 20	21,81,292 11 2	1,81,662 5 9	23,62,955 0 11	17,328 2 8	23,45,726 14 3	3,77,550 7 11	21,31,028 3 10
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	4,46,578 1 11	6,32,187 13 1	48,648 3 0	6,80,836 0 1	926 0 5	6,79,909 15 8	1,95,029 4 2	4,82,377 2 9
	Hoshangabad ...	(h) 6,52,652 3 0	7,67,622 2 8	60,826 3 0	8,28,448 5 8	1 8 0	8,28,446 13 8	68,217 6 8	7,20,013 0 9
	Nimar ...	(j) 7,413 8 9	2,23,763 1 8	17,867 4 9	2,41,630 6 5	(k)	2,41,630 6 5	5,471 10 2	2,27,913 6 3
	Betul ...	(l) 37,989 9 9	2,16,227 12 2	15,343 10 2	2,31,571 6 4	318 14 4	2,31,252 8 0	24,663 8 2	1,80,829 2 0
	Chhindwara ...	38,196 9 8	2,91,656 6 0	22,533 3 0	3,14,189 9 0	262 15 1	3,13,926 9 11	24,078 0 5	3,01,503 15 8
	Total ...	11,82,835 1 1	21,31,457 3 7	1,65,218 7 11	23,96,675 11 6	1,509 5 10	23,95,166 5 8	3,27,459 13 8	21,13,636 11 4
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	4,906 10 6	6,43,942 0 7	50,427 1 4	6,94,379 1 11	250 6 3	6,94,128 11 8	4,906 10 6	6,91,324 11 6
	Nagpur ...	5,058 11 2	(g) 9,85,321 15 9	81,688 2 0	10,67,010 2 9	146 9 9	10,66,863 8 0	5,058 11 2	10,65,160 5 6
	Chanda ...	30,935 15 10	2,90,102 12 5	21,608 1 7	3,11,710 14 0	34 11 11	3,11,676 2 1	30,165 1 5	3,01,570 3 6
	Bhandara ...	(r) 1,52,606 3 11	4,89,033 4 1	34,050 11 11	4,93,073 0 0	85 3 5	4,92,987 12 7	2,39,285 9 0	4,66,697 6 11
	Balaghat ...	1,58,169 9 9	1,54,907 3 11	10,618 0 0	1,65,525 3 11	.....	1,65,525 3 11	3,487 12 7	1,52,285 1 9
	Total ...	5,51,677 3 2	25,33,296 4 9	1,98,402 0 10	27,31,698 5 7	516 15 4	27,31,181 6 3	1,81,903 3 8	26,76,967 13 2
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	9,83,569 2 7	8,51,668 6 5	70,356 8 0	9,22,024 14 5	(f) 933 4 1	9,21,091 10 4	66,722 9 0	8,44,815 5 9
	Bilaspur ...	2,34,225 14 2	5,11,379 0 1	44,849 6 9	5,56,228 6 10	0 9 0	5,56,228 4 10	1,03,109 3 3	5,40,974 12 6
	Sambalpur ...	.....	1,61,672 10 8	17,471 2 6	1,79,143 13 2	.....	1,79,143 13 2	.....	1,79,143 13 2
	Total ...	5,17,595 0 9	15,24,720 1 2	1,32,677 1 3	16,57,397 3 5	933 6 1	16,56,463 12 4	1,69,831 12 3	15,64,933 15 5
	Grand Total ...	38,29,298 8 10	83,70,766 4 8	6,77,959 15 9	90,48,726 4 5	20,187 13 11	90,28,538 6 6	9,57,745 5 6	84,85,566 12 9

(a) The difference of Rs. 105-1-6 between this column and total of columns (13+14+15) of the previous year's printed statement is due to the following fact:—

	Rs. a. p.
(1) Amount ordered to be recovered from malguzars of certain villages in consequence of breach of conditions under which remissions were made in the land revenue for the year 1895-96, was	185 0 0
(2) Amount due on account of cesses of the muafi village of Bakain which was wrongly treated as remitted in the previous year, and was to be recovered during the year under report was	29 6 0
Total ...	214 6 0

Deduct this sum from Rs. 319-7-6 referring to years previous to that under report, which have been credited to arrears (which leaves the difference of Rs. 105-1-6).

(b) The variation between this column and column 20 of the last year's printed statement is due to the fact that out of Rs. 2,315-10-4 only Rs. 2,108-6-10 have been adjusted during the year under report leaving a surplus collection unadjusted of Rs. 107-3-6 which is included in column 21 of this year's statement.

(c) The difference is due to the fact that Rs. 11-10-0 on account of Patwari Cess were erroneously included in Land Revenue. This mistake has now been rectified.

(d) The figure in column 3 does not agree with the total of columns (15—14—15) of the last year's printed statement, because owing to famine the Tahsildars could not give correct figures and hence the figures in columns (14, 15 and 16) were mere estimates. Now the accounts have been settled and the correct figure in column 3 has been given.

(e) The figure in column 4 of this statement does not agree with the figure in column 3 of Statement I. There is a difference of Rs. 1,490 which has been explained in Statement I—*vide* footnote (e).

(f) The figure of Rs. 87,552-8-6 in column 3 of this statement is made up as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
As per total of columns (13+14) of the previous year's printed statement	11,499 11 11
Deduct—	
Reduction in the revenue of the villages of which revised assessment was announced in 1896-97 according to the revised kistbandi of Groups Nos. I and II, *vide* Settlement Officer's No. 25, dated the 14th January 1898 ...	391 15 0
Balance ...	11,107 12 11
Add—	
Amount which was under suspension during the previous year	76,445 11 7
Total ...	87,553 8 6

Which is the balance now shown.

CESSES ASSESSED ON THE LAND REVENUE.

BALANCE.		PARTICULARS OF BALANCE.						Total of cols. 14, 15, 16 and 17.	Date of the oldest item of balance in col. 14.	Collected in advance on account of the following year.
		On account of previous year.		On account of year under report.						
				Real.						
On account of previous year (col. 3 minus col. 9).	On account of year under report (col. 8 minus col. 10).	Remitted as irrecoverable.	Recoverable.	In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
4,78,459 9 8	1,23,585 12 6	3,05,565 3 0	1,72,894 6 8	81,125 11 6	42,461 1 0	.....	.....	2,96,481 3 2	.....	6,548 4 11
99,793 3 7	44,737 0 3	18,763 11 10	81,029 7 9	44,737 0 3	.....	.....	.....	1,25,766 8 0	June 1894.	2,923 14 10
7,66,773 13 9	33,475 8 5	5,56,150 13 1	2,10,623 0 8	33,475 8 5	.....	.....	.....	2,44,098 9 1	1st October 1894.	16,203 25 0
72,222 10 2	2,346 10 8	45,952 2 5	27,360 7 9	2,346 10 8	.....	.....	.....	30,607 2 5	1st June 1896.	2,233 9 7
81,397 6 9	9,552 10 7	(g) 73,676 12 10	7,720 9 11	9,552 10 7	.....	.....	.....	27,273 4 6	1st February 1897.	550 0 2
14,99,636 11 11	2,14,698 10 5	10,00,108 11 2	4,99,528 0 9	1,72,837 9 5	42,461 1 0	.....	.....	7,74,226 11 3	.....	27,447 13 6
2,51,548 13 9	7,532 12 11	.....	2,51,548 13 9	7,532 12 11	.....	.....	.....	2,59,081 10 8	1st February 1898.	2,274 12 9
5,84,439 12 4	1,08,433 12 11	1,79,732 8 6	(i) 4,04,707 3 10	1,08,433 12 11	.....	.....	.....	5,13,141 0 9	1st June 1895.	133 14 0
1,941 14 7	3,717 0 3	506 8 0	1,435 6 7	3,717 0 3	.....	.....	.....	5,153 6 10	1st February 1897.	16 4 11
(m) 3,325 1 6	50,493 6 0	(n) 1,256 5 6	2,069 12 0	(o) 49,574 3 7	.....	(n) 7,849 2 5	.....	59,493 2 0	Do.	1,047 12 6
14,118 9 3	19,422 10 3	.....	14,118 9 3	13,422 10 3	.....	.....	.....	26,541 3 6	1st Septr. 1897.	360 3 6
8,55,375 3 5	1,82,539 10 4	1,81,495 6 0	6,72,879 13 5	1,74,680 7 11	.....	7,849 2 5	.....	8,56,609 7 9	.....	3,832 15 8
.....	2,804 0 2	.....	.....	2,804 0 2	.....	.....	.....	2,804 0 2	.....	99 9 6
.....	1,703 2 6	.....	.....	1,703 2 6	.....	.....	.....	1,703 2 6	.....	221 5 6
770 14 5	20,205 14 7	48 0 0	(q) 722 14 5	1,808 11 7	8,249 3 0	48 0 0	.....	20,828 13 0	15th May 1895.	202 11 6
13,581 3 11	26,360 5 8	.....	13,321 3 11	26,360 5 8	.....	.....	.....	39,681 9 7	10th February 1897.	438 1 4
1,54,681 13 2	13,240 2 2	(r) 1,54,681 13 2	.....	7,479 2 2	5,761 0 0	.....	.....	13,240 2 2	.....	595 8 22
1,68,773 15 6	54,813 9 1	1,58,729 13 2	14,044 2 4	40,155 6 1	14,010 3 0	48 0 0	.....	68,357 11 5	.....	1,557 4 9
2,16,646 9 7	76,376 4 7	46,625 0 3	1,70,021 9 4	76,376 4 7	.....	.....	.....	2,46,397 13 11	1st March 1897.	2,530 12 0
1,31,116 10 11	15,253 8 4	24,893 10 1	1,06,223 0 10	15,253 8 4	.....	.....	.....	1,21,476 9 2	1st June 1897.	1,364 13 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,47,763 4 6	9,1529 12 11	71,518 10 4	2,76,254 10 2	91,529 12 11	.....	.....	.....	3,67,784 7 1	.....	3,895 9 11
28,71,549 3 4	5,42,972 10 9	14,07,842 8 8	14,63,706 10 8	4,78,603 4 4	56,471 4 0	7,897 2 5	.....	20,06,678 5 5	.....	36,735 10 10

(g) On account of remission sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, *vide* Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 581, dated the 12th February 1898.

(h) The figure in this column does not agree with the total of columns 13, 14 and 15 of the previous year's printed statement as some mistakes were discovered in it.

(i) Of this sum Rs. 2,43,019-2-11 are suspended.

(j) The difference of Rs. 15,771-14-6 between this column and column 3 of Statement I is due to the fact that the revised assessment in respect of four groups of Khandwa and one group of Harsud Tahsil was announced after the kistbandi for the year 1897-1898 had been prepared. As the announcement was to take effect from the February 1898, the amount that was increased was shown in column 4 of Statement II-A as representative of the net demand for the year under review after giving allowances for a decrease of Rs. 595-3-6 due to the same cause.

(k) The amount shown in column 20 of the previous year's printed statement was the excess that was remitted by malguzars by means of money orders.

(l) The figure in this column does not agree with the total of columns 13, 14 and 15 of the previous year's printed statement as there was an arithmetical error amounting to Rs. 4 in it.

(m) Includes Rs. 495-8-0 amount suspended—*vide* orders contained in Secretariat letter No. C—214, dated the 16th May 1898.

(n) Remitted.

(o) Includes Rs. 5,123-1-3 amount suspended—*vide* orders contained in Secretariat letter No. C—214, dated the 16th May 1898.

(p) The difference of Rs. 8-14-0 between this column and column 3 of Statement I is due to the fact that the figure in this column had been subsequently increased by the addition of two items, *viz.*:—

	Rs. a. p.
(1) By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures	7 0 0
(2) By any other cause	1 14 0
Total ...	8 14 0

(q) Includes Rs. 67-0-6 as irrecoverable for which application for remission has been made.

(r) The reason why the figure in this column does not agree with the total of columns 13 and 14 of the previous year's printed statement is that a reduction of Rs. 86-12-0 was made in consequence of the revised revenue of the village of Narodi in the Bhandara Tahsil.

(s) Rupees 1,54,681-13-2 were remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 5136, dated the 2nd December 1897.

(t) Rupees 100 on account of Land Revenue and Re. 0-8-0 on account of cesses, total Rs. 100-8-0, were refunded in February 1898, hence the difference.

STATEMENT II.—*Showing Demands and Collections during the Reveuue Year ending 30th September* 1898.

B.—Land Revenue not on the Roll.

Division.	District.	Demand. Balance from previous year.	Demand. For year under report.	Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of Cols. 3 and 4 *minus* Col. 5).	Collection. On account of previous year.	Collection. On account of year under report.	Balance. On account of previous year (Col. 3 *minus* Col. 7).	Balance. On account of year under report (Col. 4 *minus* total of Col. 5 and 8).	Collected in advance on account of the year following.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	(a) 996 2 8	801 12 0	...	1,797 14 8	222 15 0	516 8 0	773 3 8	285 4 0	...
	Damoh ...	289 9 11	4,820 5 11	(b) 35 3 0	5,064 12 10	92 15 3	2,255 6 6	196 10 8	2,519 12 5	299 9 4
	Jubbulpore ...	(c) 1,544 11 2	1405 8 10	0 6 0	2,939 14 0	774 9 4	1,284 2 9	750 1 10	121 0 1	...
	Mandla ...	68,507 13 7	48,995 2 3	...	1,17,502 15 10	4,521 12 8	45,183 4 11	63,986 0 11	3,411 13 4	192 6 8
	Seoni ...	(d) 11,505 0 9	11,746 15 0	...	23,251 15 9	2,152 12 10	8,883 7 0	9,352 3 11	2,863 8 0	...
	Total ...	82,823 6 1	67,759 12 0	35 9 0	1,50,547 9 1	7,765 1 1	58,522 13 2	75,058 5 0	9,201 5 10	491 0 0
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	...	2,952 0 0	...	2,952 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	2,940 0 0	...
	Hoshangabad...	(a) 7,488 11 7	6,359 8 3	...	13,848 3 10	587 7 2	3,914 0 11	(b) 6,901 4 5	2,445 7 4	...
	Nimar ...	(c) 79,544 2 3	87,229 13 5	...	1,59,773 15 8	31,390 4 2	45,736 9 10	47,153 14 1	43,493 3 7	0 3 0
	Betul ...	6,138 12 5	7,323 4 5	(d) ...	13,362 0 6	2,580 9 11	2,570 1 8	(e) 3,558 2 2	4,653 2 9	...
	Chhindwara ...	(f) 5,050 12 3	5,778 4 1	21 0 6	10,807 15 10	2,056 1 6	2,581 5 5	(g) 2,994 10 9	3,175 14 2	21 0 6
	Total ...	91,222 6 2	1,09,542 14 2	21 0 6	2,00,744 3 10	36,614 8 9	52,814 1 10	54,607 15 5	56,707 11 10	21 3 6
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	1 4 0	204 7 6	...	205 11 6	1 4 0	204 7 6	...	...	...
	Nagpur ...	4 13 0	1,528 3 9	...	1,533 0 9	4 13 0	1,445 8 0	...	82 11 9	...
	Chanda ...	(a) 5,019 4 9	18,741 9 1	26 2 9	24,634 11 1	(b) 5,164 14 9	(c) 14,494 1 11	754 6 7	4,321 4 5	43 11 0
	Bhandara ...	(d) 6236 1 6	(e) 11346 4 0	...	27,582 5 6	5,986 1 6	9,035 8 0	250 0 0	2,310 12 0	...
	Balaghat ...	(f) 2.031 2 2	2,384 8 14 5	(g) ...	25,880 0 7	1,667 14 6	20,988 10 1	363 3 8	2,860 4 4	(f) 39 0 0
	Total ...	14,192 9 5	55,669 6 9	26 2 9	69,835 13 5	12,824 15 2	46,168 3 6	1,367 10 3	9,475 0 6	82 11 0
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	3,696 9 6	13,470 15 10	... 12 8	17,166 13 8	3,312 3 4	12,932 8 0	484 6 2	537 12 2	...
	Bilaspur ...	3,443 8 10	14,800 15 9	...	18,244 8 7	2,597 13 6	14,617 4 3	845 11 4	1831 11 6	0 13 0
	Sambalpur ...	...	2565 9 3	...	2,565 9 3	...	2,565 9 3	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,140 2 4	30,837 8 10	... 12 8	37,976 15 6	6,410 0 10	30,115 5 6	730 1 6	721 7 8	0 13 0
	Grand Total ...	1,95,378 8 0	2,53,809 9 9	83 7 11	4,59,104 9 10	63,614 7 10	1,87,620 8 0	1,31,764 0 2	76,105 9 10	595 11 6

Explanation.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) The difference of Rs. 108-13-6 between the total of Columns 9 and 10 of the previous year's printed Statement is due to the following:—
(a) Rs. 91-13-6 remitted, *vide* Chief Secretary's No. 571, dated 12th February 1898.
(a) Rs. 16-7-0 shown as balance at the close of 1896-97 have been taken to Land Revenue of malguzari villages, the village having become Thekadari.

(b) The variation between this column and Column 11 of last year's printed Statement is due to the fact that out of Rs. 334-12-4 only Rs. 36-3-0 have been adjusted during the year under report, leaving a surplus collection unadjusted of Rs. 299-9-4 which is included in Column 11 of this year's Statement.

(c) The arrears at the close of the last year were shown as Rs. 1,596. The actual balance ought to have been Rs. 1,524-11-2, which is explained as follows:—
(1) A sum of Rs. 71-0-10 on account of remuneration to Kotwars and Makaddams in Ryotwari villages was wrongly included in the last year's demand.
(2) The demand was shown short last year by two annas. This mistake has now been rectified.
(3) An item of of Re. 0-6-0 which was remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 4228, dated 27th September 1895, was not taken into account last year.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(d) Balance of previous years shown in columns 9 and 10 of last year's printed Statement is ...	19,757	4	8
Deduct amount remitted as irrecoverable, *vide* Chief Commissioner's orders conveyed by Under Secretary in letter No. 581, dated the 12th February 1898 ...	8,252	3	11
Net balance for collection during the year ...	11,505	0	9

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) Includes Rs. 28-15-0 which was remitted in the last year.
(b) Of this sum Rs. 85-13-0 has been transferred to Forest Department, *vide* Secretariat No. 2003, dated 16th March 1898.
(c) Represents the actual balance from previous year after deducting the remission sanctioned in the previous years.
(d) The sum shown in Column 11 of the previous year's printed Statement was collected in 1897-98 from persons who have now abandoned their holdings. Hence it is not shown in this column.
(e) Out of this Rs. 1,668-8-10 have been remitted.
(f) Annas 8 have now been increased in balance as this sum was omitted in the last year's return.
(g) Of this Rs. 42-1-11 have been remitted.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) The difference of Rs. 9-0-0 between this column and total of cols. 9 and 10 of the previous year's printed Statement is due to the amount having been transferred from col. 3 of Statement II-C under instructions conveyed in Secretariat letter No. 4497, dated the 17th December 1898.
(b) Includes Rs. 1,224-10-6 which have been remitted.
(c) Do. Rs. 21-9-10
(d) The amount entered in this column does not agree with the total of Columns 9 & 10 of the previous years' printed Statement and leaves a difference of Rs. 12, which is explained in the note below.
(e) The amount reported on account of this revenue in the estimate of Land Revenue not on the roll and Miscellaneous Land Revenue was Rs. 11,141-8-0. The difference of Rs. 204-12-0 is due to Rs. 12 being struck off from the estimate owing to this sum being included at the new Settlement in the fixed Land Revenue with effect from the 1st July 1896 and to Rs. 216-12-0 being added to the estimate on account of the rents assessed on the arable land of Bhandara nazul.
(f) This figure does not agree with the total of cols. 9 and 10 of the last year's statement as Rs. 10,204-3-5 have been remitted.
(g) Includes Re. 1 which was collected in excess last year, but as it has not been deducted from the demand for the current year it has not been shown in col. 5.

STATEMENT II.—Showing Demands and Collections during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1898.

C.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

Division.	Districts.	Demand.		Amount collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand total of Cols. 3 and 4 *minus* Col. 5.	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanation.
		Balance from previous year.	Estimate for year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year, Col. 3 *minus* Col. 7.	On account of year under report, Col. 4 *minus* total of Cols. 5 and 8.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	JUBBULPORE DIVISION.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	...	1,055 0 7	...	1,055 0 7	...	1,055 0 7	...	...	...	
	Damoh ...	72 8 0	457 9 11	...	530 1 11	65 10 0	449 5 11	6 14 0	8 4 0	...	(a) Rs. 40 on account of arrears was not included by Tahsildar, Murwara, during the last year. This has been done now.
	Jubbulpore ...	(a) 3,291 13 2	3,897 8 0	225 0 0	6,964 5 2	352 8 0	3,542 8 0	(b) 2,939 5 2	130 0 0	...	
	Mandla ...	3,287 11 6	3,869 0 4	...	7,156 11 10	2,704 11 10	3,605 13 11	582 15 8	263 2 5	3 6 6	(b) Of this sum Rs. 306 have been struck off owing to the leases of the quarries having been cancelled.
	Seoni ...	...	477 12 0	...	477 12 0	...	477 12 0	...	...	...	
	Total ...	6,652 0 8	9,756 14 10	225 0 0	16,183 15 6	3,122 13 10	9,530 8 5	3,529 2 10	401 6 5	3 6 6	
											NERBUDDA DIVISION.
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	...	5,527 14 1	40 0 0	5,487 14 1	...	5,487 14 1	...	...	...	(a) This does not agree with the total of Cols. 9 and 10 of the previous year's printed Statement as the balances then shown were not the actual balances but the estimated demands; the actual balances were as now shown.
	Hoshangabad...	(a) 921 14 8	1,766 4 3	...	2,688 3 11	182 8 6	1,571 14 7	(b) 739 12 2	194 5 8	...	
	Nimar ...	...	1,595 7 0	...	1,595 7 0	...	1,544 7 0	...	51 0 0	...	(b) Of this Rs. 0-12-3 has been remitted.
	Betul ...	...	532 8 0	...	532 8 0	...	527 10 10	...	(c) 4 13 2	...	(c) This is nominal as the demand was a mere estimate.
	Chhindwara ...	(d) ...	727 15 0	...	727 15 0	..	727 15 0	.	...	...	(d) Last year's figures were mere estimates.
	Total ...	921 14 8	10,150 0 4	40 0 0	11,031 15 0	182 8 6	9,859 13 6	739 12 2	250 2 10	...	
											NAGPUR DIVISION.
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	69 0 0	3,029 5 11	...	3,098 5 11	3 0 0	3,029 5 11	(a) 66 0 0	.	...	(a) Out of this Rs. 43 have been ordered to be struck off, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 3672, dated the 14th Oct.ber 1898.
	Nagpur ...	72 0 0	7,521 2 10	...	7,593 2 10	72 0 0	6,724 0 0	...	797 2 10	...	(b) *Vide* explanation given in Statement II-B, note (a).
	Chanda ...	(b) 53 12 0	755 2 4	...	808 14 4	52 12 0	713 2 4	1 0 0	42 0 0	...	(c) This represents the realizable balance against the fixed demand *plus* Rs. 5, the balance from 1895-96, *vide* column 9 and note (*b*) given in column 10 of the last year's return.
	Bhandara ...	(c) 155 0 0	984 6 10	...	1,139 6 10	137 2 0	598 10 0	17 14 0	(d) 385 12 10	...	
	Balaghat ...	491 5 0	322 3 9	...	813 8 9	..	322 3 9	491 5 0	..	...	(d) Of this Rs. 294-12-0 are only realizable against the fixed demand. The remaining Rs. 91-0-10 is a nominal balance.
	Total ...	841 1 0	12,612 5 8	...	13,453 6 8	264 14 0	11,387 6 0	576 3 0	1,224 15 8	...	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	107 2 3	1,487 3 0	...	1,534 5 3	107 2 3	1,418 11 6	...	8 7 6	...	
	Bilaspur ...	411 4 0	1,110 10 8	...	1,521 14 8	259 4 0	1,102 0 8	152 0 0	8 10 0	...	
	Sambalpur ...	...	177 14 7	...	177 14 7	...	177 14 7	...	...	...	
	Total ...	518 6 3	2,715 12 3	...	3,234 2 6	366 6 3	2,698 10 9	152 0 0	17 1 6	...	
	Grand Total ...	8,933 6 7	35,235 1 1	265 0 0	43,903 7 8	3,936 4 7	33,076 6 8	4,997 2 0	1,893 10 5	3 6 6	

STATEMENT III.—*Showing Coercive Processes used in collection of Land Revenue under Sections 93 and 94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1898.*

Division.	District.	Notices of Demand under Section 93.		Arrest under Section 94 (a).		Attachment and Sales of property under Section 94 (b).			Attachment, Transfer, or Sales of Estates in respect of which arrear accrued, Section 94 (c), (d), (e) and (f).				Attachment of other immovable Property belonging to Defaulter, Section 94 (g).		Amount of Talbana realized.		
		Total number of mahals in district.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to district or tahsil head-quarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Number of estates attached and held under management [clause (c)].	Number of estates transferred [clause (d)].	Number of estates the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	Number of estates sold [clause (f)].	Number of cases of attachment.	Number of cases of sale.	Amount of process fees and talbana realized.	Cost of issuing notices and processes.	Surplus credited to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Sauger	2,156	12	352	..	738	275	23	...	...	...	...	...	..	790 0 0	...	790 0 0
	Damoh	1,403	...	312	...	768	196	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,144 7 1	(a) 2 8 15 5	1,144 7 1
	Jubbulpore	2,168	05	266	2	464	191	28	(b) 11	...	...	...	...	...	732 3 3	382 9 4	369 9 11
	Mandla	1,414	26	4	1	231	23	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	323 9 3	...	323 9 3
	Seoni	1,590	163	9	1	311	57	3		...	...	...	...	...	362 1 6		362 1 6
	Total ..	9,131	295	941	4	2,612	742	84	12	...	...	...	..	...	3,395 5 0	508 8 0	2,995 11 8
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	1,238	5	16	...	333	82	7	2	..	...	...	...	..	296 2 0	...	936 2 0
	Hoshangabad	1,455	81	73	1	872	693	48	12	...	...	...	...	...	808 4 0	93 9	714 11 0
	Nimar	780	...	3	...	70	11	0	7	...	...	...	...	...	79 0 0	...	79 0 0
	Betul	1,188	230	1	...	304	38	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	285 4 0	...	3 0 0
	Chhindwara	1,905	51	23	...	505	117	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,632	216	111	1	2,074	941	71	21	..	...	...	...	...	1,468 10 0	93 9 0	1,092 13 0
Nagpur.	Wardha	1,805	17	23	...	567	56	6	..	...	...	...	4	...	375 12 0	..	375 12 0
	Nagpur	2,769	51	6	...	566	54	4	9	...	...	...	..	...	611 4 0	..	611 4 0
	Chanda	1,742	9	2	...	573	83	0	7	...	...	...	...	...	473 10 0	...	473 10 0
	Bhandara	1,487	219	6	...	911	383	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,164 0 0	(c) 451 3 6	2,164 8 0
	Balaghat	942	4	...	...	587	75	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total ..	8,834	300	37	...	2,864	593	38	23	...	...	...	4	...	3625 2 0	451 3 6	3,625 2 0
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	3,316	57	82	3	566	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	689 8 0	...	689 8 0
	Bilaspur	2,327	68	29	1	563	87	4	1	..	...	...	...	...	748 2 0	52 10 4	695 7 8
	Sambalpur	971	15	31	...	61	4			..	...	...	..	..	101 8 0	30 12 3	70 11 9
	Total ...	6,604	140	130	4	1,195	98	5	2	...	..	...	...	...	1,539 2 0	83 6 7	1,455 11 5
	Grand Total ...	31,261	851	1,220	9	8,745	2,314	198	58	...	...	...	4	...	9,018 3 0	1,226 11 10	8,169 6 1

(a) These sums were not paid out of the sums realized as process fees, but were drawn on separate bills and hence they were not deducted from the figures shown in column 16 of this Statement.

(b) Of these 9 were taken under the Tahsildar's direct management, and two were attached but subsequently released from attachment on payment of arrears.

(c) This charge is not paid out of the amount of process fees and *talbana* realized, but it is drawn on bills cashed at the Treasury and it only represents the pay of special chaprasis temporarily entertained at Tahsils for serving notices of demand.

STATEMENT IV-A.—Showing the extent and amount of Land Revenue Assignments existing at the beginning and end of the year, respectively.

Division.	District.	Assignments existing on 1st October 1897.					Add grants made during the year or increase by revision of assessment.					Deduct lapses and resumptions during the year or decrease by revision of assessment.	
		Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.
				Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.			Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. r. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	720	82,582 0 0	18,743 4 2	715 3 0	18,028 1 2	...	2,831 0 0	8,784 11 10	752 9 0	8,032 2 10	67	610 0 0
	Damoh ...	394	117,560 0 0	26,813 14 9	3,826 15 0	22,946 15 9	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	244 0 0
	Jubbulpore ..	3,481	328,621 0 0	93,195 7 9	27,065 9 9	66,129 14 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	32 0 0
	Mandla ...	34	10,851 2 1	1,624 8 0	209 8 0	1,415 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seoni ...	118	155,955 1 37	30,585 0 0	1,481 8 0	29,103 8 0	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,747	695,569 3 38	1,70,962 2 8	33,338 11 9	137,623 6 11	...	2,831 0 0	8,784 11 10	752 9 0	8,032 2 10	120	886 0 0
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ..	164	38,701 0 0	19,350 8 0	7,137 4 0	12,213 4 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8,368 0 0
	Hoshangabad ..	157	70,894 0 0	41,841 2 3	3,426 12 0	38,414 6 3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2 0 0
	Nimar ...	1,294	168,215 1 14	28,963 8 3	4,223 10 10	24,739 13 5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	36 3 22
	Betul ...	76	2,628 0 5	810 14 0	399 8 0	411 6 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	94 0 5
	Chhindwara ...	234	58,627 1 35	6,605 12 0	1,689 8 0	4,916 4 0	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,925	339,065 3 14	97,571 12 6	16,876 10 10	80,695 1 8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	8,500 3 27
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	389	79,098 2 38	46,203 13 8	18,680 3 3	27,523 10 5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	64 0 8
	Nagpur ..	1,006	248,814 0 10	128,150 11 1	36,350 13 3	90,315 13 10	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	29 1 18
	Chanda ..	809	183,520 3 39	35,360 8 6	18,478 6 7	12,287 14 8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	2,124 1 28
	Bhandara ..	284	58,035 3 16	18,968 7 10	6,022 8 0	12,945 15 10	...	.....	470 0 0	128 0 0	342 0 0	4	1,185 3 10
	Balaghat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,488	569,469 2 23	2,28,683 9 1	79,531 15 1	1,43,073 6 9	...	.....	470 0 0	128 0 0	342 0 0	54	3,403 2 24
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	65	69,071 0 0	14,169 7 4	351 9 4	13,817 14 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	61 0 0
	Bilaspur ...	52	45,190 0 0	10,823 12 6	160 0 0	10,663 12 6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	111 0 0
	Sambalpur ...	288	193,462 0 0	30,240 6 11	4,214 12 1	26,025 10 10	...	.....	.....	47 9 8	.....	.....	147 0 0
	Total ...	405	307,723 0 0	55,233 10 9	4,726 5 5	50,507 5 4	...	.....	.....	47 9 8	.....	2	319 0 0
	Grand Total ...	9,565	1,911,828 1 35	5,52,451 3 0	1,34,473 11 1	4,11,899 4 8	...	2,831 0 0	9,254 11 10	928 2 8	8,374 2 10	195	13,109 2 11

Division.	District.	Deduct lapses and resumptions during the year or decrease by revision of assessment.—(*Concld.*)			Assignments continuing	
		Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.
		Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.		
		15	16	17	18	19
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. r. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	348 14 0	89 8 0	259 6 0	653	84,803 0 0
	Damoh ...	157 4 6	6 4 0	151 0 6	346	117,316 0 0
	Jubbulpore ...	(a) 56 4 0	.....	56 4 0	3,476	328,589 0 0
	Mandla ...	.....	.....	.....	34	10,851 2 1
	Seoni ...	.....	.....	.....	118	155,955 1 37
	Total ..	562 6 6	95 12 0	466 10 6	4,627	697,514 3 38
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	5,880 0 0	2 940 0 0	2,940 0 0	155	30.333 0 0
	Hoshangabad ...	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	156	70,892 0 0
	Nimar ...	11 3 8	.....	11 3 8	1,290	168,178 1 32
	Betul ...	119 0 0	59 8 0	59 8 0	71	2,534 0 0
	Chhindwara ...	.....	.....	.....	234	58,627 1 35
	Total ...	6,011 3 8	2,999 8 0	3,011 11 8	1,906	330,564 3 27
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	54 11 1	0 6 8	54 4 5	387	79,034 2 30
	Nagpur ...	16 11 3	.....	16 11 3	1,003	248,784 2 32
	Chanda ...	276 7 8	43 0 0	233 7 8	764	181,396 2 11
	Bhandara ...	299 0 0	46 0 0	253 0 0	280	56,850 0 6
	Balaghat ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	646 14 0	89 6 8	557 7 4	2,434	566,065 3 39
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	30 4 0	.....	30 4 0	64	69,010 0 0
	Bilaspur ...	29 6 0	.....	29 6 0	51	45,079 0 0
	Sambalpur ...	.....	.....	47 9 8	288	193,315 0 0
	Total ...	59 10 0	.....	107 3 8	403	307,404 0 0
	Grand Total ...	7,280 2 2	3,184 10 8	4,143 1 2	9,370	1,901,549 3 24

(a) Of these Rs. 40-3-0 have only been brought
(b) This includes 175 acres which have not been

Assignments existing at the beginning and end of the year, respectively.—(Concld.)

AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			SERVICE LAND IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.			
Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.	Land Revenue assigned.	Number of revenue-free or quit-rent holders whose tenure is subject to change on their death extant in the district at the close of the year.
Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	
27,179 2 0	1,378 4 0	25,800 14 0	.....	.....	.....	40
26,656 10 3	3,860 11 0	22,795 15 3	.....	.....	.....	91
93,139 3 9	27,065 9 9	65,073 10 0	8	48 0 0	56 7 0	194
1,624 8 0	209 8 0	1,415 0 0	71	1,472 0 0	462 13 0	1
30,585 0 0	1,481 8 0	29,103 8 0	17	190 0 22	57 5 9	101
1,70,184 8 0	33,995 8 9	1,45,188 15 3	96	1,710 0 22	576 9 9	427
13,470 8 0	4,197 4 0	9,273 4 0	.....	.....	.....	17
41,840 2 3	3,426 12 0	38,413 6 3	.....	.....	.....	10
28,952 4 7	4,223 10 10	24,728 9 9	14	168 2 29	106 0 0	.....
691 14 0	340 0 0	351 14 0	40	260 1 38	80 0 0	4
6,605 12 0	1,689 8 0	4,916 4 0	4	23 0 29	.....	10
91,560 8 10	13,877 2 10	77,683 6 0	58	452 1 16	186 0 0	41
46,149 2 7	18,679 12 7	27,469 6 0	.....	.....	.....	889
1,28,133 15 10	36,350 13 3	90,299 2 7	.....	.....	.....	777
35,084 0 10	18,435 6 7	12,054 7 0	14	167 3 26	1 8 0	299
19,139 7 10	6,104 8 0	13,034 15 10	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	27	(b) 364 0 0	31 12 0	.....
2,28,506 11 1	79,570 8 5	1,42,857 15 5	41	531 3 26	33 4 0	1,983
14,139 3 4	351 9 4	13,787 10 0	.....	.....	.....	31
10,794 6 6	160 0 0	10,634 6 6	.....	.....	.....	22
30,240 6 11	4,262 5 9	25,978 1 2	.....	.....	.....	24
55,174 0 9	4,773 15 1	50,400 1 8	.....	.....	.....	77
5,54,425 12 8	1,32,217 3 1	4,16,130 6 4	195	2,694 1 24	795 13 9	2,528

on roll and Rs. 7-1-0 allowed as drawback.
assessed to revenue.

STATEMENT IV-B.—Showing the result of the Annual Enquiry into the Lapsing and Resumption of Revenue-Free Estates made under Section 130 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.

Divisions.	Districts.	LAPSES AND RESUMPTIONS. Number of Lapses. Unreported from previous year. Pending for settlement.	Settled, but not reported.	Occurring during year under report.	Number of cases reported during year under report.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of cases unsettled at close of year.	Number of cases settled, but not reported at close of year.	Date of the oldest case settled, but not reported.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	4	9	20	10	965 2 16	429 0 10	14	9	...	
	Saugor ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	1	1	7 2 14	3 8 0	...	...	...	
	Damoh ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	(a) 4	...	3	4	244 1 6	133 12 6	3	...	...	(a) Of the 20 cases shown in column 9 of the last year's printed statement, 22 cases were filed as land was old fallow and no assessment was made on them, and the graves were open to the public. Of the remaining 7 cases, one was filed as no resumption was ordered in it. The other two were malik-makbuza cases in which settlement was made with the malguzar of the village on jama assessed at the time of Settlement.
	Damoh ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...		...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Jubbulpore. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	9	5	23	5	32 1 18	49 3 0	13	19	19th August 1897.	
	Jubbulpore. Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Mandla ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Mandla ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Seoni ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Seoni ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Total ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	17	14	46	19	1,242 1 0	612 0 4	30	28	...	
	Total ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	1	1	7 2 14	3 8 0	...	...	...	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	9	...	1	9	8,368 1 32	2,940 0 0	1	...	...	
	Narsinghpur. Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	1	2	1	2 0 0	1 0 0	1	1	12th April 1898.	
	Hoshangabad. Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Nimar ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	(b) 1	1	7	4	36 3 22	11 3 8	(b) ...	4	14th April 1898.	(b) A report was made to the Commissioner that muafidar had left a certain temple in Burhanpur tahsil unrepaired and, therefore, the grant should be resumed. On enquiry it was found that services to the temple are still continued, the resumption was not made. The case has been disposed of, but omitted from columns 9 and 10.
	Nimar ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Betul ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	...	5	5	94 0 14	(c) 59 8 0	...	...	...	(c) The difference of Rs. 3-15-8 between this column and the total of columns 4 and 8 of Statement I is on account of orders contained in para. 3 of Secretariat letter No. 2403, dated the 26th August 1898. This sum was wrongly remitted on account of land acquired in 1896-97, which really was not acquired.
	Betul ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	

Nagpur.	Chhindwara.	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
	Total ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	10	2	15	19	8,501 1 28	3,011 11 8	(d) 2	5	...	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Wardha ..	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	(e) 3	4	14	6	64 0 8	48 2 8	2	13	27th September 1897.	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Nagpur ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	27	5	38	39	751 0 21	(f) 119 15 8	14	17	8th February 1898	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Chanda ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	4	16	45	19	1,015 0 22	157 3 7	4	42	3rd March 1897.	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	1	1	1	18 3 8	.....	...	1	...	
	Bhandara.	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	5	2	448 3 0	151 4 0	1	2	21st April 1898.	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...		
	Balaghat.	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	...	...	... ..	.....	...	...	...	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Total ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	34	25	102	66	2,279 0 11	556 9 11	21	74	...	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	1	1	1	18 3 8	.....	...	1	...	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	1	1	60 2 0	26 8 0	...	...	...	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	1	1	0 2 21	20 0 10	...	...	...	
	Bilaspur...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	2	2	110 3 13	29 6 0	...	...	...	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur.	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	3	1	146 3 14	47 9 8	...	2	19th March 1898.	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Total ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	4	4	318 0 27	103 7 8	...	2	...	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	1	1	0 2 21	20 0 10	...	...	...	
	Grand Total.	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	61	41	167	108	12,340 3 26	4,283 13 7	53	109	...	
		Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	1	3	3	27 0 3	23 8 10	...	1	...	

(d) In column 9 of the last year's printed statement 4 cases were entered, but one of these was filed as it required no action.

(e) In column 9 of the preceding year's printed statement 4 cases were entered, but one of them was filed as it required no further action.

(f) Sanction has been received for Rs. 16-11-3 only. In the remaining cases sanction has not been received as yet, hence the difference in columns 4 and 8 of Statement I.

STATEMENT V.—*Showing Mutations in possession of Proprietary Rights due to Sale or Mortgage or Lease, as registered under Section* 125 *of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue Year ending the* 30*th September* 1898.

Divisions.	Districts.	Private Sales.					Sales by order of Court in foreclosure or in execution of decrees.					Mortgage with possession and transfers by virtue of leases.				
		Number of—		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of—		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of—		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
		Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		No.	No.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.	A r. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	155	63	35.200 2 8	12,382 13 0	1,25 539 7 2	47	7	10,285 0 16	3,653 13 2	27.794 7 8	23	2	4.842 1 0	4,300 14 8	26,378 6 7
	Damoh ...	67	23	11,042 2 22	4,367 1 7	30,224 6 11	18	3	3.703 3 30	1,3 0 8 6	8.825 14 9	9	...	1,227 1 29	263 7 8	1.762 0 0
	Jubbulpore ...	195	129	42 935 3 24	16.327 2 0	2,26 331 15 0	38	9	18,079 3 36	5,579 3 10	48.415 8 6	51	25	9.204 0 29	2,600 6 6	25,553 12 0
	Mandla ...	68	1	36 684 0 0	2,351 3 8	39 336 0 0	5	0	3,151 0 0	329 0 0	4 300 0 0	3	...	1,483 0 0	93 0 0	2,900 0 0
	Seoni ...	38	6	14,780 3 14	1,261 3 3	53,498 15 0	3	0	1,283 1 5	170 0 0	6,049 6 6	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	493	222	140,643 3 28	36,689 7 6	4,74.950 12 1	111	19	36 803 1 7	11,029 9 6	95,435 5 5	86	27	16,806 3 18	7,257 12 10	56,524 2 7
Nerbudda.	Na-singhpur ...	37	10	17,041 0 0	7.781 0 0	1,18,329 0 0	33	5	11,100 0 0	7 154 0 0	1,03 708 0 0	12	4	7,772 0 0	2 587 0 0	32 981 4 0
	Hoshangabad ...	20	4	10.479 5 2	3 192 6 8	1,11 378 2 0	21	1	13.3 9 1 38	6.185 10 5	57 819 14 5	23	3	21 630 3 34	8.470 0 0	1,07 531 3 0
	Nimar ...	45	264	17.195 2 28	3,845 7 1	1,37.253 6 3	2	10	993 1 19	441 2 9	8.683 0 0	30	50	26,799 3 5	4.348 7 2	59 829 4 0
	Betul ...	28	...	14 721 2 23	1 602 3 8	29.553 0 0	6	...	1.999 2 32	539 13 0	5.655 8 0	16	...	7.791 2 17	1,191 5 4	25 507 0 0
	Chhindwara ...	78	9	24,240 1 8	3,156 14 1	94 091 8 2	11	2	5.901 0 18	1,270 11 4	31,675 14 9	6	...	2,422 1 2	556 10 8	2,733 6 0
	Total ...	208	287	83,678 3 21	19,577 15 6	4 90,602 0 5	73	18	33.303 2 27	15 591 5 6	2,07.542 5 2	87	57	66,416 2 18	17,153 7 2	2,28.582 1 0
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	143	93	20,264 1 10	0.921 14 11	89.163 3 7	24	25	4.107 3 0	1.976 14 3	13.452 0 0	30	1	5.791 2 24	3,085 11 5	4 494 2 0
	Nag ur ...	123	315	36,207 1 35	18,069 6 3	2 41.349 5 3	10	46	3.287 1 13	1,904 10 6	21.401 9 9	...	1	3 0 10	6 0 0	100 0 0
	Chanda ...	53	43	13.582 1 36	2,501 9 9	29.239 12 1	12	4	6.274 1 12	881 4 6	2.915 12 6	11	7	4.323 2 24	4.176 4 11	8.047 11 0
	Bhandara ...	56	272	18.501 1 2	4 157 12 5	60.605 9 0	14	23	2.807 3 2	728 12 1	13.679 12 9	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Balaghat ...	31	7	10,142 2 6	3.178 10 0	28,468 8 0	17	2	17,269 3 21	635 9 8	12,961 7 9	1	...	559 1 28	200 0 0	.....
	Total ...	406	750	98,698 0 9	37 829 5 4	4.57 826 5 11	77	100	33.927 0 8	6,127 3 0	64.420 10 9	42	9	10 677 3 6	7 468 0 4	12,641 13 0
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	70	6	30 609 0 19	6.523 10 7	1,51.959 10 8	9	1	5.762 1 37	1,423 0 0	6 999 0 0	5	...	4,337 1 19	1,010 0 0	22 410 0 0
	Bilaspur ...	150	37	28.757 3 10	7 384 13 4	1,46 8 5 3 10	9	...	1,8 8 0 29	442 4 0	9 3 0 13 8	1	...	343 2 5	100 0 0	1,000 0 0
	Sambalpur ...	25	2	9082 1 22	966 6 2	22,234 10 4	1	...	311 2 26	48 7 0	949 0 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	245	45	68 449 1 11	14,874 14 1	3,20 999 8 10	19	1	7.902 1 12	1,913 11 0	17,248 13 8	6	...	4,680 3 24	1,110 0 0	23,410 0 0
	Grand Total ...	1,352	1,304	391,470 0 29	1,08,971 10 5	17.44,378 11 3	280	138	1,11 936 1 14	34,661 13 0	3,84,617 3 0	221	93	98,642 0 26	32.989 4 4	3,21,158 0 7

STATEMENT VI-A.—Showing Progress made by Deputy Commissioners in disposing of Partition Cases, under Act XVIII of 1881 *as amended by Act XVI of* 1889, *during the year ending the* 30*th September* 1898.

Divisions.	Districts.	Cases pending from preceding year.				Cases instituted during year under report.			Cases pending at close of year.			Date of institution of oldest case in column 6.	Details of partitions effected during year.		
		Number pending at commencement of year.	Number adjusted, withdrawn, or struck off in default.	Number decreed during year.	Number still pending at close of year.	Number of cases instituted.	Number adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of.	Instituted during year.	Instituted during two previous years.	Instituted further back than the two previous years.		Number of mahals formerly.	Number of mahals now.	Area partitioned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
															A. r. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	8	5	1	2	6	3	...	3	2	...	14th April 1897 ...	1	2	451 2 0
	Damoh	5	2	...	3	15	3	...	12	3	...	22nd February 1897 ...	...	...	.....
	Jubbulpore	9	4	3	2	22	9	1	12	...	...	29th July 1897 ...	1	2	1.762 2 29
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	6	...	...	.....	...	...	... ...
	Seoni	3	3	...	...	9	6	...	3	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Total ...	25	14	4	7	61	24	1	36	5	...	.....	2	4	2,214 0 29
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	7	1	6	...	6	2	3	1	...	...	... ...	9	9	5.373 1 13
	Hoshangabad	14	...	4	10	10	5	...	5	9	1	26th July 1895 ...	4	8	4,827 3 30
	Nimar	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	25th June 1895 ...	...	...	.....
	Betul	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Chhindwara ...	10	...	10	...	9	2	...	7	...	...	.....	13	31	19.506 3 26
	Total ...	34	1	20	13	34	18	3	13	9	4	.....	26	48	29.708 0 29
Nagpur ...	Wardha	10	1	8	1	12	9	...	3	1	...	26th July 1897 ...	8	36	2,077 2 5
	Nagpur	37	3	20	14	29	4	...	25	14	...	27th March 1896 ...	28	50	17.648 2 1
	Chanda	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	.....
	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Total ...	48	5	28	15	42	14	...	28	15	...	... .	36	86	19.726 0 6
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	15	14	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	.....	1	2	1.451 0 13
	Bilaspur	24	9	5	10	37	9	...	28	6	4	25th November 1895 ...	5	15	6 430 2 26
	Sambalpur	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Total ...	40	23	7	10	46	13	5	28	6	4	.....	6	17	7.881 2 39
	Grand Total...	147	43	59	45	183	69	9	105	35	8	.....	70	155	59,530 0 23

STATEMENT VI-B.—Showing Progress made by Commissioners in disposing of Partition Cases under Act XVIII of 1881 *as amended by Act XVI of* 1889, *during the Year ending the* 30*th September* 1898.

Division.	District.	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.				Cases pending at close of year.
					Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 15.	Finally sanctioned.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	...
NERBUDDA	Narsinghpur	...	9	11	...	...	11	11	...
	Hoshangabad	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	...
	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	(a) 8	6	14	...	...	14	14	...
	Total	10	19	29	...	...	29	29	...
NAGPUR	Wardha	...	9	9	...	...	8	8	1
	Nagpur	5	13	18	...	...	17	17	1
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	22	27	...	...	25	25	2
CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Bilaspur	...	8	8	...	...	8	8	...
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	8	9	...	...	9	9	...
	GRAND TOTAL	16	53	69	...	...	67	67	2

(a) Last year's figures were wrong.

STATEMENT VII.—Showing Work under certain heads of ... siness during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1898.

Head of Business.		Number of Cases—																	
		Saugor.	Dameh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.
I.—Mutation Cases (Section 125, Land Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	10	308	11	77	5	...	15	9	(a)12	88	53	21	43	9	61	95	107	27
	Instituted during year ...	1,381	913	1,560	223	226	319	292	968	221	324	811	1,157	539	789	318	594	707	206
	Disposed of during year ...	1,367	884	1,465	284	228	314	291	969	216	367	853	1,135	560	795	335	657	666	204
II.—Repair of Boundary marks (Sections 132 (a), 134 & 135 of Land Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	4	2	1	1	...	5	186	...	3	4	3	4	3	1	...	...	1	2
	Instituted during year ..	157	1	5	1	...	11	57	4	18	34	118	27	12	3	2	25	1	21
	Disposed of during year ...	155	2	5	2	...	15	231	4	19	37	118	22	12	3	2	25	2	17
III.—Deposit of Rent by tenants (Section 9 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Instituted during year ...	6	2	24	3	2	31	62	13	10	12	4	5	...	13	1	235	8	68
	Disposed of during year ...	6	...	28	3	2	31	62	14	10	12	4	7	...	13	1	231	8	69
IV.—Application by Landlord to enhance rent because of improvement made by him (Section 13 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
V.—Application to enhance, alter or commute rent (Sections 13—16 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	8	...	...	
	Instituted during year ...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	1	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	8	2	2
	Disposed of during year ...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	2	2	6	...	7	3	...	...	14	2	2
VI.—Application to fix the price of which a landlord may purchase the holding of an absolute occupancy tenant in cases of intended transfer (Section 38 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
	Instituted during year ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	3	...	...	2	8	...	...
	Disposed of during year ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	7	1	4	...	...	2	9	2	...
VII.—Application to fix rent of *sir* land transferred (Section 42 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 46 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Instituted during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Application to confer occupancy rights and fix rent (Section 62 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Instituted during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	10	9	1	2	1	18	12	...
	Disposed of during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	...	...	8	7	1	...	1	18	11	...
X.—Application to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (Section 80 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year ...	...	1	...	...	3	6	1	5	1	3	34	19	4	1	...	6	1	...
	Disposed of during year ...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	4	1	3	30	18	4	1	...	4	1	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	Pending at commencement of year ..	14	310	18	78	5	6	202	12	17	99	62	40	49	10	61	105	111	30
	Instituted during year ...	1,548	917	1,590	228	231	383	416	991	252	381	985	1,225	556	808	325	894	731	297
	Disposed of during year ...	1,530	886	1,500	290	232	378	590	993	249	432	1,015	1,201	580	812	342	958	692	292

(a) Last year's figure was wrong. The Number (12), now given, is correct.

STATEMENT VIII.—Showing Principal Suits between Landlord and Tenants under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act during the Revenue year ending the 30th September 1898.

Division.	Districts.	Suits for arrears of rent—					Suits for ejectment of tenants on the ground that the holding consists entirely of Sir land, or under Section 48 (B)—			Proceedings for ejectment of ordinary tenants, Sections 55 (B) to 57.				Suits by tenants for recovery of possession.		
		Number disposed of during year.			Number of decrees executed.		Number disposed of during year.			Number of notices issued under Section 56.	Number of statements of agreement filed by tenants or recorded by the Court.	Number of decrees for ejectment.		Number disposed of during year.		
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	By sale of distrained produce.	By execution.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.			Made absolute on payment of compensation by landlord.	Not made absolute.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jubbulpore	Saugor	78	758	103	13	19	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
	Damoh	51	329	88	3	14	...	...	1	16	2	...	...	2	5	11
	Jubbulpore	90	984	243	...	49	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	10	57	56
	Mandla	5	117	28	...	...	...	5	1	20	2	3	2	3	8	20
	Seoni	13	201	51	19	20	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	2	15	13
	Total	237	2,389	513	35	102	...	9	3	45	4	3	4	17	92	109
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	20	1,206	216	199	58	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Hoshangabad	104	1,316	138	45	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Nimar	17	206	49	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	3
	Betul	15	294	45	66	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
	Chhindwara	22	195	56	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	26
	Total	178	3,247	504	317	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	27	34
Nagpur	Wardha	75	1,178	182	359	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Nagpur	213	1,552	335	59	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	27	230	182	105	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16
	Bhandara	151	1,359	205	76	46	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	3
	Balaghat	16	258	68	.	3	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
	Total	482	4,577	972	599	260	...	8	5	...	...	...	..	...	25	26
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	33	531	169	...	5	2	13	3	54	5	5	1	2	42	68
	Bilaspur	28	270	125	6	7	3	8	17	30	...	...	...	5	10	13
	Sambalpur	4	111	79	...	6	2	96	72	...	...	...	...	5	19	22
	Total	65	912	373	6	18	7	117	92	84	5	5	1	12	71	103
	Grand Total	962	11,125	2,362	957	560	7	134	100	129	9	8	5	35	215	272

STATEMENT IX.—*Showing the action taken by Deputy Commissioners, under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1898.*

Divisions.	Districts.	Whether acquisition permanent or temporary.	Area taken up for— Roads.	Railways.	Other purposes.	Total.	Total amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction in Land Revenue.	Number of cases in which land has been occupied, but in which no compensation has yet been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending case referred to in column 10.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	A. r. p.		
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor	Permanent	...	1,051 0 21	0 2 24	1,051 3 5	19 868 14 0	(a) ...	..	...	...	(a) In the case of two cases of Saugor-Damoh line the reduction in Land Revenue was done by the Settlement Department.
		Temporary	...	26 0 26	...	26 0 26	Not yet settled.	Not yet settled.	1	26 0 26	...	
	Damoh	Permanent	189 1 38	5 1 22	...	194 3 20	41,958 2 7	(b) 759 5 3	1	189 1 38	28th Septr. 1898	
		Temporary	...	..	...	...	...	(c) ...	...	...	...	(b) In the case of Khurai serai the reduction is not yet sanctioned.
	Jubbulpore	Permanent	121 0 15	36 0 26	...	157 1 1	18,144 10 2	196 13 6	1	93 0 24	14th July 1897.	
		Temporary	34 3 34	...	...	34 3 34	...	...	...	34 3 34		
	Mandla	Permanent	265 0 38	...	...	265 0 38	2,356 4 3	...	2	265 0 38	28th Novr. 1895	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		(b) Of this Rs. 756-13-11 have already been explained in Note (b) on column 2 of Statement I.
	Seoni	Permanent	296 3 37	...	13 0 0	309 3 37	4 9 7	...	2	309 3 37	27th Septr. 1894	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	907 3 2	1,118 3 15	13 2 24	2 040 1 1	82,332 8 7	d) 956 2 9	7	918 3 37	...	(c) As Rs. 106-13-6 together with Rs. 23,421-11-1 on account of abatement were taken into account during the year 1897-98, they were not shown in column 12 of Statement I, vide explanation given in the report.
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	Permanent	455 2 27	...	...	455 2 27	11,527 14 1	468 5 4	...	455 2 27	..	
		Temporary	126 2 38	...	...	126 2 38	845 0 0	...	...	126 2 38	...	
	Hoshangabad	Permanent	64 1 11	...	63 2 19	127 3 30	2,635 6 10	81 0 4	} 9	63 2 19	7th Jany 1897.	
		Temporary	31 3 16	6 3 2	75 0 18	113 2 36	600 8 1	8 9 5	}	81 3 19	...	
	Nimar	Permanent	0 1 22	...	58 0 25	58 2 7	898 3 3	0 2 10	1	54 1 25	22nd June 1898	(d) Excluding Rs. 955-11-5 as explained above.
		Temporary	...	...	20 2 10	20 2 10	38 2 1	5 7 0	...	...	...	
	Betul	Permanent	380 0 19	...	...	380 0 19	795 1 4	(e) { 22 6 9	1	380 0 19	6th Decr. 1896	(e) The difference of Rs. 4-14-2 between this column and column 12 of Statement I is on account of land temporarily acquired till 31st March 1898, as sanctioned in Secretariat No. 3764, dated the 10th September 1898. Therefore this amount could not be shown in Statement I.
		Temporary	...	...	83 0 37	83 0 37	59 13 8	{ 4 14 2	1	83 0 37	...	
	Chhindwara	Permanent	86 1 25	...	27 1 38	113 3 23	22 2 3	...	6	113 3 23	20th April 1898.	
		Temporary	...	...	6 3 23	6 3 23	21 13 11	...	1	6 3 23	...	
		Total	1,145 1 38	6 3 2	335 0 10	1,487 1 10	17,453 1 6	(f) 590 13 10	19	1,366 1 30	...	(f) Excluding Rs. 4-14-2 as explained above.
NAGPUR.	Wardha	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagpur	Permanent	20 1 11	...	25 1 24	45 2 35	57 8 0	...	...	...	...	
		Temporary	...	...	22 0 21	22 0 21	...	...	1	22 0 21	6th Decr. 1897.	
	Chanda	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 11	2	139 2 4	1st Feby. 1895.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 2 23	...	
	Bhandara	Permanent	...	...	4 3 33	4 3 33	...	...	} 4	291 3 13	12th Novr. 1895.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	}	136 3 26	...	
	Balaghat	Permanent	448 2 6	...	...	448 2 6	...	...	} 4	448 2 6	July 1895.	
		Temporary	214 0 1	...	...	214 0 1	...	...	}	214 0 1	...	
		Total	682 3 18	...	52 1 38	735 1 16	57 8 0	0 8 11	11	1,308 2 14	...	
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	Permanent	1,534 1 39	..	1 1 6	1,535 3 5	8,183 5 5	368 2 8	7	1,535 3 5	3rd Feby. 1898.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bilaspur	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 11	4	4,395 3 38	18th Septr. 1895	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	1,534 1 39	...	1 1 6	1,535 3 5	8,183 5 5	369 6 7	11	5,931 3 3	...	
		GRAND TOTAL	4,270 2 17	1,125 2 17	402 1 38	5,798 2 32	1,08,026 7 6	(g) 1,917 0 1	48	9,525 3 4	...	(g) Excluding Rs. 958-9-7 as explained above.

STATEMENT X.—*Giving details of Land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1898.*

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Sales ordered by Civil Courts— Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.	Number of cases struck off in default or otherwise.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Amount of Land Revenue transferred.	Price realised.	Number of years' purchase of revenue.	Amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	(a) 159	79	238	30	9	10	78	111	856 1 3	6,097 8 3	7	2,832 0 0
	Damoh	66	23	89	14	6	9	28	32	242 11 5	2,753 8 2	11	240 0 0
	Jubbulpore	(b) 51	42	93	5	9	13	14	52	768 12 7	6,741 0 0	9	...
	Mandla	12	5	17	1	2	1	6	7	46 10 8	625 0 0	13	343 11 0
	Seoni ...	56	21	77	16	...	8	17	36	245 3 0	5,484 2 0	22	2,500 0 0
	Total ...	344	170	514	66	26	41	143	238	2,159 6 11	21,701 2 5	10	5,915 11 0
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	(a) 158	(a) 137	(a) 295	(a) 54	12	29	57	(a) 143	1,552 7 5	7,979 13 6	5	9 511 4 0
	Hoshangabad	(b) 209	176	385	24	6	5	34	316	123 10 8	2,358 0 0	15	2,450 0 0
	Nimar	71	73	144	34	(c) 1	26	12	(c) 72	416 0 1	4,198 9 0	10	9,443 8 0
	Betul	38	22	60	8	2	6	10	34	51 0 0	26,084 0 0	19	710 0 0
	Chhindwara	(d) 148	56	204	44	...	10	42	(e) 99	61 14 8	1,885 0 0	31	350 5 0
	Total ..	624	464	1,088	164	21	76	155	(f) 664	2,205 0 10	42,498 6 6	19	22,465 1 0
Nagpur.	Wardha	(a) 198	180	378	63	30	36	124	(b) 155	1,657 7 10	17,215 14 0	10	4,471 0 0
	Nagpur	325	111	436	32	3	9	72	320	1,079 8 0	2,961 11 6	2	...
	Chanda	75	21	96	26	13	4	28	(c) 38	9 5 7	132 8 0	14	285 0 0
	Bhandara	77	99	176	28	...	3	26	119	195 10 0	1,955 0 0	10	...
	Balaghat	76	37	113	10	..	13	40	50	1,786 0 5	6,618 0 0	4	13,207 0 0
	Total ...	751	448	1,199	159	46	65	290	(d) 682	4,727 15 10	28,913 1 6	6	17,963 0 0
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	105	39	144	18	9	8	80	29	119 0 1	3,416 0 0	28	3,968 8 7
	Bilaspur	57	49	106	23	...	...	22	61	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	4	4	8	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	166	92	258	44	9	8	102	95	119 0 1	3,416 0 0	28	3,968 8 7
	Grand Total ..	1,885	1,174	3,059	433	102	190	690	(e)1,679	9,211 7 8	96,528 10 5	10	50,312 4 7

Jubbulpore Division—

(a) The number of cases in which lease was granted has been included in this number, whereas in the last year the cases of lease were excluded, hence the difference.
(b) There were 51 cases pending at the beginning of the year. In column 10 of the last year's printed statement 46 cases were shown as pending. In five cases proceedings were suspended, but were filed by mistake, hence the difference.

Nerbudda Division—

(a) Includes 24, 12, 36 1 and 35 cases in which leases have been granted.
(b) Includes 3 cases in which leases had been granted in the previous year and not shown as pending in column 10 of that year's printed return.
(c) In this case a four years' lease has been granted and it has been included in 72 cases pending at close of year.
(d) Includes 9 cases in which lease is granted.
(e) Excludes 7 cases of lease which remained pending at the close of the year, and two that expired during the year.
(f) Excludes 8 cases as explained above.

Nagpur Division—

(a) Out of these in 31 cases leases were granted.
(b) Includes 30 cases shown in column 5 of the statement in which leases were granted during the year.
(c) Includes 13 cases in which leases have been given.
(d) Includes 43 cases as explained above.
(e) Includes 35 cases as explained above.

STATEMENT XI.—Showing General Revenue Business transacted during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1898.

Division.	Districts.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Land Revenue, excluding cesses.	Number of cases for disposal: Pending at close of preceding year.	Number of cases for disposal: Instituted during the year.	Number of cases for disposal: Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Number of cases pending more than: Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Number of English letters in Revenue Department: Issues.	Receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Miles. Acres.			Rs. a. p.											
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	1,592 637	638,504	2,089	5,67,956 11 6	1,301	7,886	9,187	8,684	503	90	28	12	54	1,485	2,870
	Damoh ...	917 284	325,613	(a)1,393	(b)4,23,032 11 10	846	3,069	3,915	2,817	1,098	364	166	9	42	2,378	2,505
	Jubbulpore ...	1,983 98	748,146	2,537	9,13,889 15 6	740	5,675	6,415	5,508	907	145	95	54	25	3,909	4,185
	Mandla ...	1,057 598	339,487	1,744	1,04,339 0 0	245	1,615	1,860	1,754	106	13	1	...	5	1,816	2,209
	Seoni ...	1,267 570	370,767	1,472	2,09,753 7 9	130	3,195	3,325	3,228	97	12	8	...	31	1,859	2,083
	Total ...	6,819 267	2,422,517	9,235	22,18,971 14 7	3,262	21,440	24,702	21,991	2,711	633	298	75	157	11,447	13,852
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	1,001 373	367,026	1,003	6,32,187 13 1	324	4,647	4,971	4,438	533	120	17	15	67	2,373	2,452
	Hoshangabad ...	1,565 557	(c) 497,487	(d) 1,378	7,67,622 2 8	1,086	6,625	7,711	6,925	786	93	40	8	20	2,678	2,593
	Nimar ...	970 71	285,944	981	2,23,763 1 8	132	3,538	3,670	3,518	152	24	8	5	26	1,917	2,078
	Betul ...	1,303 197	323,196	1,138	2,16,227 12 2	250	8,489	8,739	8,336	403	221	10	1	21	1,876	1,781
	Chhindwara ...	1,362 125	407,494	1,340	2,91,656 6 0	498	2,879	3,377	3,025	352	55	22	1	72	1,510	1,834
	Total ...	6,294 43	1,881,147	5,930	21,31,457 3 7	2,290	26,178	28,468	26,242	2,226	513	97	30	206	10,354	10,738
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	1,562 498	400,854	1,372	643,942 0 7	606	3,650	4,256	3,731	525	35	23	15	168	3,627	3,598
	Nagpur ...	2,101 629	757,862	2,213	9,85,321 15 9	782	5,606	6,388	5,612	776	73	50	38	245	...	...
	Chanda ...	1,490 146	697,610	(f)3,032	2,90,102 12 5	916	2,367	3,283	3,172	111	13	16	12	42	4,600	3,500
	Bhandara ...	1,552 568	742,850	1,819	4,59,022 4 1	396	3,225	3,621	3,233	388	26	33	10	84	2,858	2,042
	Balaghat ...	727 579	383,331	(e)1,219	1,54,007 0 0	225	4,865	5,090	5,000	90	20	1	...	27	1,176	1,128
	Ttoal ...	7,435 500	2,982,507	9,655	25,33,296 0 10	2,925	19,713	22,638	20,748	1,890	167	123	75	566	12,261	10,268
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	4,646 280	1,584,427	3,310	8,51,668 6 5	383	4,926	5,309	5,073	236	43	11	4	44	2,197	2,267
	Bilaspur ...	3,016 373	1,164,158	3,857	5 11,379 0 1	821	10,210	11,031	10,701	330	48	16	5	39	3,988	3,449
	Sambalpu ...	2 195 154	796,413	2,720	1,61,672 10 8	247	2,570	2,817	2,489	328	93	27	...	8	3,420	3,066
	Total ...	9,858 167	3,544,998	9,887	15,24,720 1 2	1,451	17,706	19,157	18,263	894	184	54	9	91	9,605	9,782
	GRAND TOTAL ...	30,407 337	10,831,169	34,707	84,08,445 4 2	9,920	85,037	94,965	87,244	7,721	1,497	572	189	1,020	43,667	44,640

Jubbulpore Division.

(a) Last year's figure was wrongly stated 34,707

(b) Is the land revenue at Settlement, hence the difference with Column 3 of Statement I.

Narbudda Division.

(c) As regards the figure in column 3 it was found that a mistake of 14,039 in the population of the tract transferred to Nimar was made in the previous year's return, *i. e.*, the population of the tract transferred was shown short by 14,039. This has been corrected this year.

(d) There has been an increase in the number of villages returned in Column 4 owing to the inclusion of two villages during the year, one being Jega Kalan in the Harda Tahsil, which was omitted in the last year's return, and the other Piparia Pathal in the Sohagpur Tahsil, which was constituted a ryotwari village during the year under report.

Nagpur Division.

(e) The difference of 8 villages is due to the increase in the number of ryotwari villages.

(f) The difference of Rs. 109 is due to increase in the Zamindari area.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—J. E. A., 22-9-99—250.

RESOLUTION

ON THE

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1899-1900

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REVENUE RESOLUTION.

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Revenue Department, No. 3239, dated Nagpur, the 5th July 1901.

READ—

Reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the Revenue administration of their Divisions and Districts for the year ending 30th September 1900.

Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture on the progress of operations of Land Revenue Settlement during the same period.

Administration Report of the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, for the same period.

RESOLUTION.

The Revenue year 1899-1900 was one of the most disastrous that the Province has ever experienced. The monsoon, early and late, had proved a complete failure, and before the 1st October 1899 the imminence of a serious famine had become a certainty. As time went on, crop after crop failed from lack of water, and the famine throughout the Province became more and more severe. At the close of the year, on the 30th September 1900, conditions were improving, but the famine had not yet become a thing of the past. The key-note therefore throughout the year was famine, and this has been struck in all the reports on every branch of Revenue administration.

2. The famine, with its causes and effects, and the measures taken for its relief, has formed the subject of a separate detailed report. Many of the points which are ordinarily dealt with in the Resolution on the Revenue administration of the Province have already been fully considered in that report; and in order to avoid needless repetition, it will suffice in the present Resolution to indicate where the information on the various subjects can be found.

3. Thus the history of the monsoon, with its effect on the cropping and the outturn of the various crops, is dealt with in Chapter I of the Report on the Famine in the Central Provinces in 1899-1900, while the effect on cattle and prices is fully considered in Chapter II of the same report. Chapter V gives a full account of the mortality and public health of the year. On all these points further comment is unnecessary; but the usual statistical tables are published as an annexure to this Resolution for convenience of reference.

4. Statement G attached to this Resolution gives the details of the areas held by different classes of tenants throughout the Province; but the information from which this statement is compiled was collected during the cold weather of 1899-1900, or before the effect of the famine on the cultivating classes was known. The changes in the areas held under different rights are comparatively unimportant, and the results of the disasters of 1899-1900 on the cultivating classes will not be ascertained until the statistics of the current year are compiled.

5. The relations between landlords and tenants are on the whole reported to have continued satisfactory, though in certain districts a more or less temporary demoralization is mentioned. But, as Mr. Fuller remarks in paragraph 11 of his report on the Jubbulpore Division, there is reason to believe that, with the return of good harvests, this will pass away. The long series of failures of crops has no doubt greatly impoverished both malguzars and tenants; but something has been done by conciliation proceedings to improve their prospects in Saugor and Damoh; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner learns with satisfaction that these proceedings in Damoh have in no way been nullified by the misfortunes of the past year.

6. The collection of rents is a subject on which the statistics have been hitherto unreliable; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner has, during the past year, ordered an alteration in the system of recording payments in village papers in the hope of securing more accurate statistics in future. But these orders were issued too late to affect the present returns. And the statistics published with this Resolution are no doubt unreliable. In many districts no attempt even has been made to collect any information on the subject. Besides this, owing to large suspensions of revenue in all districts of the Province, the actual demand, which could be legally collected, was far short of the sum of Rs. 1,23,22,541 entered in column 18 of Statement G, and it is impossible to ascertain the exact sum which was really payable. Any comment on these statistics is therefore useless. The subject, however, is one of such importance that the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires all Deputy Commissioners to give it their special attention in the hope of obtaining accurate figures in future.

7. In the Jubbulpore Division, the distribution of suspensions of rent among the various tenants in each village was entrusted to the malguzar. He was informed of the total suspension of rents which was ordered, and was required to file a list showing from whom and in what amounts the balance should be collected. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, who has specially noticed this subject, considers this arrangement to have been a success. He reports that out of a realizable demand for the current year of Rs. 3,47,383, a sum of Rs. 2,74,832 was collected, while Rs. 88,980 was recovered on account of arrears. Whether this system of apportionment of suspensions of rents would work equally well in all parts of the Province is open to question. Its advantages are fully set out in paragraph 15 of the report of the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division; but it would, if uncontrolled, place a powerful weapon in the hands of a malguzar who was anxious to secure the ejection of a tenant. The subject is one which the Officiating Chief Commissioner has under consideration.

8. The effect of the amendment of the Tenancy Act of 1898 on the condition of the agricultural classes is hardly discussed at all in any of the reports, though the subject is one which should receive notice in all the Divisional Reports. The Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, in his District Report alone touches upon this matter, and after detailing the various new provisions of the Act of which use has been made, he comes to the conclusion that, principally owing to ignorance, none of the amendments of the Tenancy Act, except the provisions regarding the sale of sir land, have so far had any great effect.

9. The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the year ending the 31st March 1900 were, as explained in paragraph 264 of the Report on the Famine in the Central Provinces, in no way pressed upon the people; nor did they form an integral portion of the system of famine relief. The total sum advanced was nevertheless far above the average. With a wholesale failure of crops, it proved impossible to collect the demand of the year either on account of principal or interest in full; and the year closed with large arrears of both principal and interest outstanding.

10. Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act are ordinarily made from May to October; and as the account given in Statement L is for the financial year ending 31st March 1900, the loans made during the famine to enable agriculturists to tide over their troubles do not fall within the scope of the present Resolution. The advances entered in Statement L were those utilized in sowing the crops reaped in the past revenue year. The partial recovery from the effects of the famine of 1896-97 had enabled most District Officers to reduce considerably the total sums required to aid in the financing of the tenants; and the total of the advances made was well below that for the preceding year.

11. The failure of the crops, however, seriously affected the recoveries on account of loans to agriculturists; and in no district was it found possible to collect the demand on account of principal or interest in full. The result is that the outstandings on account of principal of these loans at the close of the year amounted to no less than Rs. 20,58,674, of which as much as Rs. 13,69,048 was

overdue for collection. Much of this, it is feared, is irrecoverable. The bulk of these advances were made during the last series of seasons of agricultural depression, when the crops sown with this borrowed money hardly yielded enough to support the cultivator. And it has been found necessary to order an enquiry into the condition of the borrowers, with a view to the remission of such items as are irrecoverable.

II.—Village Records.

12. Good progress was made in the revision of the Patwari Halkabandis of those districts in which Settlement operations have recently been completed. The Settlement Officers' proposals for Balaghat, the Sakoli Tahsil of Bhandara, and the Multai Tahsil of Betul were received and sanctioned during the year, while sanction to the proposals for Nimar was only postponed owing to the impending census. As pointed out by the Director of Agriculture in his report, success in enforcing residence of Patwaris in their circles depends largely upon steady and sustained pressure. The efforts to secure residence have been successful in many districts, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires that the Deputy Commissioners of Saugor, Seoni, Betul, Nimar and Sambalpur, where much still remains to be done, will give the subject their attention.

13. The Patwaris and Revenue Inspectors form the most important agency in the distribution of village relief in these Provinces; and the additional work thrown upon the staff by these responsible duties has to some extent affected the preparation of the village records. The delay in filing the various village papers is, however, generally not great, and is amply excused in view of the efficient performance of the duties of relief officers; but the extent to which the village papers were tested varies from district to district. Mr. Fraser agrees with the Director of Land Records that, while looking to the conditions of the year, the results may be accepted as generally satisfactory; the testing in Raipur and Chhindwara was inadequate. As regards the latter district, the Officiating Chief Commissioner regrets that this is reported to be partly due to the action of the Deputy Commissioner in keeping the Superintendent of Land Records engaged on office work at head-quarters, and he fully agrees with Mr. Carey's remarks regarding the peripatetic nature of this officer's duties.

14. The checking of village papers by Tahsildars has shown a great decline in the Nagpur Division, the records of only 728 villages having been tested by these officers during the year, or 513 less than last year. This is most unsatisfactory, especially when in all other Divisions except Chhattisgarh, where two districts are under Settlement, Tahsildars succeeded in testing the records of more villages than in the previous year. The check by Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners is also unsatisfactory. In six districts, *viz.*, Hoshangabad, Betul, Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat and Raipur, no records at all were checked by any members of the District staff. The circumstances of the year in a measure explain, but do not wholly excuse this neglect.

15. Most of the reports speak well of the work done by the Patwaris and the Superior Land Record staff, which, as the Director of Land Records points out, was severely tried by the deputation of many of its best men to posts in connection with famine-relief operations. With the appointment of a large number of Additional Revenue Inspectors to relieve the strain due to famine work, an increase in the number of punishments of Revenue Inspectors was only to be expected; but as the Director of Land Records points out, there is reason to fear that the Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara has not exercised a wise discretion in his fines on Inspectors. The Director of Land Records notices with approval the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Damoh on the advantages of encouraging good work among Patwaris by rewards, an approval in which the Officiating Chief Commissioner concurs. It is to be regretted that the impoverished state of the Patwari Fund, due to the failure of the crops and suspensions of cesses, prevented the grant of rewards in all deserving cases.

III.—Land Revenue Collections.

16. For many years past the land revenue demand of the Province has risen slowly year by year; and for the first time in the history of the Province it is necessary to record a fall. The severe trials through which the Jubbulpore Division has passed has caused such deterioration in many villages that a revision of the land revenue demand became essential; and, as the remaining term of Settlement was short, the reductions made were allowed to stand until a new Settlement should be sanctioned. The revision of assessment in Bhandara and the falling-in of certain progressive assessments nearly counterbalance the large decrease; but the nett result is a reduction in the land revenue demand by a sum of Rs. 5,251.

17. Details of the demand and collections on account of land revenue and cesses during the year are given in Statement A-II. The balance of previous years for collection amounted to Rs. 19,64,536; but of this Rs. 9,18,639 was suspended and the collection of Rs. 10,45,897 only was ordered. A sum of Rs. 57,21,898 out of Rs. 86,31,424, the total demand on account of the year 1899-1900, or 66 per cent., was suspended; and after deducting remissions and advance collections the nett demand for recovery was only Rs. 28,25,497. Collections on account of this reduced demand were on the whole good, and at the close of the year only Rs. 2,73,731 of the unsuspended demand remained uncollected.

18. The land revenue not on the roll (Statement B) consists almost entirely of collections in ryotwari villages, and with a serious failure of crops large realizations were impossible. Out of a total demand of Rs. 2,59,091 for the year 1899-1900, only Rs. 49,500 could be collected.

19. The large suspensions of revenue granted made the recourse to coercive processes for the recovery of revenue less necessary than in the previous year; and Statement III shows that there was a considerable reduction in the numbers of every class of process in all districts of the Province except Narsinghpur. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has grave doubts whether notices of demand were not issued too freely in this district, for 332 such notices or more than half the total for the Province were issued there alone. The Deputy Commissioner explains that "the malguzars deferred payments hoping for remissions, and that when the suspended accounts had been made out, the Tahsildars had to issue notices of demand to them." If, as it seems to imply, these notices were used to inform the malguzars of the amount which they should pay, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers the explanation most unsatisfactory. Notice of the revised demand should have been given to all malguzars free of charge, and not by means of a coercive process.

IV.—Land Revenue Settlement.

20. The progress of Settlement operations is reviewed at length in the report submitted by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and it is unnecessary to repeat the details. The Settlements of Balaghat and Bhandara have now been completed, but Settlement operations had to be entirely suspended in Chanda, Raipur and Bilaspur owing to the outbreak of the famine.

21. Slight progress was made in the settlement of areas excised from the Government forests for ryotwari cultivation, and the clearing and allotment of waste lands to cultivators in Nimar formed part of the scheme of famine relief; but excepting in Nimar and Balaghat there was but little demand for holdings in ryotwari villages.

V.—Revenue Court Work.

22. Statement V gives details of the transfer of proprietary rights by sale, mortgage or lease during the past year. In spite of the fact that sales in execution of decrees were suspended during a large portion of the year, the total area the

transfer of which was compulsory is some 45,000 acres greater than in the previous year. This increase is almost entirely accounted for by sales and foreclosures in the Balaghat District, where no less than 39,222 acres of land changed hands under the orders of the Civil Courts compared with 6,388 acres in the previous year. Taking the multiple of the revenue as a test of the consideration, for the Province as a whole the land fetched a little more, than eight times the revenue assessed, while in the Balaghat District the consideration in the case of compulsory sales was not equal to double the revenue. This increase in the area transferred in Balaghat is reported to be due to the sale of 12 villages of the Kirnapur Zamindari in execution of a decree, while the fall in the consideration money is due to the fact that this estate was sold subject to a lien of Rs. 76,000. This sum to all intents and purposes forms part of the consideration money, and if it be added, the consideration becomes some ten times the land revenue assessed.

Voluntary transfers, whether by mortgage, lease or sale, show a considerable decline, a thing only to be expected at a time when the ownership of a village brought with it only responsibility and but little immediate prospect of profit.

23. In the Jubbulpore Division the disposal of partitions is effected within a reasonable time from their institution, and out of 36 pending cases only 4 remained over from the previous year. In the other Divisions conditions are far less satisfactory, and the number of cases pending from previous years is far too great. In the Bilaspur District out of 12 pending cases not less than 8 are more than two years old. The subject is one to which Commissioners should give attention and an effort should be made to secure greater promptitude in the disposal of these cases.

24. Statement VII gives the details of the most important classes of cases that came before the Revenue Courts under the various sections of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts; and for the first time particulars are given showing the action taken under the new provisions of the Tenancy Act. The statement however is incomplete in that it does not show the result of the cases and its amendment is under consideration. So far as it goes, it shows that the only three provisions of which advantage have been taken to any extent are—(i) Section 45 (2), applications for permission to transfer cultivating rights in sir; (ii) applications to eject tenants for arrears of rent, Section 85; and (iii) applications for the reinstatement of a tenant after illegal ejectment, Section 92.

25. Turning however to column 7 of Statement VIII it appears doubtful, if the returns are correct, whether the Civil Courts have in all districts realized the change in the law regarding the ejectment of tenants for arrears of rent. Statement VII, side-head XVII, shows that there were no cases under Section 85 of the Tenancy Act before the Revenue Officers in the districts of Damoh, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat, although column 7 of Statement VIII shows that tenants were actually ejected in execution of decrees. Deputy Commissioners should see that the change in the law is clearly understood by all the Civil Courts in their districts.

VI.—Other Heads of Revenue Administration.

Land Acquisition.

26. During the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900, possession of large areas of land had to be taken in order to provide for famine-relief works, and the number of land acquisition cases therefore rose considerably above the normal. At the same time, the additional work thrown upon the District Staff in coping with the famines rendered the prompt disposal of these cases a matter of great difficulty. But making every allowance on these accounts, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is unable to consider the details given in Statement IX as satisfactory. In 69 cases an area of 6,133 acres has been taken up by Government without the payment of compensation up to the close of the year dealt with in the reports. More than half this area is in the Nagpur Division alone, where the longest pending cases are also to be found. In paragraph 35 of the Resolution on the Revenue administration for last year, the Commissioner's attention was especially drawn

to a case that had been pending in Nagpur since 1891, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner is surprised to find that after the lapse of another year, this case is still undisposed of. The Deputy Commissioner offers no explanation of this in his District Report; and the Commissioner only notes that the compensation statements have reached his office. Delay in the disposal of cases for the acquisition of land not only adds considerably to the cost to Government, but is most unfair to the owners who are expropriated. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has recently issued orders bringing home to Commissioners their responsibility that no unreasonable delay occurs in these cases, and has issued executive instructions to simplify the procedure in calculating the amount of compensation to be paid. He takes this opportunity of again reminding Commissioners of the importance of securing the prompt payment of compensation for land that is acquired by Government.

Action of Collectors in selling land in execution of Civil Court decrees.

27. In January 1900, owing to the prevalence of famine and the consequent disturbed state of the land market, the Officiating Chief Commissioner was compelled to postpone all cases in which the Civil Courts had ordered the sale of land in execution of decrees. The result has been a large increase in the number of cases pending at the close of the year, and a decrease in the number of cases disposed of by Collectors. The details given in Statement X are thus abnormal, and do not call for close examination. With the return to better times it will, it is hoped, be possible to reduce the number of pending cases.

General Revenue Business.

28. In spite of the large increase in revenue business during the year as shown in Statement XI, it is satisfactory to find that the number of cases disposed of is greater than in the previous year, and that the pending file has been considerably reduced in all Divisions except Chhattisgarh. The number of cases pending over twelve months is at first sight very great; but many of these consist of Collectors' proceedings for the sale of land in which a lease has been granted and in which sale has had to be postponed.

29. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has read with interest the reports of the four Commissioners of the Divisions and of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture which are reviewed in this Resolution, but regrets to have to notice the unpunctuality with which the reports of the Commissioners were received. The report for the Jubbulpore Division only was submitted in due time, while that for the Nerbudda Division was not received until the 11th April, or nearly 5 months after it was due. Now that the stress of famine is over, Mr. Fraser desires that all officers will make an earnest endeavour to deal more punctually with reports than they have done during the past few years.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and its annexures be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department; that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and Settlement Officers; and that the Resolution be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette.*

True Extract.

H. A. CRUMP,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Press,, Nagpur :—T. P. R., 6-7-1901—250.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1899-1900.

B.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1899-1900.

C.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1899-1900.

D.—Report on the Revenue administration of the Chhattisgarh Division, Central Provinces, for the year 1899-1900.

E.—Report on the administration of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending the 30th September 1900.

F.—Report of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, on the Progress of Land Revenue Settlement in the Central Provinces, during the year ending the 30th September 1900.

G.—Agricultural Statistics A to L.

H.—Revenue Statistics I to XI.

ANNEXURE A.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1899-1900.

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

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No. 12240.

FROM

J. B. FULLER, ESQ., I. C. S., C. I. E.,

COMMISSIONER,

Jubbulpore Division,

TO

THE SECY. TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Jubbulpore, the 22nd December 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit with the following review the Revenue Administration Reports of the Deputy Commissioners of this Division for the year ending September 30th last.

I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF THE YEAR.

Character of the season.

2. The agricultural conditions of the year are dealt with at length in the District famine reports, and it is sufficient to state here that a large portion of the Division suffered from actual famine throughout the year, and that in those tracts where distress at the outset was less acute, conditions deteriorated greatly during the rains, so that in the months of July, August and September the labouring poor were almost everywhere obliged to look to the State for maintenance. The Division is less dependent on the Bombay monsoon current than the districts to the south and west of the Provinces, and rain clouds from Bengal brought up its rainfall to nearly half the normal. But the lack of rain during August and September was fatal to the rice crop, almost fatal to the *kodon* crop, and lamentably reduced the cold-weather crops in area and in outturn.

The harvests.

3. The failure of the rice crop affected an area of about 485,000 acres, of which 62,000 acres could not even be sown or planted. In Mandla and Damoh some return was obtained on low-lying land. Elsewhere there was no produce at all. Kodon, the main stay of the aboriginal population, gave less than a half crop in Mandla, Seoni and Damoh, and no crop at all in Jubbulpore. Juar gave about a half crop in Saugor and Damoh, where its cultivation is of importance, failing, however, altogether on the poorer soils. Cotton and til suffered much less. The former is grown on a limited scale only, in a few localities. But the cultivation of til has greatly and generally extended of recent years, and its produce was the one hopeful feature of the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh reports that Messrs. Ralli Brothers purchased *til* to the value of four lakh rupees in that district alone.

The ground contained insufficient moisture for the cold-weather sowings and the *rabi* area showed a further retrocession. In some parts of the Division—the Murwara tahsil of Jubbulpore and the Khurai tahsil of Saugor—practically on rabi crops were sown at all. But perhaps the tract which lost most heavily was the richest in the Division—the flat embanked country forming the "haveli" of

Jubbulpore. Here flooding takes the place of cultivation; the rainfall was insufficient to flood the fields, but sufficed to render them too soft for tillage. The ground hardened before it could be tilled, and some of the finest villages of the district could not manage to sow half their lands. Where sowings were effected they germinated badly, and I saw hundreds of acres of land exhibiting but a single gram or wheat plant to several square feet of surface. On the other hand, unembanked lands retained their moisture surprisingly well where they were industriously cultivated, and their produce was a revelation to the people as well as to the officials. Perhaps the effect of industry in tilling was most noticeable in the open country of Damoh, and it may well be, as the Deputy Commissioner opines, that the exertions of the ryots were stimulated by the freedom which the special debt conciliation proceedings had given them. Wheat and gram yielded, *on the area sown*, about a half crop in Jubbulpore and Seoni, rather over a half crop in Saugor, a three-quarter crop in Damoh, and rather more than this in Mandla. Linseed failed everywhere.

Crop areas.

4. The following figures indicate the extraordinary change in the character of the cropping which has resulted from the misfortunes of the past seven years:—

District.	Difference per cent. between the cropped areas of 1899-1900 and those					
	Of previous year (1898-99).			Of 1893-94.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Net area cropped.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Net area cropped.
Saugor ..	+ 4	−11	−2	+ 9	−56	−32
Damoh ...	+14	−13	+4	+ 2	−49	−25
Jubbulpore ..	+ 5	−32	−8	+ 1	−47	−21
Mandla ...	+ 7	−38	+2	+10	−57	−10
Seoni ...	− 7	−13	−7	− 8	−42	−24

Generally, compared with the preceding year, the year under report shows a small increase in kharif cropping and a decrease in rabi cropping,—serious in Saugor, Damoh, and Seoni, and portentous in Jubbulpore and Mandla. In Seoni alone the kharif area fell off as well as the rabi area: the Deputy Commissioner notices that the rice-growing tract suffered a loss of over 45,000 acres, but that this decrease was to some extent counterbalanced, for the district as a whole, by increased kharif cropping in other areas. The comparison is however more instructive if instituted with the year 1893-94. Since that year the cropping of the Damoh and Jubbulpore districts has decreased by a quarter, that of Saugor by nearly a third, Mandla standing alone in losing as little as 10 per cent. The area sown with rabi crops, which is, speaking generally, the area on which the people rely for the payment of rents and revenue, has fallen off by more than a half in Saugor and Mandla, by nearly a half in Damoh and Jubbulpore, and by over 40 per cent. in Seoni. It would however be wrong to regard this terrible retrogression as wholly or even mostly due to poverty. It is in great measure the result of a temporary difficulty,—that of sowing land with insufficient rainfall, and under the favourable conditions of the present year we may look forward with confidence to a material recovery in cultivation.

5. I gave last year a series of figures showing the percentage of the normal produce which each district had gathered during each of the six years since 1893-94, taking area as well as outturn into account. The year under report is

the seventh of misfortune. The figures are very interesting and I repeat them, adding to them for 1899-1900 :—

District.	Percentage of actual outturn of all crops taken together on normal outturn of normal area.							
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Average for seven years.
Saugor ...	37	47	50	42	61	33	32	43
Damoh ...	54	49	41	32	71	41	43	47
Jubbulpore ...	66	50	47	49	93	70	25	57
Mandla ...	85	91	53	32	95	73	43	67
Seoni ...	85	76	65	38	73	71	34	63

During these seven "lean" years Saugor and Damoh have lost more than half their income, Jubbulpore more than 40 per cent., and Mandla and Seoni about a third. Traffic statistics are not less instructive. During the ten years 1890-91 to 1899-1900 the value of the average annual exports from the Division has fallen from 62 lakhs of rupees during the first quinqennial period to 17 lakhs of rupees during the second quinqennial period. It must be remembered moreover that save for the abatements which have been given in Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore during the past two years, the obligations of the people for payment of rents and revenue are based on the conditions which they enjoyed in 1893-94.

6. It must not of course be supposed that the land which has gone out of crop has been thrown up by its cultivators. It is for the most part still included in their farms, and given favourable seasons the plough will recover it. Where land has been thrown up, it commonly consists of additional holdings which tenants were cultivating in other villages than their own, and its relinquishment does not mean the disappearance of its cultivators. It is only in certain tracts that agriculture has receded for this gravest of all causes. The statistics of the area included in holdings are not altogether reliable, as relinquishments are not always shown in the rent-roll till two or three years after they have occurred. But it is not probable that any relinquishments of 1895-96 and 1896-97 (the years of the previous famine) are still unrecorded, and since those years they are believed to have been few. Statistics show that during the past seven years the occupied area has fallen by 12 per cent. in Saugor, by 10 per cent. in Damoh, by 6 per cent. in Jubbulpore, and by 2 per cent. in Seoni. For Mandla no reliable figures are forthcoming for the earlier years.

7. The tracts which have suffered most severely are the Khurai tahsil of the Saugor district, the Hatta tahsil of Damoh, a strip of poor upland country in the Lakhnadon tahsil of Seoni, and the rice lands in the south-east corner of this district. The conciliation of creditors and debtors, the liberal remission of *takavi* arrears, and an abatement of rent and revenue assessment, have restored confidence to the people of Hatta, and the Deputy Commissioner writes most hopefully of their prospects. Similar measures are now being taken for the relief of the people of Khurai. The settlement of Seoni is light, but the falling-off in cultivation has been so heavy that care will be required to ensure that the annual demands of the State leave a margin for the restoring of resources.

Cattle.

8. Grass grew plentifully and there was no lack of grazing for cattle during the earlier months of the year. But the late arrival of this last monsoon prolonged the hot weather a month beyond its ordinary term. Fodder and water ran short, and the stocks of grass accumulated by famine labour proved exceedingly useful. Cattle disease was at this time generally prevalent, and all districts except Mandla show a loss of agricultural cattle,—most considerable in Seoni, where it reaches 8 per cent. It was in this district that want of water was most severely felt, and deer are said

to have died in hundreds by the occupation by cattle of their usual watering places. Seoni is too far from the railway line to be affected by the trade in "jerked" meat, hides and tallow, which has become so important a feature in the economy of Saugor and Damoh. Export was of course stimulated by the famine, and the sale of useless cattle to the butchers saved hundreds of cultivating families from destitution. I do not believe that the trade has led to the slaughter of useful plough-cattle in appreciable numbers.

9. It is usual in this connection to notice the veterinary dispensaries which have been established in Saugor, Jubbulpore, and Mandla. But they affect in no way agricultural cattle, their treatment being confined to animals belonging to residents of the head-quarter town and station, domestic pets forming no small proportion of the patients. The institutions hardly justify the expenditure incurred on them by District Councils; nor do I see much hope of extended utility.

Health.

10. In regard to the general health of mankind, the scarcity of food was of course the striking feature of the situation. But the Government measures of relief counteracted its influence almost entirely. In three districts, Damoh, Mandla and Seoni, the death-rate was actually below normal. In Jubbulpore it was 2·9 per mille—a figure in no way remarkable—and it would have been materially lower had not fever been abnormally virulent during the closing months of the year. In Saugor it reached 3·18 per mille, and I can testify from personal observation that it was very materially raised by the immigration of crowds of starving foreigners. Cholera broke out in all districts and was very virulent in the north of the Saugor district. Generally, it may be said that the effects on human life of natural disaster were completely neutralised by the providence of Government.

Relations of malguzars and tenants.

11. The relations of the different agricultural classes to one another were of course powerfully influenced by the famine policy of the State. A considerable number of malguzars spent money in improving tanks and embanking land in order to provide their labourers and petty tenants with work, and this was specially noticeable in the Jubbulpore and Seoni districts. But the general tendency was of course to look to Government, and there can be no doubt that village communities gladly threw upon the State the charge of supporting their labouring families during off-seasons, and were content to give them a bare day's sustenance for each day of actual work. Nor do I see how this is to be avoided. Private obligations are weakened by losses of income even where means are forthcoming for their discharge; they cannot be enforced, and if lives are to be saved the State must guard against their failure even at the risk of extinguishing them. But I do not believe that any demoralization of a permanent character has resulted, or that any idea has taken root that in times of less calamity labourers can be left unassisted.

12. Later enquiries have confirmed the opinion expressed by me last year that past misfortunes have affected malguzars more seriously than tenants in the way of increasing indebtedness. In North Saugor and Damoh exceptionally heavy losses have generally reduced the poorer tenants to bankruptcy. They have been rehabilitated in Damoh by the conciliation proceedings of last year, the beneficial effect of which is stated very strongly by the Deputy Commissioner, who adds that "disputes are rare and the people are contented." Similar proceedings are being taken in North Saugor. In Jubbulpore the indebtedness of the tenantry is much less than one would have feared, and on an average does not certainly exceed four or five times the annual rental—a sum which two or three good harvests will clear. But this conclusion does not apply to villages held by *mahajan-malguzars*, in some of which I have found tenants burdened with annual interest charges equal to many years' rental, or fettered with instalment bonds for terms which will outlast their lives and the lives of the generation succeeding them.

13. In places where land is in keen demand, such as the open portion of the Jubbulpore district, the condition of the ordinary tenants has immensely improved

during the past ten years, short harvests notwithstanding. Previous to the re-settlement of the district they held on short leases at rents which were continually enhanced and they were commonly shifted from field to field every few years in order to bar the accrual of occupancy rights. Their position is now practically undistinguishable from that of occupancy tenants, save that they pay rather higher rents. The Settlement Officer's procedure in endeavouring to reduce excessive rents and in giving each tenant a formal rent certificate has completely changed the current habit of thought in regard to tenants of this class, and a seal has been set to his action by the recent alterations in the Tenancy Law of the Provinces.

14. It is satisfactory to be able to record that another most important feature of the Jubbulpore Settlement has been completely successful,—the conversion into cash rents of the rents paid by share of produce which prevailed over the greater portion of the Murwara tahsil. The conversion was not undertaken till masses of ryots had been asked to vote for or against it, and I find that their votes are still solid in its favour though past seasons must have often recalled favourably to their memory a system under which no crop meant no rent. It is only fair to add that had the Government not been liberal with suspensions of revenue in bad years, the change to cash payments might not have remained so popular.

Rent collections.

15. The statistics of rent collections given in Statement G contrast the reported collections of the year with the full demand, but nothing like the full demand was realizable as rents were very largely suspended. In distributing the suspensions an innovation of great importance was made. Hitherto we have been content to reduce the rents of all tenants in the same proportion ; this gives unfair results as all holdings do not of course suffer equally, and malguzars lose by short collections from the well-to-do with no better set-off than irrecoverable claims against the poor. This year the plan was tried of fixing for each village *in the aggregate* the amount of rent to be collected (in proportion to revenue) and permitting the malguzar to distribute the demand according to the paying capacity of the ryots, preparing a list which, after check by the Revenue Inspector, was filed as the rent-roll for the year. No doubt the Patwari and Revenue Inspectors had a great deal to say as to the apportionment, especially where the malguzar was illiterate. But the lists were all accepted by the malguzars if they were not prepared by them, and such as I have been able to check seemed fair enough. I think that the experiment has been successful. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, who has specially noticed it, writes that "it worked without any difficulty and met with general approval," and that the distribution was generally effected "with fairness and consideration." There have been complaints. But they have been few in number.

16. Our record of rent collections has been the least satisfactory of our village papers, though in times like the present it is almost, if not quite, the most important. It has now been amplified and improved, and we shall in future be able to make an annual comparison of the malguzars' rental income with the revenue of Government, which will be reliable for all villages but those owned by *mahajan-malguzars*. In their case (as remarked last year) the tenants may render all, and still leave rent unsatisfied.

Malguzari forests.

17. Only three private forests were notified as requiring special protection, two in the Saugor and one in the Jubbulpore district. Serious and systematic breaches of the malguzari forest rules have been discovered in the management of the Ghugri forests in the Mandla district, which are of sufficient importance to have been constituted at settlement a separate "forest mahal." The proprietress was given an opportunity of dismissing her manager. This she has not done and the forest has been notified.

Takavi (Statements K and L).

18. The *takavi* accounts in Appendices K and L deal with the year ending March 31st last, and do not therefore include the large advances which have been made to help the people through the famine. Even so, the balances outstanding for recovery under the

Agriculturists' Loans Act are formidably large in all districts but Mandla. In Damoh they are shown as Rs. 5,66,101, but of this Rs. 3,01,405 were remitted during the year on the basis of enquiries which followed the debt conciliation proceedings, and since the end of the year some further proposals have been submitted for the remission of Rs. 19,208 more. In Saugor the outstandings amount to Rs. 3,04,723 and in Jubbulpore to Rs. 1,39,093. Both sums include a good deal which is really irrecoverable, and it will be generally necessary to overhaul the accounts and strike off balances which stand in the names of absconded or broken cultivators. Considering the circumstances of the year recoveries were creditable, amounting in Saugor and Jubbulpore to Rs. 58,965 and Rs. 38,799 respectively, which more than balance the amounts paid out in fresh advances. In Mandla Rs. 27,776 were recovered, whereas only Rs. 1,748 were paid out; in Seoni Rs. 16,296 against Rs. 27,174. In Damoh the recoveries were very small, as processes were stayed pending the debt enquiries. Under the Land Improvement Act outstandings are much less considerable. Including the special "famine loans" of 1897, they amount to Rs. 45,454 in Damoh and to Rs. 34,062 in Seoni. Other districts show much smaller amounts, but "famine loans" have apparently not been included.

19. An innovation of much importance has been made in the distribution of *takavi* under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. A single bond for repayment is taken from all persons receiving loans in the same village, who become jointly and severally responsible for the repayment of the whole sum taken. This procedure excited some objection at first, but is now accepted, and the responsibility it enforces has borne useful fruit, cultivators having in several cases refused to admit to partnership men who asked for seed-grain, but had no land to sow, and who under another procedure would probably have obtained the loans they wanted. The security for recovery is of course greatly strengthened, and procedure is much simplified—a most important point with our weak tahsil establishments. The wide extension of the *takavi* system has practically imposed on Tahsildars a considerable banking business. The need of some assistance in accounts will be represented separately.

Sanad for improvements.

20. Many more sanads were distributed for the exemption of improvements from assessment than in the previous year. Damoh shows 51, Jubbulpore 33, and Mandla 36; and it would appear that the people are beginning to appreciate these certificates as no less than 39 applications were made in Jubbulpore on insufficient grounds. Only 3 sanads were distributed in Saugor, and 2 in Seoni.

II.—Village Records.

21. The staff of Inspectors and Patwaris has been the backbone of the famine-relief organization, and I do not know what we should have done without its services. As Famine Circle Officers the Inspectors generally did exceedingly good work, and some of them successfully acquitted themselves as Charge Officers. Of the honesty of the Patwaris as a class I can write less favourably; they labour under a very general imputation of levying commission on *takavi* and famine charity grants.

22. Dismissals of Patwaris were not numerous, and save in Mandla the staff has shown fair discipline.* In Mandla the Deputy Commissioner actually had to punish 46 per cent. of the staff. The conditions of this district are demoralizing to the subordinates of all departments, the people being too ignorant to complain, and executive control being exceedingly difficu't. The Deputy Commissioner is alive to the necessity of gradually introducing new blood.

*Saugor	... 7
Damoh	... 5
Jubbulpore	... 11
Mandla	... 7
Seoni	... *Nil.*

23. I referred last year to the danger of allowing the District Superintendent of Land Records too large an authority. During the year cases illustrating the need of the Deputy Commissioner's personal control came to my notice, and I give special mention to the procedure of the Deputy Commissioner of Damoh (Mr. Maw), who maintains with his own hand a current record of the conduct and capacities of each of his Patwaris.

24. Generally I have found the work of the Land Record staff satisfactory, and it was of very great assistance in the collection of the elaborate information on which our revenue collections were based.

25. The revised Saugor Patwari *halkabandi* is still unreported. It rightly provides for a reduction in the number of circles, which are too numerous. But its changes almost amount to a complete redistribution of villages. This would be undesirable, and I propose to revise the scheme myself in personal communication with the Deputy Commissioner.

III.—Land Revenue Collections.

Changes in the demand.

26. I referred last year to proceedings taken in the Saugor district for the abatement of rents and revenue in a large number (833) of villages in which much land had gone out of cultivation. These abatements hold good for the remainder of the period of settlement and amount to a revision of the current regular assessment. During the year under report similar proceedings were taken in the Damoh and Jubbulpore districts, the rule being to include in them all villages which had lost as much as 15 per cent. of their cultivated area in 1897-98 and 20 per cent. in 1898-99. In Damoh 514 villages were found to deserve the concession, and their revenue as originally assessed at settlement was abated by Rs. 79,585, equivalent to 37 per cent. The liberality of the concession (and the great need of it) may be inferred from the fact that the revenue abatement was equivalent to 18 per cent. on the total revenue of the district as assessed at settlement. In Jubbulpore, where deterioration was confined to villages on the margin of the plain a smaller concession sufficed. The villages taken up were numerous (400) because they were generally small; but the revenue abatements amounted to Rs. 20,428, or 28 per cent. on the settlement assessment. The basis of the abatement was that a loss of area should entail a corresponding decrease in rent and revenue, but this rule, simple though it appears, could not be applied to ryots' holdings in detail without some considerable elaboration of procedure, and the work was by no means as easy as it might appear to be. The officers in immediate charge of it were Mr. Anant Lal, assisted by Mr. Chunni Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer, in Damoh, and Mr. Lakshman Rao Sheorey in Jubbulpore, and both of them are entitled to very great credit for the skill and rapidity with which they practically resettled so many villages.

Statememt I.

27. It will be noticed that the amounts shown in Statement I as lost to the Government demand in Damoh and Jubbulpore by revision of assessment do not agree with those stated above. The difference is due partly to one set of figures including and the other excluding revenue assignments, and partly to the fact that the original demand, as shown in the Statement I, is not the demand as fixed at settlement, but as reduced by temporary abatement granted in 1897-98. The Government demand gained in all districts but Seoni by the expiry of temporary abatements granted in 1897-98 on a much less elaborate system than that now followed. The increases are not uniformly classed by the Deputy Commissioners. They amount to—

Rs. 25,801-14-0 in Saugor.
„ 13,764-13-0 in Damoh.
„ 1,955-8-3 in Jubbulpore.
„ 661-0-0 in Mandla.

In Seoni there was an increase of Rs. 968 from progressive assessments. The other changes in the revenue demand are comparatively small.

Statement II-A.

28. The effect of these changes in the demand was, however, altogether eclipsed, so far as the year under report is concerned, by the general suspension of rents and revenue on a very liberal scale. Having regard to the losses of the past the rule was approved that

revenue should only be collected in proportion to the produce of the year, and the amount to be levied from each village was worked out in detail from figures comparing with the normal its crop areas and their outturns. The general result was to suspend 48 per cent. in Saugor, 45 per cent. in Damoh, 74 per cent. in Jubbulpore, 55 per cent. in Mandla, and 60 per cent. in Seoni. Taking the Division as a whole the supension amounted to 60 per cent. A comparison of these figures with the percentage outturns of the year shows that Jubbulpore received the most liberal and Saugor the least liberal treatment. But the fixed demand of Saugor had been very substantially reduced in the year preceding, with moreover one year's retrospective effect. The preparation of the detailed suspension statements cost Deputy Commissioners an immense amount of labour. Great despatch was necessary in order to communicate to malguzars the realizable demand in time to enable them to regulate their rent collections in accordance with it. Reports are now being submitted on the question of remitting the suspended balance. I hope that remission will be liberal. Beyond doubt we demanded all that the crops of the year could yield; past savings cannot be looked to for payment of the balance, and to charge it to future years would be a serious tax on profits which the people will require for their recovery.

Revenue collections (Statement II-A).

29. The collections of revenue and cesses on current account were as follows:—

District.	Actual demand for revenue and cesses.	Collected.	Balance.	Percentage collected.	Advance collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Saugor	2,46,269	2,35,377	10,892	96	27,899
Damoh	2,35,180	2,11,153	24,027	90	3,010
Jubbulpore	2,51,800	2,45,678	6,122	98	13,405
Mandla	50,442	48,242	2,200	96	2,158
Seoni	1,23,220	1,19,005	4,215	97	3,987
Total ...	9,06,911	8,59,455	47,456	95	48,459

Had it not been for the apprehensions caused by the late arrival of the monsoon the demand would have been collected in full. But during June and July, the months of largest receipts, there was such anxiety, and such good grounds for it, that it was impossible to press malguzars for payment. Taking this into consideration the collections were, I think, satisfactory in all districts but Damoh, where considerations due to the conditions of June and July were allowed to influence the action of August. The balances are now being collected.

Statement II-A.

30. The collections on arrear account were very small—

District.	Due during current year.	Remitted.	Collected.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor	2,00,351	...	21,096	1,79,255
Damoh	1,12,839	...	4,429	1,08,410
Jubbulpore	2,07,648	...	6,538	2,01,110
Mandla	19,196	...	8,852	10,344
Seoni	18,713	74	5,066	13,573
Total ...	5,58,747	74	45,981	5,12,692

In Jubbulpore there are large suspended arrears over and above those shown in column 2. It will be necessary to write off a very large proportion of these balances.

Ryotwari revenue (Statement II-B).

31. The suspensions extended of course to ryotwari revenue, and the poverty of the crops gathered in most villages of this left very little revenue for collection. I give figures for Mandla and Seoni, where alone ryotwari villages are numerous :—

District.	Arrear.				Current.			
	Due during current year.	Remitted.	Collected.	Balance.	Demand.	Suspended.	Collected.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mandla ...	8,121	6,953	1,168	...	47,758	39,504	7,788	466
Seoni ...	3,024	1 467	555	1,002	15,723	11,275	3,660	788

Miscellaneous revenue collections (Statement II-C).

32. Miscellaneous revenue collections generally declined. But Saugor shows a large increase due to two exceptional items—Rs. 15,996-1-0 on account of the capitalized value of the revenue of land taken up by the Indian Midland Railway, and Rs. 707-9-2 as part price of land relinquished by the Military Department and sold to its former proprietor. A fact of some interest is the increase in the Damoh record-room receipts owing to the demand for copies of the conciliators' arbitration awards.

Coercive processes (Statement III).

33. Much less pressure was used for the collection of revenue than in the year preceding :—

District.	Number of							
	Arrests.		Attachments of moveable property effected.		Moveable property sold.		Attachment and direct management of mahal.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900	1898-99.	1899-1900	1898-1899	1899-190
Saugor	45	20	209	131	4	13	1	1
Damoh	155	206	85	23	15	...	1	...
Jubbulpore	208	5	334	77	48	2	138	...
Mandla	...	3	24	15	2	5	15	...
Seoni	47	3	167	37	42	7	1	57
Total ...	455	237	819	283	111	27	156	58

A diminution of processes was to be expected with a diminished demand: and, as already stated, it was considered hard to issue them in numbers during the uncertainty of June and July. Deputy Commissioners continued to hold under direct management most of the estates which had been taken up for arrears during the preceding year. Management was very successful in Saugor. Elsewhere it was disappointing, and especially so in Jubbulpore. Nearly all of these estates have now been restored to their proprietors, who will generally be able to pay up this year so much of their arrears as is not equitably remitted.

34. In proportion to the demand more use was made of the Post Office for the payment of revenue than in the year preceding :—

Revenue money orders.

District.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Saugor	Not stated.	6,591	Not stated.	8,463
Damoh	470	22,148	419	10,621
Jubbulpore	1,030	65,453	1,133	30,316
Mandla	1,452	40,704	941	23,550
Seoni	332	17,414	349	14,510
Total ...	3,284	1,52,310	2,842	87,460

IV.—Revenue Court Work.

35. It was noticed last year that distress appeared to have the effect of decreasing rather than of increasing transfers, and the following figures indicate that the famine had no immediate result in compelling proprietors to sell or mortgage with possession :—

Proprietary transfers.

District.	Number of Mahals or Shares					
	Sold privately.		Sold or foreclosed by order of Court.		Mortgaged with possession.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Saugor ...	97	90	19	27	13	11
Damoh ...	27	48	5	14	3	4
Jubbulpore ...	153	102	45	48	36	18
Mandla ...	39	55	3	9	16	2
Seoni ...	40	23	25	10	...	...

The suspension of Collectors' executions of Civil Court decrees for sale has of course diminished the number of compulsory transfers. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni observes that extensions were freely given by the Civil Courts in foreclosure cases. Our statistics are imperfect in that they do not include simple mortgages, which in some parts of the Division have pledged the land for much more than its present value. The lack of ready money is clearly evidenced by the fall which has occurred in the money value of land. Formerly twenty times the land revenue was a fair price. In Saugor the land transferred by private sale fetched only six times the assessment, and a careful analysis of private sale transactions of Damoh gave a multiple of only 7$\frac{3}{4}$rds. It is reassuring to note that transfers are by no means hurrying the land into money-lenders' hands. In Damoh money-lenders actually lost ground, being transferrers in 17 cases and transferrees in only six. Mandla shows a marked decline in transfers to *Banias*, and in Seoni men of this class took in only six cases out of 37. In Jubbulpore, however, the money-lending interest gained ground, taking in 46 per cent. of the transfers against 27 per cent. in the previous year.

36. Partitions do not add much to the revenue work of the Division, and only 15 cases came before me for confirmation during the year. Applications are fairly numerous, but they are commonly withdrawn or struck off, often because they demand perfect partition,

Partitions.

which can only be effected at settlement. Taking all five districts together there were 82 cases for disposal, of which 36 remained on the file at the close of the year. There are now no cases pending from further back than April 1899.

Litigation between landlord and tenant.

37. The number of rent suits shows less variation than would have been expected in a year of famine. Decrees were, as usual, infinitely more numerous than executions, which issued in only 112 cases. In 98 cases the tenant was ejected, 75 of them occurring in the Jubbulpore district and 14 in Seoni. It is none too soon that the procedure for ejectment in execution has been facilitated; tenants are not unfrequently found who defy their malguzars, and their example demoralizes the village. It might have been expected that the summary procedure for recovering possession offered by Section 92 would have greatly reduced the number of regular suits for recovery. But this has not been the case, the number of such suits having actually risen. It is, however, only 94 for the Division as a whole. Under Section 92 applications were fairly numerous (31) in Saugor and very numerous (122) in Jubbulpore. In Saugor only 6 were successful, in Jubbulpore 44, if we include cases in which the landlord compromised.

38. The more novel provisions of the amended Tenancy Act are apparently becoming known. Substantial penalties for the exaction of more than the legal rent, for the denial of proper receipts, and for illegal distraint have been inflicted in the Saugor, Damoh and Mandla districts, and though the cases are very few, their effect will spread far. The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh reports that advantage has been taken of Section 78 in one case, an ordinary tenant obtaining a substantial reduction of rent on pleading that it was excessive in a suit for rent arrears. This year again Mandla alone shows cases for rent enhancement: ten were brought, in four of which the landlord succeeded. Curiously enough this was apparently the only district in which attempts were made to set aside a transfer of occupancy rights: there were three applications, one of which was successful.

Transfer of sir rights.

39. Applications under Section 45 (2) of the Tenancy Act for permission to transfer sir rights have been fairly numerous in the Jubbulpore and Seoni districts, where 86 and 42, respectively, were presented. Sanction was given in 65 of the Jubbulpore cases and refused in 21. A large proportion of the sanctioned transfers merely had the effect of modifying an already existing lien to the advantage of the debtor. In Saugor only 14 applications were received, of which six were successful; in Mandla only five, of which three were successful. Most of the applications were from proprietors of recent standing, and, save from the Jubbulpore district, references for the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner were few in number. No applications were made under this section in the Damoh district.

Collector's execution cases.

40. The execution of Civil Court decrees for sale of land was suspended during the year, and the figures of Statement X merely include cases in which action was taken before the year commenced. They do not then merit comment.

Land acquisition (Statement IX).

41. Good progress has been made in disposing of arrears of land acquisition work, and at the end of the year, Saugor, Damoh and Mandla alone showed cases pending over 12 months. Those of Saugor and Damoh have now been disposed of, and it is hoped that the Mandla case will be submitted for orders shortly. Business requiring local enquiries is difficult in a district with only one assistant. Recent famine relief works have entailed the occupation of much land in Jubbulpore and Seoni. Proposals have been submitted for the deputation of a special officer to value the land acquired in Seoni, which includes long stretches embanked by famine labour for the Satpura Railway.

General revenue business (Statement XI).

42. Deputy Commissioners did not allow the pressure of famine to interfere in any way with the discharge of their ordinary revenue duties, and the pending file at the close of the year was very much lighter than it was at its commencement.

Improvement is specially noticeable in Saugor and Damoh. In both these districts the use of joint security bonds in *takavi* cases greatly reduced the number of cases shown as separately instituted. In Seoni also there was a decline. But in Jubbulpore and Mandla revenue cases increased very considerably, and it is the more creditable that so few should remain undisposed of at the end of the year.

Village officers.

43. The work of mukaddams and kotwars is, as usual, well reported of. A large number of mukaddams and mukaddam-gomashtas rendered signal service in the management of famine kitchens. I referred last year to the desirability of ensuring that the mukaddam-gomashta receives something from the mukaddam-proprietor for his services, preferably in the form of a small plot of rent-free land. There can be no doubt of the popularity and economy of such small grants which give the mukaddam-gomashta in position and profit far more than they cost the proprietor in loss of rent. Very good progress has been made in Damoh in arranging for these grants, and the matter is in hand in other districts. I have recently referred for orders a difficulty as to the record to be made of these plots in the village papers.

Lambardars.

44. There are few matters connected with the revenue administration of the Division which need more attention than the maintenance, and, in some cases, the restoration of the authority of the *lambardar*. In some parts of the Division, notably in the Sehora tahsil of Jubbulpore, quite petty sharers have taken it upon themselves to collect rents independently, and I have satisfied myself by enquiring that the difficulty experienced in collecting the revenue of this tahsil is largely the result of this practice, which is quite inconsistent with the principles of a malguzari settlement, and exposes the Government to the disadvantages without the advantages of ryotwari arrangements. So far as the payment of revenue is concerned, the Government can refuse to recognize any one but the appointed lambardar. But if a sharer collects rents we must look beyond the lambardar if revenue payment is to be secured. The law does not prohibit the collection of rents by sharers, provided that they are rents of whole holdings and not fractions of tenants' annual payments. But separate collection by sharers has during the past few years brought many estates under direct management for arrears of revenue, and I believe that no great opposition would be shown to an attempt to reduce the number of rent collectors by mutual agreement. A provision of the Land Revenue Act subjects a sharer who collects rents but defaults in revenue payment to the risk of seeing his share transferred for a long period to the management of the lambardar.

Tours.

45. The control of famine-relief measures kept the Commissioner and all Deputy Commissioners incessantly on tour. During the cold weather I marched round all the districts of the Division and inspected eight of the thirteen tahsils.

Services of officers.

46. I was absent from the Division on transfer during May, June and July, Mr. Fox-Strangways acting for me. Mr. Robertson was in charge of the Jubbulpore district throughout the year. Messrs. Mayne, Maw and Gaskin took charge, respectively, of the Seoni, Damoh and Mandla districts shortly after the commencement of the year. Mr. Cleveland, who had held charge of the Saugor district since the hot weather of 1898, left in July and was succeeded by Mr. King.

47. Famine relief was the prominent feature of the year's administration, and the excellent services rendered by all the Deputy Commissioners of the Division have been brought to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner's notice in this connection. But the pressure of famine work has led to no neglect of ordinary revenue business; nor, indeed, was it allowed to interfere with the preparation of an elaborate scheme of revenue suspension in all districts, or with re-settlement operations in Damoh and Jubbulpore. The year has been one of most strenuous work for all Deputy Commissioners, and all share in any credit to which its results may give a title.

48. Amongst Extra-Assistant Commissioners Mr. Anant Lal in Damoh and Mr. Lakshman Rao Sheorey in Jubbulpore, have won a claim to special commendation by their successful proceedings for revision of Settlement in deteriorated villages. Amongst Tahsildars I can specially commend the work of Khan Sahib Ahfaz-ur-Rahim (Jubbulpore), Khan Sahib Elijah Jacob (Dindori), Mr. Sundar Lal (Saugor), Mr. Mian Bhai (Seoni), and Syed Ibrar Husain (Sehora).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. FULLER,

Commissioner.

ANNEXURE B.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1899-1900.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

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Revenue Report of the Nerbudda Division for the year ending 30th September 1900.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Rainfall.

The monsoon set in about the middle of June throughout the Division except in Betul, where it appeared only a few days later; and by the end of the month it was well established everywhere. Up to the middle of July the rainfall was satisfactory. But afterwards it became scanty and intermittent. Very little rain fell in August, and still less in September, and from the middle of the latter month there was no more till January, when some fell in every district—nearly 2 inches in Narsinghpur, but considerably less than half an inch elsewhere. Subsequently a few showers fell in May. Thus the rainfall of the whole year was markedly deficient. Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur received less than half of the average, Chhindwara not much more than one-third, and Betul and Nimar, with totals of $11\frac{1}{4}$ and $8\frac{1}{3}$ inches respectively, not much more than one-fourth.

Crops.

2. A rainy season of this character was naturally disastrous to agriculture. Of the kharif crops juari, rice, kodo and kutki fared badly almost everywhere. Juari did better in Hoshangabad than in any other district, but even there the outturn was not much more than one-third of the normal. In Nimar, where it is of very considerable importance, it failed completely. Rice, kodo and kutki did not yield as much as one-third of the normal outturn in any district as a whole. But it should be mentioned that in the jagirs of Chhindwara and in a small tract in the north-east of Betul early-sown kutki was fairly good, and for a time saved to arrest the development of famine there. Tur did better than the crops already specified, yielding three-fourths of a normal outturn in Narsinghpur and half in Hoshangabad; but in the other districts it was poor. The generally miserable quality of the kharif harvest was, however, partially redeemed by cotton and tilli, especially the latter. Cotton gave one-quarter of the normal outturn in Nimar, nearly one-half in Chhindwara and Betul, nearly three-fourths in Hoshangabad, and only a little less than the normal in Narsinghpur. Tilli was as good as cotton in Nimar and Hoshangabad and appreciably better in the other districts. The rabi crops did best in Nimar. But they are of very little importance there, and covered less than 7,000 acres altogether. In Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur, where they are important, only gram in the former district, and only wheat in the latter, yielded as much as half the normal outturn. In both cases the yield was three-fifths of the normal. In Chhindwara no rabi crop gave much more than one-third of the normal outturn, and in Betul only gram gave as much as half.

Occupied area.

3. The occupied area decreased in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur, and increased in Nimar and Chhindwara, as in the previous year, the increase in Nimar amounting to nearly 2 per cent. In Betul too there was an increase, but, as the Deputy Commissioner points out, the ground lost after the famine of 1896-97 has not yet been wholly recovered. It is not perhaps without interest to note in this connection that the recent census disclosed a material fall in the population of Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, and Betul during the past decade, and a rise in the population of the other two districts, which was considerable in the case of Nimar.

Cropped area.

4. In every district, except Narsinghpur, the cropped area decreased—in Hoshangabad by more than 44,000 acres, in Nimar by about 5,000, in Chhindwara by nearly 112,000, and in Betul by about 116,000. In Narsinghpur it increased by about 11,000 acres. But this increase is counterbalanced by a decrease of about the same amount in the double-cropped area. This general fall in cultivation was the natural result of the character of the season. For most of the kharif crops, indeed, the conditions at seed-time were favourable, and in fact the area under these crops increased in three districts—in Narsinghpur by more than 48,000 acres, in Nimar by more than 27,000, and in Chhindwara by more than 5,000. In Betul it decreased by 17,000 acres; but, as the Deputy Commissioner points out, the

area under one kharif crop alone, namely jagni, decreased by more than 36,000 acres, which decrease is due to the very unfavourable conditions prevailing when the time for sowing jagni arrived. Otherwise the area under kharif crops would probably have appreciably increased. The decrease in Hoshangabad (by nearly 27,000 acres) is, as the Deputy Commissioner says, not altogether a matter for regret, inasmuch as it indicated the probability of a corresponding extension of rabi cultivation later in the year, had the season proved propitious. In Narsinghpur it was a fortunate circumstance that two-thirds of the increase in the area under kharif crops represented the increase in the area under cotton and tilli, the two crops which did best and also had the additional advantage of commanding high prices. It may be noted that in every district the area under each of these two crops increased, except in Nimar, where there was a decrease of about 1,600 acres in the area under cotton, but, on the other hand, an increase of nearly 25,000 acres in the area under tilli. The area under rabi crops declined in every district, the fall being greatest in Chhindwara, where it amounted to more than 126,000 acres. The Deputy Commissioner notes that in one circle alone there was a fall from about 60,000 acres to about 6,000. The decrease was nearly as great in Betul.

Double-cropped area.

5. The double-cropped area naturally fell in every district, the fall being most marked in Nimar which was the only district that showed an increase in the previous year.

Irrigated area.

6. In a dry year the natural tendency is to have recourse to artificial modes of watering the crops, and therefore an increase in the irrigated area might well have been expected. But, as a matter of fact, it increased in only two out of the five districts, and in neither was the increase marked. In Nimar, Chhindwara and Betul it decreased. The explanation is that the wells and tanks were of course affected by the drought, and the supply of water in them was insufficient for irrigation. In Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur, where the irrigated area increased, the defect in the rainfall was not nearly so great as in the other three districts.

Plough-cattle.

7. The figures relating to plough-cattle show that the number increased in Narsinghpur and Betul, but decreased in the other districts. But there is a disposition on the part of most Deputy Commissioners to distrust the figures. It is useless therefore to comment on them.

Cattle-disease.

8. In the course of the year disease broke out among the cattle in every district. It does not appear ever to have been severe in Narsinghpur or in the eastern half of Hoshangabad. But in the Harda Tahsil of Hoshangabad and in the other three districts it was very severe at the end of the hot weather and the beginning of the rains, and led to heavy mortality. However, the mortality was not so serious as to interfere with the beginning of agricultural operations. The reports regarding the measures taken to combat cattle-disease are not very encouraging. The Veterinary Hospital Assistant of Hoshangabad was sent out to deal with various outbreaks in the district. A patwari in Narsinghpur used with success for his own cattle some of the remedies prescribed in the pamphlet on cattle-disease, but his efforts to induce others to follow his example were unavailing. As a rule the people appear to have been apathetic in presence of cattle-disease. Precautions were indeed taken in most places to provide against the scarcity of fodder, which would, it was foreseen, arise in the hot weather. An enormous amount of grass was taken out of the forests and stored; and juari stalks were carefully kept as fodder. Thus juari was of some use, even when it yielded no grain, though the Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara does indeed say that in his district even the stalks were not worth keeping. But for these measures the mortality among cattle would probably have been even greater than it was.

General health.

9. For the people the year was an exceedingly unhealthy one. With the existence of famine conditions there was naturally a greater susceptibility than usual to diseases of all kinds.

Moreover, small-pox and cholera visited every district. The former was never very serious except in two or three isolated localities. But cholera was very virulent at one period of the year in Chhindwara, Betul, Nimar, and part of Hoshangabad. Narsinghpur escaped lightly. The mortality was everywhere greater than in the previous year. In Narsinghpur it was not much greater. But in each of the districts of Chhindwara, Betul and Nimar, the deaths were more than twice as numerous.

Prices and trade.

10. The trade of the year was almost entirely an import trade. A certain quantity of cotton and of tilli was exported from Hoshangabad in December, and grain of all kinds was exported from Narsinghpur throughout the year. But for the most part there was a steady inflow of grain, chiefly rice, to every district to replenish depleted stocks. Prices which rose with a bound at the beginning of the year, remained at famine pitch till the end. A slight fall occurred in most places with the kharif harvest, and another with the rabi harvest. But these falls were very temporary.

Changes in the area occupied by landlords and by tenants.

11. The changes in the area held by landlords and by the different classes of tenants are not very striking. Land in the cultivation of malguzars other than sir increased in Nimar slightly, and in Chhindwara and Betul considerably. The increase appears to be due to the inclusion of surrendered holdings in the home-farm. The area held by absolute-occupancy tenants decreased everywhere, and that held by occupancy tenants everywhere except in Nimar. On the other hand the area held by ordinary tenants increased everywhere except in Hoshangabad. The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar explains the increase of nearly 12,000 acres in the area held by occupancy tenants in his district by saying that it is the result of the acquisition of occupancy rights in waste lands broken up in previous years. Apart from this the changes in the area held by tenants do not appear to call for remark. It is satisfactory to note that the area held in ryotwari villages has increased in every district except Chhindwara.

Condition of the cultivating classes.

12. Inasmuch as famine prevailed in an acute form in Nimar, Betul, almost the whole of Chhindwara, and in the greater part of Hoshangabad, and in a less severe form in the rest of the Division, throughout the year, the cultivating classes were naturally in a very depressed condition. But what the Deputy Commissioner of Betul says regarding the people of his district is probably more or less true regarding the people of the Division generally. Owing to the extensive relief measures adopted, the liberal suspensions of revenue and rent granted, the copious advances of agricultural loans made, and the generous gifts of charitable money distributed, cultivators were probably not much worse off at the end of the year than they were at the beginning. It is true that a whole year's interest had accrued on their debts in the interval; and in prospect there was the necessity of paying some at least of the suspended revenue and rent, and of repaying within a longer or shorter period the takavi advances. But, if the harvest should prove to be bounteous, they could afford to face the future with a comparatively light heart. However, there is another consideration which cannot be neglected. It is this: How far have the people been demoralized by the unstinted help extended to them in their recent trouble? It seems to me that the answer to be given to this question is that on the whole very little demoralization has resulted. As a rule, the people have by no means become devoid of the spirit of self-help. But there is a marked difference in different districts, and even in different parts of the same district, in the degree in which this spirit exists. It seems to me that the people of the Hoshangabad District are, on the whole, the most helpless in the Division. In parts of Betul, too, there appears to be a disposition among the people to do nothing for themselves. But in Nimar, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara the cultivators appear determined to face the future cheerfully, and to do their best to retrieve the misfortunes of the past. The recent kharif crop was very good in Nimar and Chhindwara, especially in the Burhanpur Tahsil of the former district and in the Sausar Tahsil of the latter, and the more recent rabi crop appears to have been good on the whole in Narsinghpur. It may be said that the good harvests have put heart into the people of these districts, but that in the other two districts, the people have had no comfort to relieve their depression.

I am inclined to think, however, that the good harvests are, in some measure at any rate, due to the industry and effort of the cultivators. Be this as it may, there are clear indications that the people of Nimar and Chhindwara will rapidly recover from the effects of the famine, and the people of Narsinghpur in the course of no long time. Narsinghpur was much less severely afflicted by last year's famine than any other district in the Division. But it suffered much more severely than Nimar or Chhindwara in previous years and has to recover the ground lost in a series of unfavourable seasons. Its complete rehabilitation must therefore necessarily be slower.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

13. All the Deputy Commissioners, save one, report that the relations between landlords and tenants are satisfactory. The exception is the Deputy Commissioner of Betul, who thinks that the effect of the recent famines has been to create or foster discordant feelings between the two. He has a very intimate knowledge of his district, and therefore I am not prepared to contest this view. But if it is true, it is undoubtedly a matter for regret.

Malguzari forests.

14. There is very little to be said about malguzari forests. Only three were notified during the year as requiring special protection—one in Nimar and two in Chhindwara. From what the Deputy Commissioner of the latter district says about the reckless cutting of timber in malguzari forests, it seems doubtful whether more stringent action should not have been taken.

Agricultural experiments.

15. Some more experiments were apparently made in Hoshangabad in digging trenches near large trees with a view to save crops grown in their vicinity from the loss of moisture otherwise absorbed by the surface roots of trees. But the result is not given. Nor does any agricultural experiment appear to have been made in any other district.

Crop experiments.

16. Some experimental crop cuttings were made in every district except Chhindwara. But apparently the Deputy Commissioners concerned do not think that they were of much value. Doubtless it was very difficult to make a proper selection of fields for such experiments in a year of famine.

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

17. Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were extensively made during the year in every district, and there can be no doubt, I think, that they were of immense service in most places. The details are given in the District Reports and I do not propose to repeat them here.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

18. Operations under the Land Improvement Loans Act were naturally somewhat restricted.

Loans for water-supply.

19. But special loans for the improvement of the water-supply were advanced in three districts, and were specially useful in Nimar and Chhindwara. The Deputy Commissioner of the former district refers to the large number of blasting licenses issued in his district for the purpose of deepening wells.

Sanads.

20. Sanads for improvements were not very largely given. In fact, no sanad was given in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara—the three districts in which they were given in the previous year. But in Nimar 21 sanads were given, and in Betul 51.

PART II.—VILLAGE RECORDS.

Land Record Staff.

21. The changes which occurred in the *personnel* of the Land Record Staff are detailed in the District Reports, and need not be repeated here. I merely note that owing to famine the

number of Revenue Inspectors was in every district largely increased temporarily, both permanent and temporary Revenue Inspectors becoming Circle Officers; and that in three districts some of the Revenue Inspectors were promoted to be Charge Officers. These latter fully justified their selection; and probably more would have been selected, if a general impression had not prevailed at the beginning of the famine that on no account were they to be removed from their circles.

Discipline and efficiency of Land Record Staff.

22. The work of Revenue Inspectors appears to have been quite satisfactory on the whole. In Nimar none of them was punished. In Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara the number punished was small, and the only punishment inflicted was fine. In Betul the number punished was much larger, but even here fine was deemed a sufficient punishment in 6 out of a total of 9 cases. Among patwaris too the standard of discipline and efficiency was fairly good. In consequence of the famine their work was harder and more continuous than usual, and for the most part they appear to have done it well. At any rate the number punished was not unduly large, except perhaps in Betul. In Hoshangabad 21 were punished, in Narsinghpur 23, in Nimar 12, and in Chhindwara only 10. In Betul on the other hand, no less than 71 were punished out of a total of 185. The Deputy Commissioner notes, however, that in his district there were special circumstances. As famine followed hard on the close of settlement operations, there was no opportunity of bringing the patwaris under proper control in the performance of their ordinary duties; several of them were temporary and drew low pay, so that they were more liable to succumb to temptation; and many of the circles in their charge were remote and straggling. After all most of the punishments were inflicted for comparatively trifling neglect of duty, and consisted of small fines. But some of them were inflicted for malpractices in connection with the distribution of charitable money, and the Deputy Commissioner fears that only a small proportion of those who were guilty of such malpractices were detected. It may be noted that in Nimar, too, three patwaris were criminally prosecuted for similar malpractices.

Inspection of Village Records.

23. In the circumstances of the year the work done in connection with the inspection of village records must, I think, be considered as on the whole quite satisfactory. In Narsinghpur and in Nimar it was specially good, though in the latter district the Tahsildars of Khandwa and Burhanpur might have done more. The Tahsildar of Chhindwara too should have done more. Fewer entries in the jamabandis were checked by kanungos in every district except Nimar. But the check was everywhere adequate except perhaps in Chhindwara.

Residence of patwaris within their circles.

24. In the matter of compelling patwaris to reside within their circles an improvement was effected in every district. In Hoshangabad and in Narsinghpur the number of non-resident patwaris was indeed just the same as in the previous year. But in both districts the number now comprises men who were appointed during the year. In Betul the Deputy Commissioner thinks the improvement was due to the special conditions of the year and may prove to be temporary. First, the new halkabandi is about to be brought into force, and probationers were anxious to strengthen their claims to confirmation. Secondly, the famine told in favour of residence in two ways. The continuous nature of the work to be done gave fewer opportunities of absence without detection, while, on the other hand, the high prices prevailing made the keeping up of establishments outside the circle too expensive.

Filing of village papers.

25. The milan-khasras and jinswars were filed punctually in every district except Narsinghpur. Less punctuality was observed in the filing of the jamabandis. But having regard to the extra work entailed by the famine, I think the default is excusable.

Patwaris' training, maps, boundaries, village note-books, &c.

26. It seems unnecessary for me to say much on the other matters which are usually dealt with in this part of the report. Naturally no survey class was opened anywhere for the training of patwaris. Map correction was backward in

places. The subject of boundaries did not receive as much attention as it would have received in an ordinary year. And there was delay here and there in the filling up of village note-books.

PART III.—REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Land revenue on the roll. (i) Demand.

27. The demand on account of land revenue on the roll for the year under report, as shown in column 15 of Statement I for the year 1898-99, was apparently wrong in the three districts of Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul. In Hoshangabad the discovery of a slight mistake has led to a correction involving a very trifling decrease. In Nimar, an increase of more than Rs. 26,000 has occurred owing to revision of settlement in the Burhanpur Tahsil. The revision took effect from 1st July 1899, but the figures were not known to the Deputy Commissioner in time for inclusion in the statement for 1898-99. In Betul the rectification of an error has led to an increase of more than Rs. 1,700, but it is not explained how the error arose.

During the year the land revenue decreased slightly in Hoshangabad and increased in the other districts—slightly in Narsinghpur, by Rs. 267 in Nimar, by nearly Rs. 2,800 in Chhindwara, and by more than Rs. 3,200 in Betul. In every district resumption of revenue-free grants took place on the one hand, and remission of revenue on land acquired for public purposes on the other. In Nimar and in Betul the increase was chiefly due to the operation of progressive assessments. In the latter district it was partly due to the transfer of certain nazul land to the management of the Revenue Department. In Chhindwara it was chiefly due to revision of assessment in the jagirs. The net result was an increase of Rs. 6,248 in the whole Division.

(ii) Collection.

28. It is unnecessary for me to give details of the revenue collected in the different districts. These are to be found in the statements. It seems sufficient to say that in every district a large proportion of the demand was suspended and that in every district the collections made on account of the unsuspended amount were fairly good.

Revenue money-orders.

29. It is difficult to gauge the extent to which the system of remitting revenue by postal money-order is becoming more popular by the use made of the system in a year in which the revenue was largely suspended. For instance, the amount remitted by money-order in Betul was less than one-eighth of the amount so remitted in the previous year. But out of the current demand of Rs. 2,71,406, a sum of no less than Rs. 2,65,213 was suspended. It may be noted, however, that despite the suspensions larger amounts were so remitted in Hoshangabad, Nimar and Narsinghpur than in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioners of the two former districts may, therefore, be right in thinking that the system is gradually commending itself to the minds of the people.

Land revenue not on the roll.

30. Land revenue not on the roll consists for the most part of revenue levied direct from raiyats in raiyatwari and patch-cultivation villages. It is not surprising to find that the collections were everywhere poor.

Miscellaneous revenue.

31. Miscellaneous revenue is composed of a variety of different items. The details are given in the District Reports and need not be repeated here. I only note that the demand on this account was recovered in full in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara.

Coercive processes.

32. The number of coercive processes issued declined in every district except Narsinghpur. In a year of liberal suspensions this decline was to be expected. It is the rise in Narsinghpur which requires explanation. I am of opinion that the explanation offered by the Deputy Commissioner is quite adequate. He says that with rumours of suspensions and remissions in the air, a general reluctance was discernible on the part of malguzars in the matter of paying revenue, even when they were quite able to do so. Consequently some stringency in collection became necessary.

PART IV.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Extent and amount of land revenue assignments.

33. At the close of the year 1898-99 the number of land revenue assignments existing in this Division was 1890. During the year under report revision of settlement brought about an increase of two assignments in Nimar involving an area of 117 acres. On the other hand 21 assignments involving an area of 373 acres were resumed, 1 in Hoshangabad, 1 in Narsinghpur, 16 in Nimar, 1 in Chhindwara, and 2 in Betul. There were thus 1,871 assignments existing at the close of the year involving an area of 364,836 acres, and representing a revenue of Rs. 87,298.

The number of service holdings in raiyatwari villages was 45 with an area of 407 acres, the amount of land revenue assigned being Rs. 182.

The total number of revenue-free or quit-rent holders, whose tenure is subject to change on their death, was 91— in Hoshangabad 9, in Narsinghpur 15, in Nimar 54, in Chhindwara 9, and in Betul 4.

Muafi lapses and resumptions.

34. Including 12 cases pending from the previous year there were 37 cases for disposal. Of these 19 were reported during the year and 18 remained pending, all in Nimar. But 15 of them were reported in the statement for the half-year ending the 30th September 1900, while the other three were separately reported for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

Raiyatwari settlement.

35. I have nothing to add to what has been said by the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar regarding raiyatwari settlement in his district. But I may refer to the success which has apparently attended the attempt made to re-colonize the Manjrod tract in the Tapti valley.

PART V.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

Transfers of proprietary rights.

36. Voluntary sales of proprietary rights decreased in every district except Hoshangabad; compulsory sales increased in every district except Nimar and Betul; and transfers by mortgage or sale increased in Hoshangabad and Chhindwara, neither increased nor decreased in Narsinghpur and Betul, and decreased in Nimar. The total number of transfers of all kinds decreased from 806 to 719, and the area transferred decreased by about 31 per cent. The decrease would appear to be due to the depressed state of the land market.

The proportion borne by the consideration money of the land transferred to the land revenue thereof was 9 times in Hoshangabad, 7 in Narsinghpur, 23 in Nimar, 19 in Chhindwara, and 15 in Betul. I noted last year that the value of land was apparently greater in Nimar than in any other district. This seems to be the case still.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of transfers to agriculturists is again in excess of that of transfers to non-agriculturists.

Partition cases.

37. At the beginning of the year 31 partition cases were pending in district offices. Thirty were instituted during the year. Altogether 40 were disposed of, so that 21 remained pending at the end of the year. The oldest of these was pending from 14th May 1897 in the Hoshangabad District. But it was disposed of in October. In the divisional office 2 cases were pending at the beginning of the year, and 20 were received during the year. Final sanction was accorded in 21. The one case pending was returned to the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad in May for further enquiry. It was received back after the close of the year and final sanction has been accorded in it.

Works under certain heads of revenue business.

38. Mutation cases form the bulk of the work returned in the statement of selected heads of revenue business. They were as usual most numerous in Nimar, which showed an increase as compared with the previous year. But in the Division as a whole the number fell. The pending file was also smaller.

Repairs of boundary marks.

39. The number of cases relating to boundary marks increased from 760 to 861. It is all the more satisfactory therefore that the number pending at the end of the year was 138 against 532. Hoshangabad is responsible for the bulk of these as in the previous year. Their pendency is attributed to the straitened circumstances of the malguzars.

Applications relating to transfer of sir land.

40. Applications for permission to transfer sir land outright—a new class of cases created by the Tenancy Act of 1898—amounted to 122, most of which were received in Narsinghpur. Ninety-three were disposed of.

Ejectment of tenants in execution of decrees.

41. Altogether there were 396 applications for the ejectment of tenants in execution of decrees, of which no less than 349 were received in Narsinghpur. But in only 66 cases was ejectment effected.

Action under Section 92 of the Tenancy Act.

42. During the year 21 applications were presented for reinstatement under Section 92 of the Tenancy Act, of which no less than 15 were presented in Narsinghpur, where, however, reinstatement was ordered in only 3 cases.

Principal suits between landlord and tenant.

43. There was a decline in the suits for arrears of rent from 4,077 to 4,017, in 3,266 of which the plaintiffs obtained decrees. Suits of this kind also were considerably more numerous in Narsinghpur than elsewhere. Suits by tenants for recovery of possession fell from 37 to 23, in 9 of which were the plaintiffs successful.

PART VI.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Land acquisition.

44. At the end of 1898-99, 13 land acquisition cases were pending in this Division. At the end of the year under report 31 cases were pending. The only district with a clear file is Nimar. However, the circumstances of the year were all against the prompt disposal of this kind of work. I think that better results may be looked for in the current year. Of the pending cases the oldest are 2 in Betul, which date from October 1898. The oldest in Chhindwara dates from November 1898 and the oldest in Hoshangabad from October 1899.

Action of Deputy Commissioners under Section 320, Civil Procedure Code.

45. For the greater part of the year sale cases—that is, cases in which the sale of land has been ordered in execution of a decree, and which have been transferred to a Deputy Commissioner for disposal—were in suspense. It is therefore unnecessary to say much about them. Out of 886 cases for disposal, 700 were pending at the end of the year, while sale was effected in only 52. It is noteworthy that the number of years' purchase for which property was sold was only 8 in Chhindwara, only 7 in Narsinghpur, only 5 in Hoshangabad, and only 3 in Nimar. But as I said in last year's report no useful deduction can be made from these figures in ignorance of the incumbrances existing on the property sold.

General revenue business of the year.

46. With regard to the general revenue business of the year it is satisfactory to find that although the total number of cases for disposal rose from 27,311 to 38,978, the number of cases pending at the close of the year was only 2,382 against 3,319 in the previous year. A large part of the increase observable in the total number of cases in Nimar and Chhindwara is accounted for by cases relating to agricultural loans.

F. A. T. PHILLIPS,

Officiating Commissioner,

Nerbudda Division.

ANNEXURE C.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1899-1900.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

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No. 1007.

FROM

W. A. NEDHAM, ESQ.,

COMMISSIONER,

Nagpur Division,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 14th March 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit with the following review the reports (with Statements) by Deputy Commissioners on the Land Revenue Administration of the districts in this Division for the year ending the 30th September 1900. The reports were due in this office on the 31st October and were received on the following dates:—

Bhandara	...	... 5th November 1900.
Wardha	...	... 10th " "
Nagpur	...	... 20th " "
Balaghat	...	... 13th December "
Chanda	...	... 10th January 1901.

The Chanda report being received so late delayed the preparation of my own report, for owing to the Volunteer Inspection and Annual Rifle Meeting last month, my office found it difficult till that was all over to work up the necessary figures and statements.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

(1) *Rainfall.*

2. The rainfall registered during the past two years (1898-99 and 1899-1900) is compared below by districts:—

District.	First June 1898 to 31st May 1899.	1st June 1899 to 31st May 1900.	Average of 32 years preceding.
Nagpur	42·20	13·95	46·66
Wardha	27·27	13·32	40·80
Chanda	46·75	20·03	51·18
Bhandara	55·55	25·20	54·02
Balaghat	54·36	33·08	66·34

Generally the rains set in at the usual time, except that in Nagpur they were somewhat late. The rainfall was sufficient for the early sowings, when cotton and tur sowings were carried on successfully and germination was fairly good. There was deficient rain in July, but in August there was a general and most welcome fall which improved prospects everywhere. Re-sowing was undertaken vigorously, but was followed by another break and deterioration began at once. There was practically no rain in October and November. The rainfall was thus very capricious, and the season was very unfavourable to both the kharif and rabi crops, specially the latter.

(2) *Character of the Season.*

3. The following table gives the outturns of the principal crops expressed in American notation for the different districts of the Division :—

Crop.	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.
Cotton	45	45	90	...	...
Juar	45	30	45	30	40
Rice	...	...	4	5	15
Tur	45	15	60	45	50
Kodo and kutki	8	...	60	40	55
Wheat	15	8	14	10	10
Linseed	8	...	5	5	5
Gram	45	15	60	50	30
Til	50	30	50	90	100

Kharif Crops.

4. *Juar.*—This is considered the staple food crop in the districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda. It is not grown to a great extent in the remaining two districts. In Nagpur the seed was sown in good time and germination was good. The crop promised a bumper harvest, but, owing to the absence of rain in October and November, the yield of grain is estimated at a little less than half the normal. Over a large portion of the Wardha District, two and three sowings were necessitated, all of which were equally unsuccessful. The estimated outturn in this district is 30 in American notation, and this in certain tracts only. In Chanda and Bhandara the crops suffered badly from insufficient rain, and in Balaghat, where, however, the crop is of not much importance, the outturn was slightly better than in the previous year.

5. *Rice.*—The outturn in Nagpur and Wardha was practically nothing, but in these districts the crop is not an important one. In Chanda, however, it is the principal crop, and it failed entirely owing to the early cessation of the rains and the scorching heat. The normal proportion of this crop is about one-half of the entire cropped area in the Bhandara District. The lack of rain in this district in June and July caused a considerable proportion of the seedlings to wither. The only rice which survived, and that with only a very insignificant outturn, was such as was sown under the bund of large tanks. In Balaghat sufficient early rain encouraged the maximum of sowing, and germination was good when at a critical time the rain ceased and the nurseries withered. The outturn of transplanted rice was hardly anything, while broadcasted rice gave a slightly better result.

6. *Cotton.*—This crop throve well in many places in the Nagpur District till the end of September, but the sudden cessation of rain then changed the prospects from good to fair and the outturn is estimated at 45 in American

notation or half that of the previous year. In the Wardha District where re-sowings were necessitated the outturn was the same as in the Nagpur District. In the Chanda District the crop is generally sown in the Warora Tahsil, where the season was very favourable to it, giving an outturn of 90 against 75 in the previous year.

7. *Tur.*—In the Nagpur District the seed was put down in good time and germination was successful, but the early cessation of rain caused a very poor outturn compared with the previous year; and in Wardha considerable damage was done to the crop by cloudy weather in December which produced caterpillars, and gave an extremely bad outturn of 15. In Chanda the outturn was stationary, being 60: the crop is of no importance in this district. The outturn in Bhandara and Balaghat was about half the normal.

8. *Til.*—The outturn of the early variety in Nagpur was fair, but the cold weather crop suffered seriously from the scorching heat of November. The yield of both varieties is estimated at half the normal. In Wardha the outturn compared unfavourably with other districts. In the Chanda District Rabi Til is grown in the greater portion; the district outturn is put down at 50 or the same as in the preceding year. The season was very favourable in both Bhandara and Balaghat, the yield being 90 and 100 respectively, but the crop is not largely grown in these districts.

9. *Kodo and Kutki.*—These crops fared very badly indeed in the Nagpur and Wardha districts and proved total failures. In Chanda it is reported that there was an increase in the area sown, and the outturn was 60, the best of all the districts during the year under review. The yield in Bhandara was slightly less than half the normal, and that in Balaghat almost as good as in Chanda.

Rabi Crops.

10. *Wheat.*—Successful sowings were impeded in Nagpur by the abrupt termination of the rains in September, and the outturn was only 15 in American notation. Sowings were attempted in the Wardha District in small patches, especially in irrigated areas, and the yield was only 8, and that in Bhandara and Balaghat about the same. The land in Chanda was specially well prepared for this crop, but the intermittent rain with long breaks told considerably on it, and gave the same outturn as Nagpur.

11. *Linseed.*—This crop suffered seriously from want of sufficient moisture at sowing time, and the yield was exceedingly meagre in the districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, and in Wardha the crop proved a complete failure.

12. *Gram.*—This crop is more hardy than wheat and linseed, and was not, therefore, so much damaged, except in Wardha, where the estimate is put as low as 15.

13. The following table shows the percentage of actual outturn on full average outturn of all crops taken together:—

District.	Percentage of actual outturn on full average outturn of all crops taken together.				
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Average of three years.	1899-1900.
Nagpur	58	92	88	79	37
Wardha	44	107	54	68	21
Chanda	47	106	81	78	33
Bhandara	34	82	61	59	20
Balaghat	22	53	67	47	23

The figures show a decrease in all districts when compared with those of any of the three previous years, except that for Balaghat, which is 23 as against 22 in the famine year of 1896-97.

(3) *General Health.*

14. It was exceptionally unhealthy in all districts in the year under review, except Balaghat, where the general health was fairly good notwithstanding the district had to face a more acute famine than in 1896-97. The total deaths in this district were 13,606 against 11,306 in the previous year. The comparatively low death-rate here is probably due to so many old and weak people having died off in the famine of 1896-97, resulting to some extent in the survival of the fittest. There was also much emigration to Assam, which caused a decrease in the general population. The total number of deaths from all causes registered in all districts during the year amounted to 144,556 compared with 85,534 in the year preceding. Besides the crop failure, all districts suffered from cholera, small-pox and bowel-complaints, and the heavy rainfall of 1900 induced a high fever mortality. In the Wardha District the deaths rose from 13,038 to 30,730; this heavy mortality is attributable principally to cholera and bowel-complaints brought on by impure water and inferior food-stuffs, and to people eating grain to which they were unaccustomed, *e. g.*, Bengal rice instead of juari. Fevers are reported to account for about a third part of the deaths in Chanda and more than three-fourths in Bhandara. A noteworthy feature of the general health of the year in Bhandara is the high infant mortality. Deaths from plague in Nagpur and Wardha were 876 and 25 respectively.

(4) *Progress of Cultivation.*

15. The cropped area decreased from 4,126,121 acres in 1898-99 to 3,629,849 acres in the year under review. All districts return decreases, which are due to large areas prepared for both kharif and rabi sowings having been left fallow for want of rain.

(5) *Irrigation.*

16. The area under irrigation has decreased in all districts owing to unprecedented drought. The districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda and Bhandara show a considerable decline in the number of plough-cattle, which is due to high mortality among cattle during the year owing to scarcity of water and fodder.

(6) *Crop Areas.*

17. The following table shows the total cropped area, the double-cropped area, and the net cropped area of the Division:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cropped	4,111,708	4,126,121	3,629,849
Double-cropped	302,093	331,907	24,654
Net cropped ...	4,413,801	4,458,028	3,654,503

The double-cropped area shows a marked decrease in the year under review compared with the year preceding. There was a striking increase in this area in 1897-98, and a slight increase in the year following, but the total area (24,654) in 1899-1900 falls short even of that reported in 1896-97 by 116,529 acres.

18. Comparative figures for kharif and rabi cropping are as follows :—

KHARIF.

District.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nagpur	692,090	759,174	+ 67,084
Wardha	651,164	717,762	+ 66,598
Chanda	527,371	490,048	— 37,323
Bhandara	611,333	473,729	— 137,604
Balaghat	321,050	259,848	— 61,202
Total ...	2,803,008	2,700,561	— 102,447

RABI.

District.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nagpur	544,887	420,365	— 124,522
Wardha	259,413	66,356	— 193,057
Chanda	317,091	232,402	— 84,689
Bhandara	380,558	194,636	— 185,922
Balaghat	153,070	40,184	— 112,886
Total ...	1,655,019	953,943	— 701,076

KHARIF.

19. While increases in the areas under kharif occur in the Nagpur and Wardha districts, which may be accounted for by the expansion of the areas under juar and cotton, large decreases occur in Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat attributable to the great fall in the irrigated rice areas.

RABI.

20. The areas under all rabi crops have fallen considerably in all districts. The general shrinkage is due to the season being unfavourable, the soil too dry, and the heat above normal.

Malguzari Forests.

21. The following table shows the cases in which the Forest Rules had to be enforced against the malguzar, so far as they have been given in the district reports :—

District.	Denial of nistar.	Notices of intended clearing of jungle.	Unauthorised cutting of prohibited timber.	Wasteful cutting of timber.	Confiscation of timber.	Forest notified.
	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.
Nagpur ...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Wardha ...	9	...	4	...	...	3
Chanda ...	1	2	1	1	...	1
Bhandara ...	3	...	25	7	16	1
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13	2	31	8	16	8

Nine cases of denial of nistar are again reported from Wardha as against 6, but they were not of much importance. The number (25) of unauthorised cuttings in Bhandara is still large. The Deputy Commissioner states that in some instances the offender was punished by confiscation of his wood, and in those of a trivial nature a severe warning was found sufficient, and that of the 7 cases of wasteful cutting, 4 were filed as the reports were found to be groundless, and 3 remained under inquiry at the close of the year. There were 8 cases (Nagpur 3, Wardha 3, Chanda 1 and Bhandara 1) in the year under review, in which forests had to be notified as requiring special protection under Section 124-A of the Land Revenue Act, as compared with 2 in the year preceding.

22. The reports from Nagpur and Wardha do not appear to contain information as regards the experiment of protecting crops by trench-digging round tree roots.

The Chanda and Balaghat reports show that nothing was done in this respect in those districts, but the matter has not been lost sight of in the Bhandara District. The Tahsildar of Bhandara made two experiments, and the Tahsildar of Sakoli four, while the Tahsildar of Tirora, regarding the year as too abnormal for such experiments, contented himself with explaining to malguzars the probable advantage of trenching. The Superintendent of Land Records reports that 22 experiments were made in 5 villages by the tenants themselves in the current year's crop, but the result is not yet known.

(7) *Crop Experiments.*

23. The following table shows the number of experiments made by the various classes of officers:—

Officers.	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Deputy Commissioners	...	...	2	...	...	2
Assistant Commissioners	...	...	16	8	...	24
Extra-Assistant Commissioners	...	25	37	83	4	149
Tahsildars	...	...	39	...	11	50
Total ...	...	25	94	91	15	225

In the above table no experiments are shown as having been effected in the Nagpur District, but the Deputy Commissioner states that the results of some experimental harvestings made by Mr. Lothe, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, have been separately reported to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. Wardha shows slightly more than double the number of experiments by Extra-Assistant Commissioners, which were confined to the Hinganghat Tahsil only, as there were no rabi crops available for experiments in the Wardha and Arvi tahsils, and over three-fourths of those tracts the kharif crops proved a total failure. It is satisfactory to note that as many as 271 experiments were also performed in this district by the Land Record Staff. There has been a considerable increase in the number of experiments in Chanda (94 against 20) and Bhandara (91 against 59), which is very satisfactory, inasmuch as the exceptional circumstances of the year demanded close attention to the subject. Moreover, 102 experiments were carried out by Charge Officers in the Chanda District. The Balaghat District exhibits a steady decrease in this respect. While the number in 1897-98 was 32, that in 1898-99 was 22, and only 15 are returned in the year under review.

(8) *Cattle Disease.*

24. The number of deaths reported are given below and compared with those of the previous year:—

District.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	No.	No.
Nagpur	11,950	35,528
Wardha	21,560	36,251
Balaghat	...	25,694

The high mortality in Nagpur, Wardha and Balaghat is attributable chiefly to the failure of the water-supply, and in a less degree to scarcity of fodder. No reliable figures are available for Chanda or Bhandara, but the mortality in Chanda is estimated at about 125,000, but this seems almost incredible. It is reported, however, that the general condition of the cattle in this district during the year was deplorable. The Veterinary Dispensaries at Nagpur and Wardha still continue to do good work.

(9) *Prices and Trade.*

25. The retail prices in seers per rupee of the more important cereals are shown in the following table and contrasted with those prevailing in the previous year:—

Grain.	NAGPUR.			WARDHA.			CHANDA.			BHANDARA.			BALAGHAT.		
	March.		September.	March.		September.	March.		September.	March.		September.	March.		September.
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Wheat ...	13·75	8·75	8·75	13·30	8·00	8·0	12·60	8·00	8·80	16·25	8·75	8·75	14·	10·00	9·0
Rice ...	15·0	10·00	8·75	10·40	10·10	8·0	16·50	9·77	6·75	16·25	10·00	7·50	20·	8·00	9·0
Juari ...	23·0	10·35	10·35	26·80	10·65	10·0	25·30	10·85	11·40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram ...	18·75	11·25	11·25	16·0	10·00	10·0	16·80	9·33	9·30	23·75	10·00	12·50	20·	11·00	11·0
Linseed ...	9·50	6·37	7·50	8·50	7·11	7·0	8·80	...	7·00	...	...	...	...	8·50	...

Grain.	BALAGHAT.		
	September.		
	1899.	1900.	
Wheat ...	9·0	7·50	
Rice ...	9·0	9·75	
Juari ...	...	...	
Gram ...	11·0	8·50	
Linseed ...	...	7·50	

Prices began to rise in August 1899 when apprehension of an impending famine first arose, and continued high throughout the year under review owing to the general crop failure. They would have been still higher but for extensive imports, chiefly of Bengal rice.

26. The District Reports give little information about trade. The following figures have been taken from the Annual Report on Rail-borne Traffic :—

Year ending 31st March.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Rice.	Linseed.	Til.
			IMPORTS IN MAUNDS.		
1898-99	87,375	256	391	101	8,625
1899-1900	113,438	40,242	2,361,475	20	1,789
			EXPORTS IN MAUNDS.		
1898-99	510,425	835,718	436,450	486,644	303,911
1899-1900	375,397	208,620	160,954	158,035	303,105

The figures show that rice and wheat were imported in considerable quantities, and imports of cotton show a steady increase. Exports of grain as well as of cotton and linseed were naturally small under the circumstances, while til was exported to the same extent as in the year 1898-99.

(10) *Condition of the Cultivating Classes.*

27. The year was one of great disappointment and disaster to the cultivating classes, both malguzars and tenants. The uneven distribution of the rainfall as well as its scanty nature had a very injurious effect on the crops, and many malguzars as well as tenants were compelled to resort to relief camps, and others sent members of their families. Cattle and ornaments were sold in very many cases, and only a few cultivating families were able to exist through the year without relief of some sort.

28. The subjoined table compares the areas held by the several classes of proprietors and tenants during the year with those of the previous year :—

District.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nagpur	1,557,295	1,557,721	426	...
Wardha	1,127,866	1,129,414	1,548	...
Chanda	1,157,181	1,159,776	2,595	...
Bhandara	1,083,148	1,075,349	...	7,799
Balaghat	515,963	515,995	32	...
Total ...	5,441,453	5,438,255	...	3,198

All districts, except Bhandara, show small increases, which is satisfactory. The decrease in Bhandara is not very large and is explained as due to the correction of areas made at the announcement of the revised settlement in the Sakoli Tahsil.

(11) *Loans under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Acts.*

29. The allotments sanctioned for the Division under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Acts aggregated Rs. 12,25,000 for the financial year 1900-1901, compared with Rs. 2,31,500 in the previous year. These were finally allotted to the different districts as shown below:—

Allotments for Loans—1900-1901.

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	10,000	1,40,000
Wardha	7,000	1,55,000
Chanda	3,430	3,31,570
Bhandara	5,000	3,60,000
Balaghat	3,000	2,10,000
Total ...	28,430	11,96,570

30. The amounts advanced during the revenue years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are noted below for each district of the Division:—

Amounts advanced.

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
	1898-99.	1899 1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	2,790	24,266	5,495	2,070
Wardha	...	22,117	10,751	109,101
Chanda	60	5,653	7,458	29,728
Bhandara	3 425	19,280	8,750	2,18,272
Balaghat	25	13,822	10,197	17,641
Total ...	6,300	85,138	42,651	3,76,812

The figures are taken from the half-yearly statements of advances and recoveries under the Acts. Thus the figures for 1898-99 are from the statements for the half-years ending the 31st March and 30th September 1899, and those for 1899-1900 from the statements for the half-years ending the 31st March and 30th September 1900.

The amounts advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act rose from Rs. 6,300 in 1898-99 to Rs. 85,138 in the year under review, and those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act from Rs. 42,651 to Rs. 3,76,812 as compared with Rs. 2,88,255 in the famine year of 1896-97.

31. The demand for recovery, the recoveries made, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year are shown below. The figures are taken from the half-yearly statements referred to in the preceding paragraph:—

District.	DEMAND.				COLLECTION.				BALANCE.				PERCENTAGE OF DEMAND COLLECTED.			
	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists' Loans Act.		Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists' Loans Act.		Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists' Loans Act.		Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Nagpur ...	7,606	2,278	6,046	833	3,536	1,231	1,800	283	4,070	1,047	5,146	555	46·4	54·0	25·9	33·7
Wardha ...	246	38	8,177	863	75	5	4,443	448	171	33	3,734	415	30·4	13·1	54·3	51·3
Chanda ...	7,367	2,789	17,923	1,726	421	132	1,431	164	6,946	2,657	15,792	1,562	5·7	4·7	8·3	9·5
Bhandara ...	5,694	1,663	7,166	1,081	330	67	745	161	5,364	1,595	6,421	920	5·7	4·0	10·3	14·8
Balaghat ...	3,020	1,044	84,584	5,691	...	...	22	3	3,020	1,044	84,562	5,688	...	...	·02	·05
Total ...	23,933	7,812	1,24,096	10,199	4,562	1,435	8,441	1,059	19,571	6,376	1,15,655	9,140	18·2	18·3	6·8	10·3

32. The balances outstanding under the Agriculturists Loans Act are again large in all districts, especially Balaghat, where the collections on account of principal and interest were only Rs. 22 and Rs. 3, respectively, out of a demand of Rs. 84,584 and Rs. 5,691. Those under the Land Improvement Loans Act are also heavy in Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat. No collections were effected in the last-named district under this head during the year. The percentage of collection fell considerably lower than in the preceding year, the natural result of the abnormal conditions of the year. In several cases remissions had to be sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

(12) *Relations between Landlords and Tenants.*

33. The relations between malguzars and tenants, considering the circumstances of the year, were not generally unsatisfactory. In most districts malguzars who had the means came forward willingly to help their tenantry and rendered substantial assistance. But the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, writes: "There "can be no doubt that many of the resident malguzars did not do what they might "have done for their tenants, and a notable instance of this is in the village of "Chichpalli, where a very rich man, Vithoba Mamidwar, of Chanda town, is the "owner.

"His own land was sown; but that the tenants were left to their own devices "is proved by statistics. During the current year the kharif area has only "increased to 65·91, and this in spite of the fact that Rs. 100 were advanced by "Government for the purchase of seed. The land of the malguzar was, of course, "sown, but apparently no assistance whatever was rendered by him to any one of "his tenants."

The affairs of the Sironcha Tahsil continue to be as bad as in past years.

(13) *Sanads granted for Improvement.*

34. The following details regarding the grant of sanads for improvements are extracted from the District Reports :—

District.	Applications.			Rejected.	Granted.	Pending.
	Pending.	Made during year.	Total for disposal.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nagpur	27	26	53	...	20	33
Wardha	1	129	130	5	125	...
Chanda	6	14	20	9	3	8
Bhanda a	9	58	67	11	56	...
Balaghat	3	19	22	2	17	3
Total ..	46	246	292	27	221	11

The total number of sanads granted in the Division during the year was 221 as compared with 123 in the year 1898-99.

The Wardha District again shows a large increase in the number granted, *viz.*, 125 against 33 in the year preceding. The improvements in this district consisted in a majority of cases of wells for irrigation purposes.

The wells were made with the primary object of improving the water-supply of the villages during the recent scarcity and will serve both purposes hereafter.

The number granted in Nagpur and Bhandara rose from 8 and 16, respectively, to 20 and 56 during the year. The number of cases pending in Chanda (8) and in Nagpur (33) is large compared with the total number for disposal (20 and 53 respectively). Sanads were granted in 17 cases in the Balaghat District and these were all in the Baihar Tahsil. None were granted in the Balaghat Tahsil, as the improvements in this tahsil were all taken into consideration at the time of the announcement of the recent settlement.

PART II.—Village Records.

(14) *Changes in, and efficiency of, the Land Record Staff.*

35. The staff of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris in each district for the past two years is compared below :—

District.	Revenue Inspectors.		Patwaris.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nagpur	12	12	270	270
Wardha	9	9	217	217
Chanda	10	10	209	209
Bhandara	9	9	204	204
Balaghat	6	6	125	125
Total ...	46	46	1,025	1,025

It will be observed that there were no alterations in the permanent staff during the year under review. The additions that were made to the staff in connection with famine operations have been disregarded, as they were only temporary. In each of the districts of Nagpur and Bhandara one Inspector was degraded, and in the latter district two Inspectors were suspended. The number

fined in Nagpur was 6, and in each of the districts of Wardha and Chanda 4. The number of punishments among Patwaris was 363 as compared with 276 in the year 1898-99, the district figures being :—

District.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	No.	No.
Nagpur	91	68
Wardha	47	63
Chanda	51	34
Bhandara	39	185
Balaghat	48	13
Total ...	276	363

The cases comprised :—

	No.
Dismissals	13
Fines	316
Suspensions	28
Transfers	6

Bhandara shows a considerable increase in the number of punishments. Of the total number (185) fines were inflicted in 171 cases.

The Deputy Commissioner explains this large increase in punishments to greater supervision of the work of Patwaris, owing to Charge Officers moving constantly about their circles.

The Land Record Staff discharged satisfactorily the heavy additional duties entailed by the famine, and is, on the whole, favourably reported on by the Deputy Commissioners.

The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur remarks "they formed the back-bone of the relief organization and proved themselves on the whole an efficient and trustworthy body of men."

(15) *Inspection of Village Records.*

36. In Nagpur the Revenue Inspectors checked 49,368 khasra entries in 2,183 villages of the total number of 2,213 in the district. The number of entries tested was larger and the percentage of errors was again 1 as in the previous year. There was a decrease of 1,098 in the amount of testing work done by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, which is explained to be due to both these officials having been required to stay at head-quarters for a fortnight during the field season for the compilation of the s atement of land revenue suspensions. The checks both by Tahsildars and their Naibs also shows a decline, and nothing was done by the Deputy Commissioner or his Assistants, as their time was otherwise fully occupied. The number of jamabandi entries tested by Kanungoes during the year, and the percentage of errors found are smaller than those of the year preceding.

In Wardha the Inspectors visited all the villages of their circles and the number of khasra entries checked increased from 40,947 to 51,108 and the percentage of errors was 1. The amount of testing done by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records also shows an increase, while that by Tahsildars has fallen short of that in the year previous. The check by the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants shows an improvement. The Kanungoes tested 20,413 jamabandi entries as compared with 19,775, and the percentage of errors detected was somewhat lower.

The number of khasra entries tested by Revenue Inspectors in the Chanda District in both khalsa and zamindari villages rose from 57,133 to 57,348, and the percentage of errors was less. A fair amount was done by Tahsildars, but none by the Deputy Commissioner or his Assistants, and that by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent was less compared with the year preceding.

Kanungoes tested more than double the number of jamabandi entries, the percentage of errors being 4·17 compared with 2·43.

In Bhandara khasra testing by Inspectors shows a decrease. So also does the amount of work done by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, while that by Tahsildars and the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants was better than in the year preceding.

The total number of entries of jamabandis checked by Kanungoes also fell from 23,391 in 1898-99 to 7,307 in the year under review, and the percentage of errors both in khasras and jamabandis was lower.

The Revenue Inspectors in Balaghat checked a slightly less number of khasra entries in the year, while there is a considerable increase in the testing done by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. The check by Tahsildars again shows an improvement, but nothing was done either by the Deputy Commissioner or his Assistants. The amount of jamabandi testing by Kanungoes was a little less than in the year preceding. The percentage of errors in khasras was about the same, and that in jamabandis 5·17 against 3·60 in the year 1898-99.

It was hardly to be expected that much testing work could be done in any district by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants as so much of their time had to be devoted to supervision of famine-relief arrangements.

(16) *Training and Examination of Patwaris.*

37. Famine relief operations having been started no survey classes were formed at the head-quarters of the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda and Balaghat, or at those of Revenue Inspectors' Circles for instruction purposes. The Inspectors had no leisure for such instruction. In Bhandara, however, a class was opened at the district head-quarters from the middle of August to the end of the year, and 4 candidates passed out while 8 left in the interval.

(17) *Residence of Patwaris within their Circles.*

38. The number of Patwaris non-resident without permission fell from 121 to 80 during the year under review, which is satisfactory. The district percentages are given below:—

Nagpur	...	...	8
Wardha	...	...	1·38
Chanda	...	...	15·26
Bhandara	...	...	12·7
Balaghat	...	...	...

Nagpur and Chanda show increases due to the appointment of new men, while there was considerable improvement in Bhandara and Balaghat. Stringent measures to enforce residence within their Circles could not be taken during the year, but appropriate steps are, however, now being taken in all districts.

(18) *Filing of Village Papers.*

39. In Wardha all papers were filed by the date fixed, and also in Nagpur, except jamabandis in the filing of which there was some delay owing to famine work. Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat do not show punctuality in filing the different papers. In Chanda most of the jamabandis outstanding have been filed since the close of the year except those of the Zamindaris of the Brahmapuri Tahsil, and steps have been taken to get in the seven jamabandis outstanding in Bhandara at the close of the year.

(19) *Condition of Village Maps and Boundary Marks.*

40. In Nagpur many village maps require renewal, and in Wardha a few, but the work could not be undertaken owing to the famine: 128 village traces were renewed in the Brahmapuri Tahsil and many more require re-doing. In Bhandara maps of 121 villages have become defaced, but they were not replaced by new ones as the Patwaris could not be spared from their famine duties. The matter will, however, be attended to in the current year. Maps of about 100 villages were renewed in Balaghat and those of the remaining villages are in satisfactory condition.

41. The condition of boundary marks is fairly satisfactory in Nagpur. The instructions issued by the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division in connection with the restoration of missing marks and proper maintenance of field boundary marks in the ryotwari villages of the Mandla District were issued to Inspectors by the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, with slight modifications, and the result is reported to be satisfactory. The boundary marks in Chanda continued to be fairly maintained, so also those in the Balaghat District.

(20) *Village Note-Book.*

42. The Nagpur report gives the progress made by Kanungoes in writing up village note-books, which shows that 1,207 were completed out of a total number of 2,204, leaving 997 to be written up, and those in Chanda have been completed during the year, but nothing is said as to what was done in these districts in the matter of examining the books during the cold weather tour. In Wardha the books of all Kanungoes were inspected by the Superintendent of Land Records and found to be complete. In Bhandara the books were inspected by Assistants in the course of their tours, the exact number inspected not being, however, recorded; and Tahsildars also, especially the Tahsildar of Bhandara, have done a fair amount of checking. The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat is the only one who does not refer to the subject at all in his report.

PART III.—Land Revenue Collections.

(21) *Changes in demand of Land Revenue on Roll.*

43. The demand for the year under report as shown in column 17 of printed Statement I for 1898-99, and the final demand as shown in column (1) of the District Statement I for 1899-1900 are compared below:—

District.	Statement for 1898-99.	Statement for 1899-1900.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Nagpur	9,85,771	9,85,771	...
Wardha	6,41,225	6,41,225	...
Chanda	2,90,267	2,90,267	...
Bhandara	5,03,027	5,03,013	—14
Balaghat	2,11,071	2,11,071	...
Total ...	26,31,361	26,31,347	—14

The decrease in Bhandara is due to reduction made in the jama of the village of Sendri-Buzrug of the Bhandara Tahsil under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

44. The alterations which occurred in the demand during the year are shown below:—

District.	At beginning of year.	At close of year.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Nagpur	9,85,771	9,85,807	+ 36
Wardha	6,41,225	6,43,996	+ 2,771
Chanda	2,90,267	2,90,494	+ 227
Bhandara	5,03,013	5,28,410	+25,397
Balaghat	2,11,071	2,10,954	— 117
Total ...	26,31,347	26,59,661	+28,314

Of the increase in Wardha Rs. 2,717-10-0 are on account of the jama of some of the 45 villages in the Hinganghat Tahsil for which remission was granted for a period of 3 years being brought on the kistbandi, the period for which the remission was granted having expired during the year. The balance as also the increases in Nagpur and Chanda are due to resumption of revenue free grants. Bhandara shows a large increase of Rs. 25,397, of which Rs. 24,068 are due to revision of assessment of khalsa villages in the Sakoli Tahsil, and the rest to progressive assessments made in certain villages of the Tirora and Sakoli tahsils, and a muafi resumption in Bhandara Khas. While the Balaghat District returns an increase of Rs. 225 on account of revision of assessment of the villages of Dhansua parganna, it shows a decrease of Rs. 342 owing to a malguzari village being converted into ryotwari, and the revenue of certain villages being reduced under orders of the Chief Commissioner.

(22) *Collections and Balances.*

45. The demand, collection and balance of land revenue on the roll and cesses are shown below:—

District.	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.	
	Arrear account.	Current account.	Arrear account.	Current account.	Arrear account.	Current account.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	16,461	10,67,459	5,488	4,38,094	10,973	6,29,365
Wardha	21,684	6,91,666	1,989	1,52,482	19,695	5,39,184
Chanda	14,536	3,11,872	11,929	65,212	2,607	2,46,660
Bhandara	30,373	5,41,795	5,742	74,693	24,631	4,67,102
Balaghat	28,996	2,27,332	299	84	28,697	2,27,248
Total ...	1,12,050	28,40,124	25,417	7,30,565	86,603	21,09,559

46. Of the balance of Rs. 10,973 of the arrear demand in the Nagpur District, Rs. 10,557 belong to the Umrer Tahsil, of which Rs. 6,226 have been recommended for remission, and realization of the rest has been stayed till next harvest. The balance of the current demand in this district outstanding at the close of the year amounts to Rs. 6,29,365, of which Rs. 6,25,798 have been suspended as sanctioned in Secretariat Revenue Department letter No. F-1786, dated the 7th July 1900.

47. The total balance remaining for recovery in Wardha comes to Rs. 5,58,879. This includes Rs. 18,682 being balance of the amount suspended in the Hinganghat Tahsil under the authority of Secretariat letter No. C-106, dated the 22nd June 1899, and Rs. 5,24,119 suspended under orders contained in Secretariat letter No. 940, dated the 21st April 1900.

48. The arrear demand of Rs. 14,536 in Chanda was almost all collected. The balance left for recovery is only Rs. 2,607, for Rs. 1,609 of which amount the Warora Tahsil is responsible, and the rest is due from Chanda and Sironcha. The whole of this balance is reported to be recoverable, but the Deputy Commissioner expresses a doubt on the point. Of the current demand of Rs. 3,11,872 the amount collected was only Rs. 65,212, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,46,660 for collection at the close of the year. Of this balance Rs. 2,14,009 have been suspended under sanction conveyed in Famine Secretary's letter No. F-1610, dated 18th June 1900, and the remainder is in train of collection.

49. The arrear demand of Rs. 30,373 in Bhandara is composed of:—

	Rs.
Famine arrears of 1896-97	4,682
Arrears of 1897-98	5,817
Arrears of 1898-99	19,874
Total ...	30,373

Collections of this amounting to Rs. 5,742 were made, leaving Rs. 24,631 outstanding, of which Rs. 4,556 appertain to famine arrears and Rs. 20,075 to arrears of 1897-98-99. The current demand was Rs. 5,41,795, of which Rs. 74,693 were collected during the year, leaving Rs. 4,67,102 for collection at its close. Payment of the sum of Rs. 4,65,680 of the balance outstanding has been suspended as sanctioned in Secretariat letter No. F.-940, dated the 21st April 1900, and the rest, which is due from the Bhandara and Tirora tahsils, is in course of realization.

50. The total demand including arrears in Balaghat was Rs. 2,56,328. Of this only Rs. 383 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,55,945 outstanding for collection at the close of the year, of which the sum of Rs. 2,27,248 on account of the 1st and 2nd kists was suspended under the authority of Secretariat letters Nos. 479 and F-988, dated the 27th January and 25th April 1900, respectively. The balance of Rs. 28,697 is on account of arrears of the past two years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

51. Taking the collections for the Division 23 per cent. of the arrears and 25 per cent. of the current demand were realized. Considering the unfavourable circumstances of the year, better results could hardly be expected.

(23) *Land Revenue not on the Roll.*

52. The demand under this head is compared in the table below with that for the preceding year. Collections and balances are also shown:—

District.	Demand, excluding arrears.		Collection.	Balance.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	1,484	1,395	1,034	361
Wardha	19	110	105	5
Chanda	19,542	19,315	2,567	16,748
Bhandara	7,125	7,079	414	6,665
Balaghat	24,166	23,382	120	23,262
Total ...	52,336	51,281	4,240	47,041

The demand has declined in all districts, except Wardha, during the year under review. The small balance in Nagpur is due from the Ramtek and Umrer tahsils. The balance in Chanda is large. A great part of it has been suspended, and the unsuspended portion is reported to be recoverable, but the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that there is very little hope of any recoveries being effected until next harvest. The balances in Balaghat and Bhandara are also heavy, but the whole has been suspended.

That in Balaghat consists of—

	Rs.
Ryotwari	16,884
Forest takoli	6,350
Nazul	28
Total ...	23,262

53. The arrear account of previous years is given below :—

District.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	237	108	129
Wardha	...	...	...
Chanda	5,009	1,141	3,868
Bhandara	365	115	250
Balaghat	2,941	61	2 880
Total ...	8,552	1 425	7,127

(24) *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*

54. The demand for the past two years is contrasted below. Collections and balances are also given :—

District.	Demand, excluding arrears.		Collection.	Balance.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	7,629	5,800	5,283	517
Wardha	1,513	1,708	1,688	20
Chanda	517	455	344	111
Bhandara	973	662	658	4
Balaghat	255	286	286	..
Total ...	10 887	8,911	8,259	652

The demand increased in Wardha and Balaghat while it decreased in Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara. Out of the balance of Rs. 517 outstanding against Nagpur Rs. 472 are on account of quarries in the Nagpur Tahsil and will shortly be recovered. The arrear account of previous years is given below :—

District.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	3	3	...
Wardha	22	22	...
Chanda	54	24	30
Bhandara	90	68	22
Balaghat	482	...	482
Total ...	651	117	534

The arrears in Balaghat are for the year 1895-96 on account of fisheries and will have to be ultimately remitted, as there is no hope of realization.

(25) *Coercive Processes.*

55. The following table shows the extent to which it was necessary to use pressure to collect the revenue in each of the past two years:—

Processes.	Nagpur.		Wardha.		Chanda.		Bhandara.		Balaghat.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Notices of demand ...	1	...	3	...	32	...	25	56	...	...
Warrant of arrest ...	1	...	7	...	3	...	8	2	2	...
Defaulters imprisoned ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attachments ordered ...	577	175	267	60	445	31	604	197	623	1
Attachments effected ...	89	31	57	3	112	11	200	53	123	1
Sales of moveable property ...	4	...	3	...	11	...	24	6	8	...
Estates attached and held under management.	11	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	..
Attachment of other immoveable property.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sales of other immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	683	106	328	63	605	42	863	314	758	2

The number of processes decreased considerably in all districts during the year. Suspensions of land revenue having been sanctioned it was not found necessary to have recourse to coercive processes for the realization of the balances to any great extent. Attachments were issued and effected in the case of a few malguzars who had recovered rents from their tenants and had not paid the land revenue and who were known to be able to pay, but were hanging back in the hope of remission being granted. The number of notices of demand issued in Bhandara was 56 (as compared with 25) it being thought that with times so bad, due notice should be given and every consideration shown to malguzars who were uncertain of the demand.

(26) *Revenue Money-Order System.*

56. The following table shows the extent to which the land revenue was paid by money-orders compared with the three previous years:—

District.	Years.			
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	7,888	3,549	5,102	2,236
Wardha	2,140	1,171	2,918	2,617
Chanda	40,930	43,352	54,944	6,132
Bhandara	3,889	6,187	26,668	8,884
Balaghat	188	3,751	2,652	...
Total ...	55,035	58,010	92,284	19,869

There is a considerable decrease in the total amount of remittances which is apparently due to the suspension of a major portion of the revenue, and needs no comment.

PART IV.—LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Extent and amount of Land Revenue Assignments.

57. The total number of assignments existing in this Division on the 1st October 1899 was 2,364, the area assigned was 560,859 acres, and the revenue assigned was Rs. 1,46,737. These figures were altered during the year as shown below:— Statement IV-A.

	Number.	Area.	Assigned revenue.
		Acres.	Rs.
(1) Increased by revision of assessment or other causes ...	1	6,543	751
(2) Decreased by resumption or lapses	158	3,621	982

Under the increase the area of 6,027 acres with assigned revenue of Rs. 635 was added owing to revision of assessment of the Sakoli Tahsil in the Bhandara District, and one assignment comprising an area of 516 acres with an assigned revenue of Rs. 116 was added in the Chanda District. The latter grant had been resumed during the year 1898-99 as there was no trace of the muafidar, but during the year under notice he appeared, and having established his claim, the muafi was restored to him.

58. The details of lapses occurring during the year are given in the District Reports. In the Bhandara District along with the announcement of revised assessment of the Sakoli Tahsil the entries of the muafi register relating to grants in that tahsil were verified, the result of which was that the total number of grants was reduced by 112, as the original number returned was found to be inaccurate, but the area and the revenue assigned were increased as shown above. Besides this the total amount of assigned revenue in the Chanda District was reduced by Rs. 1,558 as the figure reported last year was found to be incorrect. Thus the result of these changes was that the number of assignments continuing at the close of the year was 2,207, comprising an area of 563,781 acres with revenue assigned at Rs. 1,44,948.

59. The number of service lands in ryotwari villages was 41, covering an area of 532 acres with a revenue assignment of Rs. 33-4-0. All these plots are held in the Chanda and Balaghat Districts.

60. The number of revenue-free or quit rent holders whose tenure is subject to change on their death, existing in this Division at the close of the year under report was 1,836 as compared with 1,897 in the previous year.

Muafi Lapses and Resumptions.

61. Including 61 cases pending from the preceding year there were 107 cases for disposal during the year under review. Of these 56 were reported for sanction, leaving 51 pending at the close of the year as shown below:— Statement IV-B.

	No.
Nagpur	22
Wardha	8
Chanda	15
Bhandara	6
	51

Of the above pending cases 12 are reported from Chanda to have been sent up for the orders of the Chief Commissioner since the close of the year. The dates of the oldest cases pending in the several districts of this Division are given below:—

Nagpur	...	...	5th May 1898
Wardha	...	...	16th September 1899
Chanda	...	...	29th March 1900
Bhandara	...	...	3rd July 1900

The Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur and Wardha, where the cases are pending longest, have given no explanation of the long delay that has occurred in their disposal. They have now been addressed in the matter.

62. There were 2 cases of malik-makbuza escheats pending from the preceding year, and four new cases occurred during the year.

Thus out of the six cases for disposal, three were reported and three remained pending at the close of the year, namely, two in Wardha, and one in Chanda.

63. The annual verification work of muafis done during the year under report is abstracted in the subjoined table:—

District.	Number of muafis to be checked.	Number checked.	Number remaining to be checked at the close of the year.
Nagpur	1,494	1,406	88
Wardha	...	All cases checked.	...
Chanda	727	718	9
Bhandara	...	All checked except one.	1
Balaghat	...	No muafis.	...

Of the 88 cases remaining unchecked in the Nagpur District, 61 belong to Katol, 14 to Umrer and 13 to Nagpur Tahsils. No explanation is given in the District Report for the large number remaining unchecked by the Tahsildar of Katol. In the preceding year, however, 44 cases were returned against this tahsil as unchecked, and the reason then assigned was that the grantees being residents of other provinces, *e. g.*, North-Western Provinces and Berars, their exact whereabouts could not be ascertained. The same explanation may be taken to hold good for the large number remaining unchecked during the year under review.

64. The Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara reports that the new muafi register of his district has been scrutinized by the Settlement Officer and it will shortly be sent for printing.

PART V.—Revenue Court Work.

Mutations in possession of Proprietary Rights.

65. The total number of alienations effected during the year under notice was 1,080 as compared with 1,277 in the previous year.

Statement V.

Private sales amounted to 730 against 1,068 sales by order of Court to 288 against 183, and mortgages and leases to 62 against 26½. The alienations

comprised 328 mahals or shares in mahals and 752 plots as against 412½ and 865, respectively in the preceding year. The areas alienated by private sales are compared below for the past two years:—

		Acres.
Nagpur	1898-99	26,833
	1899-1900	22,595
Wardha	1898-99	11,145
	1899-1900	9,311
Chanda	1898-99	14,039
	1899-1900	3,815
Bhandara	1898-99	22,818
	1899-1900	5,329
Balaghat	1898-99	9,355
	1899-1900	5,281
Total	1898-99	84,190
	1899-1900	46,331

There has been a marked decrease of nearly 45 per cent. in the total area of voluntary sales. This decrease is shared by all districts in the Division, but is most marked in Chanda and Bhandara. In the former district the fall amounts to 73 per cent., while in the latter it is a little over 75 per cent. The Balaghat District also shows a large decline amounting to about 43 per cent. The Deputy Commissioner of Chanda attributes the heavy decrease in his district to the amended provisions of the new Tenancy Act regarding sir land and partly to the fall in the value of land; while the Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, assigns it to the effects of famine. The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat has not accounted for the decrease in his district, but it might also be ascribed to the above causes.

66. The area transferred by compulsory sales is contrasted below with that so transferred in the previous year:—

		Acres.
Nagpur	1898-99	4,299
	1899-1900	6,218
Wardha	1898-99	2,827
	1899-1900	5,843
Chanda	1898-99	4,119
	1899-1900	2,156
Bhandara	1898-99	18,256
	1899-1900	14,903
Balaghat	1898-99	6,388
	1899-1900	39,222
Total	1898-99	35,889
	1899-1900	68,342

Except in Bhandara and Chanda the area alienated by compulsory sales has increased. The increase in the Wardha District amounts to more than double, while in Balaghat it is extraordinary, being 32,834 acres against a decrease of 10,882 in 1898-99. This large increase is reported to be due to the sale of 12 villages of the Kirnapur Zamindari for satisfaction of debt.

67. By means of mortgages and leases an area of 17,525 acres was transferred in this Division during the year under report as against 18,412 acres in the previous year.

68. The incidence of the consideration money in cases of voluntary and compulsory sales and transfers by mortgages and leases is shown below for the several districts of the Division:—

	Nagpur.	Wardha.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.
(1) Voluntary sales	11	18	6	13	11
(2) Compulsory sales	10	8	8	13	2
(3) Transfers by mortgages and leases	23	...	7	1	4

69. The extent to which transfers were made to (*a*) agriculturists and (*b*) non-agriculturists, is indicated by the following figures:—

District.	Year.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
Nagpur	1898-99	49	51
	1899-1900	56	44
Wardha	1898-99	47	53
	1899-1900	72	28
Chanda	1898-99	70	30
	1899-1900	82	18
Balaghat	1898-99	44	56
	1899-1900	24	76
Total	1898-99	273	227
	1899-1900	64	36

Thus Balaghat is the only district in which transfers in favour of non-agriculturists have been comparatively large.

Partitions.

70. The following table shows the progress made in the disposal of partition cases in the several districts of the Division during the year under review:— Statement VI-A.

District.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nagpur	28	19	47	18	29
Wardha	18	13	31	12	19
Chanda	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	8	7	15	6	9
Balaghat	2	12	14	4	10
Total	56	51	107	40	67

The pending files in Nagpur, Wardha and Bhandara Districts are almost identical with the numbers of the preceding year. They include 26 old cases instituted during the two years previous to the year under review as detailed below:—

	No.
Nagpur	13
Wardha	10
Bhandara	3
	26

All the 13 cases of the Nagpur District are still pending under inquiry with the Extra-Assistant Commissioners in charge of the partition work. Of the 10 cases pending in Wardha 9 have been submitted to me for sanction since the close of the year. Of the three cases pending in Bhandara one has been referred to this office for approval of the partition, and two are still under inquiry. In Balaghat there are only two old cases; the partition proceedings in them are still progressing.

71. Of the cases instituted during the year under notice and returned as pending at the close of the year, one from Nagpur and four from Wardha have been received in this office for confirmation of the partition. The rest are in course of investigation and pending with the Extra-Assistant Commissioners entrusted with partition work. In the Chanda District no cases were pending, nor were any instituted during the year under review.

72. Statement VI-B appended to this report shows the partition work of this office. In all 32 cases were for disposal. In one of these proceedings were quashed under Section 136-B, 22 cases were sanctioned, and 9 remained pending at the close of the year. These have been remanded to Deputy Commissioners for further inquiries and re-submission.

Work under certain heads of Revenue Business.

73. Mutation cases form the bulk of revenue work returned in this statement. During the year under report, including 85 cases pending from the previous year, there were 3,032 cases for disposal. Of these 2,862 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 170 at the close of the year. The total number of institutions amounted to 2,947 against 2,603 in the preceding year. Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda show an increase of 312, 112 and 39, respectively, while the other two districts show a falling-off. The increase in Nagpur is assigned partly to the death of Krishna Rao Aba Saheb Gujar, and to the partition of the Bhonsla Estate, owing to which a number of mutation cases were instituted, while in Wardha it is attributed chiefly to the death of certain plot-proprietors and malguzars. The increase in Chanda is insignificant, and calls for no explanation.

Statement VII.

Repairs to Boundary-marks.

74. There were in all 134 cases under this head for disposal during the year. Of these 125 were disposed of and 9 remained pending at the close of the year as against 18 in the previous year.

Deposit of Rent by Tenants.

75. These cases are always few in number. There were 15 for disposal against 4 in the preceding year; 13 of these were disposed of and 2 only remained pending in the Nagpur District.

Applications under Section 41 of the new Tenancy Act.

76. Including the 8 applications pending from the preceding year, there were in all 21 applications to fix the value at which landlords might purchase the holding of absolute-occupancy tenant in cases of intended transfer. Of these 17 were disposed of and 4 were left pending at the close of the year. All were in the Nagpur District.

Applications to fix Rent of Sir Land transferred.

77. Only Wardha and Bhandara return cases under this head. The total number for disposal in these districts was 5, of which 4 were disposed of and one was left pending. This was in the former district.

Applications to confer Occupancy Rights.

78. Thirty-five applications were filed during the year and 4 were pending from the preceding year, thus making a total of 39 for disposal. Of these 32 were disposed of, leaving 7 pending at the close of the year, *viz.*, 2 in Nagpur, 4 in Wardha, and 1 in Bhandara. Most of these applications were entertained in the Wardha District.

Applications to measure or ascertain the condition of holdings.

79. These applications were only received in Nagpur and Wardha. The total number for disposal was 47; 25 of these were disposed of and 22 were left pending. Of these 14 are returned against Nagpur and 8 against Wardha. Compared with the disposal the number pending seems somewhat large; the Deputy Commissioners concerned will be asked to reduce it as far as possible.

Applications to transfer Sir Land.

80. One hundred and six applications were filed during the year, and 24 were pending from the preceding year. Thus, out of the total of 130 applications for disposal, 85 were disposed of, leaving 45 pending, of which 17 were in Nagpur, 18 in Bhandara, and the rest in the remaining three districts.

Applications for re-instatement of Tenants illegally ejected.

81. Including the 7 applications pending from the preceding year, there were in all 108 applications for disposal. Of these 76 were disposed of and 32 were left pending, all in the Wardha District. No applications of this nature were entertained in the districts of Nagpur and Wardha.

Principal suits between Landlords and Tenants.

82. The number of suits for arrears of rent disposed of during the year under review is contrasted below with that of the previous year:— Statement VIII.

District.	1898-99.				1899-1900.			
	Compromised	Decreed for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for Defendant or dismissed in default.	Total.	Compromised	Decreed for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for Defendant or dismissed in default.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nagpur	140	1,523	477	2,140	96	1,115	299	1,510
Wardha	66	599	136	801	34	573	96	703
Chanda	16	139	176	331	8	105	85	198
Bhandara	87	1,261	293	1,641	28	498	172	698
Balaghat	22	580	136	738	1	94	16	111
Total ...	331	4,102	1,218	5,651	167	2,385	668	3,220

Owing to suspension of revenue and rental demand and the leniency showed by landlords in the matter of rent collections, there was a considerable falling-off amounting to 43 per cent. in the total number of suits for arrears of rent. All the districts in the Division contribute to this decrease in a more or less degree, but it is remarkably striking in Bhandara and Balaghat where distress was acute.

Of the total number of such suits disposed of, 5 per cent. were compromised, 74 per cent. were decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part, and 21 per cent. were decreed for defendant or dismissed in default, against the corresponding percentages of 6, 72 and 22 in the preceding year. The number of decrees executed by sale of distrained produce and by ejectment however rose, the former from 283 to 489, and the latter from 153 to 164. Marked increase in sales of distrained produce occurred in the Wardha District, but it has not been noticed in the District Report.

83. Suits for ejectment of tenants on the ground that a holding consists entirely of sir land or under Section 52 (*b*) of the new Tenancy Act were 9 against 20 in the preceding year. Of these, one was in Chanda and 8 occurred in Balaghat. The former suit was decreed for plaintiff, while of the latter 6 were so decreed, and 2 were either decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.

84. There were no proceedings instituted in any of the districts of this Division for ejectment of ordinary tenants under Sections 64 to 66 of the new Tenancy Act.

85. Suits by tenants for recovery of possession numbered 18 against 24 in the preceding year. Of the former number 11 were compromised, 6 were decreed, for plaintiff, and 1 was decreed for defendant or dismissed in default. In Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda no suits of this nature were instituted.

PART VI.—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Action taken under the Land Acquisition Act.

Statement IX.

86. The following table shows the area permanently acquired under the Land Acquisition Act during the past three years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Roads	469	1 184	168
Railways	...	...	146
Other purposes	30	57	29

Of the 168 acres taken up for roads, 139 acres have been taken up in the Bhandara District for the Powni-Bhiwapur and Tirora-Khairlanji roads, and 29 acres in the Balaghat District. The 146 acres of land for railways were acquired in the Bhandara District as per Notification No. 3820, dated the 18th September 1900, for construction of 1st Section (Gondia-Jubbulpore) of the Satpura Railway. Of the 29 acres acquired for other purposes, 26 acres are returned by Nagpur and 1 and 2 acres by Chanda and Bhandara, respectively.

87. The number of cases in which land has been taken up but compensation has not yet been paid is 28 comprising an area of 1,899 acres against 23 cases with an area of 2,360 acres in the preceding year.

88. The dates of the oldest pending cases in the several districts of the Division are as follows:—

Nagpur	21st January 1891.
Wardha	19th May 1897.
Chanda	13th July 1899.
Bhandara	23rd February 1897.
Balaghat	30th September 1898.

It will be seen that with the exception of the Nagpur District all the cases of oldest dates noticed in paragraph 68 of my last year's report were disposed of during the year. In the one case pending in the Nagpur District from 1891 proposals for compensation have been submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, but they have not yet been examined by this office. The cases shown against Wardha and Bhandara relate respectively to land taken up for the construction of the Arvi-Ashti Road and Amgaon-Lanji Road under Notifications Nos. 2630 of the 19th May 1897 and 1167 of 23rd February 1897, while that shown against Chanda is for land acquired for a murram quarry at mauza Nandora in the Warora Tahsil under Notification No. 2711, dated the 13th July 1899. In all these three cases compensation and remission statements have been received and are being dealt with in my office. No explanation of the case pending in the Balaghat District from 30th September 1898 has been given in the report of that district.

Action of Deputy Commissioners as Collectors under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code.

89. The number of sale cases for disposal in this Division was 1,049 including 678 pending from the preceding year. In 33 cases sale was averted by payment of claim, in 9 by temporary alienation, 93 cases were struck off in default or otherwise, and in 32 cases only sale actually took place. The corresponding statistics for the preceding year were respectively 106, 61, 235 and 99. The cases struck off include 5 cases in which sale was refused because the decree-holder declined to accept a lease of the property. The pending file was considerably heavier, namely, 882 cases against 678 in the previous year. These cases include 79 cases in which leases for a term of years have been given in order to avert sale. The smaller disposal and the larger file of pending cases were due to Secretariat orders for suspension of action in these cases, conveyed in Circular letter No. 534, of 3rd January 1900.

Statement X.

90. The price realized by sale and the amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale are as follows :—

District.	Price realized.	Encumbrances.
		Rs.
Nagpur	12 times the assessed revenue ...	1,608
Wardha	6·8 „ „ ...	10,450
Chanda	10·6 „ „ ...	...
Bhandara	4·0 „ „ ...	584
Balaghat	.....	...

General Revenue Business.

Statement XI.

91. The number of cases instituted during the past two years is noted below :—

District.	1898-99.	1899-1900
Nagpur	3,870	5,873
Wardha	3,812	6,403
Chanda	4,004	3,483
Bhandara	3,642	11,689
Balaghat	3,063	2,823
Total ...	18,391	30,271

The total institutions of the year have increased by 65 per cent. and the disposal by 90 per cent. The increase is shared by the districts of Nagpur,

Wardha and Bhandara. In Nagpur the rise amounts to 52 per cent., in Wardha to 66 per cent., while in Bhandara it is more than three-fold. The districts of Chanda and Balaghat show a decrease equal to about 13 and 7 per cent., respectively. The increase in the first three districts is reported to be due mainly to applications for agricultural loans, which were very numerous during the year owing to famine. As a reason for the decrease in his district the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda explains that during the preceding year all the takavi applications were received by Tahsildar and registered in his revenue business register, while during the year under review they were received by Charge Officers, but were not included in the returns as they were not received from these officers until after the close of the year.

The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat does not account for the decrease in his district, for which however the explanation is probably similar. If the cases of agricultural loans distributed by famine agency had been brought to account before the close of the year in these two districts, the statistics of revenue business would decidedly have shown a marked increase over the figures of the preceding year as was the case in the first three districts.

92. The state of the long-pending files during the past two years is contrasted below :—

	Pending at the close of the year.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Over 3 months	481	227
„ 6 „	215	164
„ 9 „	146	107
„ 12 „	446	473
Total ...	1,288	971

Notwithstanding the very large increase in revenue work and remembering that Revenue Officers had to devote most of their time and labour to more important and urgent matters connected with the famine, it is very satisfactory to observe that the number of long-pending cases has diminished appreciably. Cases over 12 months show a slight increase which was due to suspension of action in Collectors' cases and to the granting of leases in some of them. The increase and decrease occurring in the number of long-pending cases in each district of the Division are noticed below—

District.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nagpur	...	346
Wardha	30	...
Chanda	14	...
Bhandara	...	17
Balaghat	2	...
Total ...	46	363
Net decrease ...	...	317

In the Nagpur District the file has been appreciably reduced. The variations in Wardha, Chanda and Bhandara are not striking. In Balaghat the total number of long-pending cases at the close of the year was almost the same, namely, 142 against 140 in the preceding year.

Lambardars and Mukaddams.

93. These village officers have generally done good work. Their duties during the year in connection with village relief and management of kitchens were very onerous, and were generally performed cheerfully and satisfactorily. In Nagpur one mukaddam of the Umrer Tahsil was fined Rs. 25 for disobeying orders with regard to the supervision of a village work. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha reports that three mukaddams in his district were fined Rs. 18 for serious neglect shown by them in the distribution of village relief doles. The punishment roll of the Chanda District shows that four mukaddams in that district were dismissed for carelessness or non-performance of their duties, three were dealt with under Section 161-A of the Land Revenue Act and punished with fines aggregating Rs. 75, and one was prosecuted criminally for breach of trust in connection with some grain entrusted to his charge for use of a kitchen. His case was under trial at the close of the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara reports that with few exceptions he found mukaddams in his district very willing and useful coadjutors in managing village works, superintending kitchens or selecting paupers for relief. He however notices two instances which he had to punish by fine under the Mukaddam Rules after a full inquiry on the spot by himself. The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat says that the fact that no death from starvation occurred is a proof that the mukaddams in his district were alive to their responsibility under the rules.

Kotwars.

94. These village servants are reported to have generally behaved well and discharged their duties cheerfully, energetically and honestly.

In the Nagpur District sixteen kotwars were punished with small fines for neglect of duty and one was dismissed for giving false evidence. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha reports that he had to punish thirty-two kotwars with petty fines amounting to Rs. 28 in all for their absence from the village or neglect of duty. The Chanda District Report shows that seven kotwars in that district were dismissed for misconduct, and one was suspended, while five were fined for neglect of duty to an aggregate amount of Rs. 4. In Bhandara eight kotwars were removed from their office for neglect of duty, eighteen were fined, four were suspended and two were prosecuted criminally, one because he omitted to report the occurrence of a murder to the Police, and the other for having exacted some money from some of the paupers of his village out of the monthly doles paid to them. The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat notices that there were only three cases in his district in which kotwars had to be fined for breach of duty. In the districts of Bhandara and Balaghat kotwars were unable to recover their dues from their village tenants and malguzars owing to failure of crops, but the hardship caused was in many cases mitigated by the members of their families having been put on the village relief lists and by realizing dues from well-off malguzars.

Tours.

95. The Deputy Commissioners of the several districts of this Division and their Assistants spent the following number of days on tour:—

	Deputy Commissioners.	Assistants.
Nagpur	99 ...	99
Wardha	178 ...	...
Chanda	... ...	341
Bhandara	178 ...	527
Balaghat	197 ...	337

For the proper working and supervision of famine relief arrangements Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants had to be constantly out, and hence the amount of touring done by them was much more than in ordinary years. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha does not give the period for which his Assistants actually toured, but he notices that three of his Assistants were constantly

on tour to supervise famine relief operations. The Deputy Commissioner of Chanda also does not give the actual number of days he spent in camp; but he writes that he was on tours in his district practically throughout the whole year, which is correct in so far as it probably means that there was no season of the year in which touring ceased. The district reports show that a sufficient amount of touring was also done by Tahsildars and their Naibs.

96. The following table shows the number of inspections of Tahsil offices made by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants :—

	Name of Tahsil.	By Deputy Commissioners.	By Assistant Commissioners.
Nagpur	Katol	1	...
	Nagpur	1	...
	Umrer	2	1
	Ramtek	1	...
Wardha	Wardha	...	1
	Hinganghat	2	...
	Arvi	1	1
Chanda	Chanda	...	1
	Warora	...	2
	Brahmapuri	1	...
	Sironcha	...	2
Bhandara	Tirora	...	1
	Sakoli	...	2
	Bhandara	...	1
Balaghat	Balaghat	...	...
	Behir	...	...

Excepting Balaghat and Behir, all the tahsils in the Division were inspected either by District Officers or their Assistants. The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat explains that owing to the paramount importance of famine work, no ordinary inspection was possible.

The excuse, however, is obviously insufficient, for as it was possible to arrange for some such inspections in the badly distressed districts of Chanda and Bhandara, it ought to have been similarly possible in Balaghat.

97. I was unable myself to do any ordinary touring with tents, for in a famine year, Commissioners have to make rapid visits, often at long distances, to all parts of their Division. I visited each district about six times in the year, arranging my tours so as to try and see something of each district once in two months at least; and in the month between 15th May and 15th June, about the most trying season of the year, I managed to visit each district of the Division, in order to satisfy myself that the distribution of takavi for seed-grain was progressing well, and that proper arrangements generally were being made to cope with the famine during the rainy season.

Such visits were not confined to head-quarters stations, but included inspections of Public Works Department camps and other relief-works at several outlying places, particularly some where cholera was prevalent.

Notice of Officers.

98. Among Deputy Commissioners Messrs. Chitnavis (Wardha), and Pantin (Bhandara) held charge of their respective districts throughout the year, and Messrs. Saunders (Nagpur), Brigstocke (Balaghat), and Coxon (Chanda) for the greater portion of the year. All have proved themselves to be capable

and zealous Revenue Officers, deserving commendation. Mr. Marten also, while acting as Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, proved to be a very promising officer. Mr. Greany while acting temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, also did excellent work.

Among Assistant Commissioners, Messrs. Batchelor, Nunn and Bathurst did specially good work, and among Extra-Assistant Commissioners Messrs. Ramkrishna Rao, Zakir Ali and Gangadhar Sitaram.

The Tahsildars whom I would select for mention are Dhondiraj Janardhan, Jageshwar Bapuji, Balwant Khando and Amrit Ramchandra Bambewala.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. A. NEDHAM,

Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

ANNEXURE D.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1899-1900.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

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No. 3421.

FROM

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQ., I. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER,

Chhattisgarh Division,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Raipur, the 11th April 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Reports with Statements of the Land Revenue administration of the districts of this Division for the year ending the 30th September 1900. The delay in submission has been separately explained.

PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Character of the Season.

2. The harvests of the year under report were dependent on the monsoon of 1899 and the winter rains of 1899-1900. The monsoon rainfall of 1899 was—

	Inches.
Raipur	22·43
Bilaspur	33·25
Sambalpur	45·51

The average of 33 years being—

	Inches.
Raipur	46·38
Bilaspur	44·00
Sambalpur	57·95

thus showing a serious deficit in all three districts.

3. The first rainfall in Raipur on the 10th June was only 80 cents., and it was not until the 24th of that month that there was any important rain, the total for June being 3·55 inches. In July 4·56 inches only were registered, and the prolonged break in the latter part of that month caused serious anxiety. Early in August the preparations for famine were organized. A welcome fall of 8 inches in the middle and end of August relieved anxiety for the moment; but the rain

ceased abruptly in September, at the end of which month it was found necessary to open village works in some of the circles of the Raipur and Simga Tahsils.

4. In the Bilaspur District the regular monsoon set in in the second week of June, and enabled the sowing operations to be successfully carried out. The fall in July was only 8·64 inches. Here again in August the prospects momentarily improved; but in September the Bilaspur Tahsil received only ·92 and Mungeli and Janjgir 2·24 and 1·98 inches, respectively.

5. In the Sambalpur District the rainfall was sufficient in June and July. In August it was defective and it practically ceased in that month, with the result that there was a failure complete or partial of the rice crops all over the district.

Mortality.

6. The mortality in 1899-1900 was in excess of that in 1898-99 in all three districts, the increase being largest in the Sambalpur District. Cholera in the hot weather, and virulent fever during the rains, were universally prevalent. In the Raipur District the mortality rose with a bound in April, and in that month and May deaths were abnormally numerous, owing to the epidemic of cholera, under which head 3,737 and 4,013 deaths were registered in the two months, respectively. The Bilaspur figures do not call for further special comment. In the Sambalpur District mortality rose from March and reached its climax in September. The abnormal death-rate in this district formed the subject of a special enquiry by the Sanitary Commissioner and myself, and the conclusions arrived at by us were reported to the Chief Commissioner in this office No. B-11809, dated the 31st December 1900. Briefly stated these were that cholera and small-pox accounted for a great deal of the increase, and that the general unhealthiness of the season and the advent of foreigners and wanderers also contributed to swell the number, while the *rates* returned were necessarily fictitious, owing to the increase in population since the last census.

STATEMENT B.—Outturn.

7. Rice, the staple food of the country, yielded very bad results. In Sambalpur the yield was 50, and in Raipur and Bilaspur 18 and 13, respectively.

STATEMENT C.—Progress of Cultivation.

8. Dealing first with the Khalsa in Raipur, the total area decreased by 6,610 acres, due to holdings which have remained uncultivated for more than three years being now included in the unoccupied area. The double-cropped area shows a decrease of 97 per cent. In Bilaspur the area under crop shows a decrease of 65,581 acres, and the double-cropped area shows a decrease of 132,852 acres. In Sambalpur there was a decrease of nearly 30,000 acres in the area under cultivation, and this decrease is accounted for almost entirely under crops such as "Mung" and "Urud."

Zamindari Area.

9. As regards the Zamindaris in the Raipur District the double-cropped area shows a decrease of 77 per cent. In Bilaspur the cropped area increased by 3,268 acres, while the double-cropped area fell by 21,974 acres. In Sambalpur the cropped area fell by 29,664 acres, and the double-cropped area by 3,563 acres.

Malguzari Forests.

10. The following malguzari forests were notified under Section 124-A of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act as requiring special protection owing

to non-observance by the proprietors of the rules issued under Notification No. 7484, dated the 26th October 1891 :—

District.	Name.	Pargana.	Tahsil.
Raipur ...	{Gourkheda / Umarda} ...	Khalari	Raipur.

Crop Experiments.

11. The failure of the kharif crops was so complete in the Raipur District that no crop experiments were made, and when the time for such experiments in rabi crops arrived, officers were too busy with famine relief to conduct them. In the Bilaspur District besides the officers ordinarily authorized to make experiments under the rules, the Tahsildar and the Manager of Pendra were engaged in this duty. The Deputy Commissioner was unable to make any himself. Experiments were made in 25 cases by the Deputy Commissioner's Assistants, and in 101 cases by Charge Officers, the results being reported to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. In the Sambalpur District 30 experiments were made, three by the Assistant Commissioner, 20 by Extra-Assistant Commissioners, and 7 by Tahsildars, and were duly reported.

Cattle Disease.

12. The famine was naturally the cause of increased mortality among cattle. In the Raipur District it rose from 47,974 in 1898-99 to 67,645 in 1899-1900—12,812 deaths being reported as due to rinderpest and 11,845 to anthrax. As remarked by the Deputy Commissioner the mortality would have been greater but for continual showers throughout the hot weather, which did much to improve the grazing. The opening of Government forests to free grazing also helped to keep down mortality.

13. In the Bilaspur District the year was fairly healthy for cattle until the commencement of the rains. There was a general complaint of scarcity of water and fodder which rendered the condition of cattle poor during the hot season, and as soon as the rains broke the mortality from eating green grass was very heavy. "Mata" of a virulent type broke out in the Janjgir Tahsil. The number of deaths reported during the year is given below :—

	No.
Mata	14,908
Khurha	8,908
Chapka	1,972
Chhai	4,160
Ghutra	1,815
Sawanha	2,947
Other causes	13,230

The Veterinary Assistant treated 1,394 cattle at the dispensary, and visited 14 villages during the year.

14. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur reports that there was decrease of 18,000 in the number of plough-cattle as compared with the previous year: 8,250 deaths are reported from the following diseases :—

	No.
Rinderpest ...	4,500
Hoof disease ...	1,700
Pleuro-pneumonia ...	1,400
Others ...	650

A good many of the inferior cattle were sold or slaughtered for their hides, while losses were not replaced owing to the unfavourable season.

Prices of Grain.

15. In the Raipur District, at the beginning of the monsoon, rice, the staple food, was selling at Raipur at 19½ seers per rupee; in July it rose to 17⅓ seers, and in August to 14 seers. In the beginning of September it rose to 13 and by the end of that month to 10½ seers. The highest price recorded during the year was 9 seers. As imports came in, the price fell to 11 seers on 11th November, and for the rest of the year, fluctuated from 10½ to 12 seers per rupee.

16. In the Bilaspur District prices of food-grains ruled high throughout the year. At the beginning of the season rice sold at 9 seers a rupee; but when the new rice was brought into the market it fell to 10½ seers and remained steady at this rate up to the end of April. In May, June and July prices rose a little. Wheat sold at 10 seers in October 1899, and remained steady from November 1899 to May 1900 at 10½ seers. In the remaining months of the year it sold at the same rates as in the beginning of the year.

17. In the Sambalpur District rice was selling at 10 seers at the beginning of the year. During harvest time the price went down to 11 seers in Sambalpur and 13 in Bargarh, but rose immediately to 10, at which rate it continued until May. In May, June, July and August the head-quarters price varied from 8½ seers per rupee to 9 seers, but early in September it fell again to 10 seers. The highest rate was 6 seers in Borasambar, while in Bijepur and Phuljhar it varied between 7 and 8 seers.

Condition of Cultivating Classes.

18. The condition of the cultivating classes has been seriously reduced by the two recent famines, and will require several years of good harvests to be restored.

Statement G.

19. The variations in the areas held by the cultivating classes during the year in the Raipur District are small and unimportant. A small proportion (5 per cent.) of the area held by occupancy tenants passed into the hands of malguzars. Emigration to the Zamindaris is said to account for the decrease in the area held by this class, of 4 per cent. in the Khalsa, and increase of 9 per cent. in the Zamindaris. The Deputy Commissioner points out that the more sparsely populated Zamindaris offer inducements to immigrants, a remark which is no less true of many of the Feudatory States. In the Bilaspur District the area (other than "sir") held by malguzars has increased from 126,864 to 156,956 acres. The Deputy Commissioner reports that "there can be no doubt that many malguzars are adopting every means, fair and foul, to get all the good land of the villages into their own hands; it pays them better to cultivate the land than to get the very low rents now assessed." The increase in the "sir" area is due to the new settlement in the Mungeli Tahsil. In the Sambalpur District the number of occupancy holdings has decreased by 1,052, which the Deputy Commissioner is unable to account for. Whereas the area held by occupancy tenants shows a slight increase. The decrease in "sir" area is due to correction of records under orders of the Civil Courts.

Sanads.

20. Twenty sanads were granted in the Sambalpur District for improvements effected during the year. None were granted in the Raipur District. In Bilaspur 183 sanads were granted, mostly by the Settlement Officer.

Government Loans.

21. The following figures indicate the action taken by District Officers under the provisions of the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the past two years:—

District.	Years.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur	1898-99 ...	4,647	49,726 0 0
	1899-1900 ...	...	23,697 0 0
Bilaspur	1898-99 ...	2,200	44,675 0 0
	1899-1900 ...	...	33 554 8 0
Sambalpur	1898-99 ...	200	1,550 11 4
	1899-1900 ...	48,970	2,148 0 0
Total ...	1898-99 ...	7,047	95,951 11 4
	1899-1900 ...	48,970	59,399 8 0

22. The following table shows the collections made:—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur	3,118 2 0	384 15 8	21,741 7 5	2,193 15 10
Bilaspur	3,247 9 1	709 1 4	20,432 2 3	2,443 14 3
Sambalpur	3,040 2 10	603 6 9	7,184 6 3	731 5 3
Total ...	9,405 13 11	1,697 7 9	52,357 15 11	5,369 3 4

23. The following table shows the uncollected balances:—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur	13,598 14 3	2,979 11 8	1,82,670 2 8	15,200 3 5
Bilaspur	11,558 9 3	310 7 10	37,009 7 0	5,228 10 10
Sambalpur	43 2 6	6 7 4	364 10 7	40 11 5
Total ...	25,200 10 0	3,296 10 10	2,20,044 4 3	20,469 9 8

In the circumstances of the year pressure was of course not exercised.

PART II.—VILLAGE RECORDS.

24. In the Raipur District the Land Record Staff remained unchanged. It was largely supplemented for famine purposes. The services of the Assistant Superintendent, Land Records, and seven Revenue Inspectors were utilised in specially created famine appointments.

25. In the Bilaspur District also settlement operations were interfered with by the famine. The 16 Revenue Inspectors' Circles were converted into famine sub-circles, and 46 Additional Revenue Inspectors were appointed, who were paid from famine funds.

26. In the Sambalpur District the number of Patwaris (256) remained unchanged. Of these 111 were engaged on famine duties, and 145 in map amendment.

Punishment.

27. In the Raipur District one Revenue Inspector was reduced for neglect of famine duties. Thirteen were fined, five for neglect of famine duties, and the rest for neglect of their ordinary duties. Among Patwaris 11 were dismissed, 2 and 82 fined, as compared with 15 and 245 in the previous year. Nine Patwaris were suspended for various offences.

In the Bilaspur District 10 Revenue Inspectors were fined either for neglect of duty or for disobedience. Among Patwaris 14 were dismissed, 2 for indebtedness, 2 for misconduct, and 10 for neglect of duty. Two Patwaris were suspended, 4 were transferred from their circles, 4 were degraded for various offences, and 95 were fined. The Deputy Commissioner again reports most unfavourably on his Patwaris.

In the Sambalpur District 5 Patwaris were dismissed, 1 resigned, 7 were suspended, 1 was transferred, and 80 were fined. The Assistant Settlement Officer reports poorly on the work of the Patwaris. The chief fault found with them is their constant absence from their circles. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the Revenue Inspectors are to blame: with one or two exceptions he considers the Revenue Inspectors stupid and unreliable.

STATEMENT H.

28. The number of khasra entries tested by Revenue Inspectors in each district during the year is noted below:—

	No.
Raipur	273,456
Bilaspur	178,588
Sambalpur	22,281

In the Raipur District the checking of village records, performed by Circle officers, was small. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that more work should have been done in this direction, and that Circle officers were too ready to make their famine duties an excuse for short work. The Superintendent of Land Records checked 12,172 entries, and the Assistant Superintendent 7,217. The checking work of Tahsildars was very small.

29. In Bilaspur the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar, Janjgir, tested 4,860: and 1,502 khasra entries. The other Tahsildars did nothing in this respect. Mungeli was under settlement, and in Bilaspur only a Girdawari was prepared. The Superintendent of Land Records checked 7,662 entries, and the Assistant Superintendent 4,945 entries.

In the Sambalpur District, owing to famine and map amendment work, the amount of check and inspection by superior officers was poor.

Residence of Patwaris.

30. In the Raipur District the number of non-resident Patwaris has fallen from 104 to 45, which is satisfactory, particularly as 22 of the 45 non-residents are newly appointed men. Owing to the famine 8 Revenue Inspectors were unable to take up their residence in their circles. The number of non-resident Patwaris in the Bilaspur District is 26. Now that the famine is over the Deputy Commissioner proposes to take energetic measures to insist on residence in circles. In the Sambalpur District 75 Patwaris still reside out of their circles, although every effort is being made to enforce the rules regarding residence.

Filing of Village Papers.

31. Milan-khasras, Jinswar and Jamabandis were for the most filed punctually. There was some delay in filing, 1,514 Jamabandis and Jamabandigoshwaras in the Bilaspur District, and the Patwaris in fault were warned.

Village Maps and Boundary-marks.

32. In the Raipur District, owing to the employment of the Land Record Staff on famine duty, map correction had to be suspended except in Bindra-Nawagarh and Khuji. In the Bilaspur District the maps have become quite useless on account of numerous corrections. No tracings could be prepared during the year under report on account of the staff being engaged on famine duty. Corrections were duly made in the Janjgir Tahsil. Boundary-marks and traverse stations were repaired in the beginning of the field season, and are reported to be in good condition.

PART III.—LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

STATEMENT I.—Land Revenue Collections.

33. The kistbandi demands were altered to the extent noted below:—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur	...	1 8 2	— 1 8 2
Bilaspur	575 10 0	1 8 8	+ 574 1 4
Sambalpur	782 2 4	...	+ 782 2 4
Total ...	1,357 12 4	3 0 10	+1,354 11 10

The addition, in Bilaspur, was on account of resumption of two revenue-free tenures, *vide* Secretariat letters No. 2206, dated the 8th June 1900, and No. 5214, dated the 20th November 1899.

In Sambalpur the additions were (*a*) Rs. 340, being the half-jama assessment imposed on two maufi villages in the Sambalpur Tahsil on the death of the original muafidar, (*b*) Rs. 424-8-4, the assessment on a village in the same tahsil resumed owing to alienation, and (*c*) Rs. 17-6-0 on account of resumption of maufi plot assignments alienated in the Bargarh Tahsil.

The trifling deductions in the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts are on account of land acquired for public purposes.

Payments by Money-orders.

34. Payments made by money-orders were as noted below :—

District.	Years.		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur	1,20,527 7 2	93,121 15 7	.....
Bilaspur	41,069 5 9	31,525 14 0	7,579 1 11
Sambalpur	1,667 9 3	4,439 15 3	5,116 13 3

No figures have been furnished for Raipur. The falling-off in Bilaspur is only natural in a year of famine.

35. Collections of miscellaneous land revenue in the past two years are compared below :—

		1898-99.	1899-1900.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raipur ...	On account of previous year ...	8 7 6	91 4 0
	Do. year under report ...	1,275 11 0	1,267 7 6
Bilaspur ...	On account of previous year ...	160 10 0	.....
	Do. year under report ...	1,100 2 0	1,203 12 2
Sambalpur ...	On account of previous year ...	.....	.....
	Do. year under report ...	428 5 11	2,028 6 7

Statement III.

36. The extent to which coercive measures were resorted to in realizing the Government revenue during the past two years is indicated in the following table :—

	Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Sambalpur.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900
Notice of demand ...	...	14	36	1	6	26
Defaulters brought to district or tahsil head-quarters.	16	...	35	1	28	9
Defaulters brought to district or tahsil head-quarters imprisoned in civil jail.	5	...	...	...	...	...
Attachment of moveable property ordered ...	693	34	444	20	146	241
Attachment of moveable property effected ...	80	...	31	...	15	...
Sale of moveable property effected ...	...	...	3	...	...	...

PART IV.—Land Revenue Settlement.

Statements IV-A and IV-B.

37. There have been no muafi lapses, resumptions or malik-makbuza escheats in the Raipur District. In the Bilaspur District five muafi cases occurred during

the year—in two the Chief Commissioner passed orders for resumption, one case has been submitted for orders, and two are under enquiry. In the Sambalpur District nine resumptions were sanctioned—in two cases resumption at half-jama was sanctioned on the death of the muafidar, and seven were cases of alienation. The annual verifications of muafis were made and the results reported.

PART V.—REVENUE COURT WORK.

STATEMENT V.—Proprietary Mutations.

38. The following table shows the aggregate number of cases of transfer of proprietary rights by private and compulsory sales :—

District.	Private sales.	Area.	Sales by order of Court.	Area.
		Acres.		Acres.
Raipur	15	11,542	30	24,687
Bilaspur	85	30,217	15	7,111
Sambalpur	21	7,772	4	2,068

The Bilaspur District again heads the list. As compared with 1898-99 there was a decrease of 18 sales in Raipur and of 110 in Bilaspur, and an increase of one in Sambalpur. The price fetched at voluntary sales was 27 times the land revenue in Raipur, 13 times in Bilaspur, and 22 times in Sambalpur. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur points out as a noteworthy feature of the year's figures that of the 37 transfers of property effected, all but eight were in favour of *mahajans*.

STATEMENT VI-A.—Partition.

39. The following table shows the progress made by District officers in the disposal of partition cases :—

District.	Cases for disposal.			Cases disposed of.			Pending.
	Pending from previous years.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Withdrawn, adjusted or struck off.	By order of partition.	Total.	
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	24	2	26	9	5	14	12
Sambalpur	2	5	7	2	3	5	2

Of the 12 cases pending in Bilaspur, three were of two years' standing, and eight of even longer. The pressure of famine duties interfered with the disposal of this class of business, to which attention is now being directed.

STATEMENT VI-B.

40. In this office there were 7 cases for disposal, of which 6 were disposed of before the close of the year.

STATEMENT VII.

41. The following table shows the number of cases of proprietary mutation pending at the commencement of the year, instituted during the year and disposed of during the year in each district :—

District.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed.	Pending at close of the year.
Raipur	16	239	195	60
Bilaspur	116	340	396	60
Sambalpur	32	200	178	54
Total ...	164	779	769	174

Disposals were satisfactory considering the difficulties of the season.

42. One case of repairs of boundary-marks was pending at the close of 1898-99, 30 cases were instituted, and 29 disposed of, leaving two cases pending.

43. Three cases of deposit of rent by tenants were pending at the commencement of the year, 18 cases were instituted, and all were disposed of.

44. Five applications to enhance, alter, or commute rent were pending at the commencement of the year, two new cases were instituted, and four cases were disposed of.

STATEMENT VIII.—Civil Court Litigations.

45. The subjoined statement compares the number of suits for arrears of rent during the year under report and the previous year :—

District.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
Raipur ...	41	836	194	10	332	53
Bilaspur ...	32	356	183	47	206	65
Sambalpur ...	10	99	64	5	70	87
Total ...	83	1,291	441	62	608	205

The total number of these suits has fallen considerably, the figures for 1898-99 and 1899-1900 being 1,815 and 875, respectively; the largest decrease being in the Raipur District. Famine and the suspension or remission of Government revenue carrying with it a corresponding condition of forbearance on the part of malguzars, sufficiently account for the phenomenon.

46. Fifty-one suits were instituted for ejectment of tenants on the ground of their holdings consisting entirely of sir land, as under:—

Raipur	...	...	17
Bilaspur	...	...	1
Sambalpur	...	...	33

Of the 17 in Raipur, 9 were decreed for the plaintiff in whole or in part, and 8 for the defendant, including dismissals in default. The solitary case in the Bilaspur District was decreed for the plaintiff, while of the 33 in the Sambalpur District, 4 were compromised, 19 were decreed for the plaintiff, and 10 for the defendant.

47. Seventy-six suits were brought by tenants for recovery of possession, as compared with 214 in 1898-99. Six were compromised, 31 were decreed in favour of plaintiffs, and 39 were decreed for the defendant or dismissed in default.

PART VI.—Other heads of Revenue administration.

Statement IX.—Land Acquisition.

48. In the Raipur District 4 cases were pending from the preceding year, and 3 were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 7. Only 1 case has been disposed of: the Deputy Commissioner explains that the "famine duties left the District Staff but little time for such duties." In the Bilaspur District no land was permanently acquired during the year, although 9·42 acres were temporarily acquired. In the Sambalpur District no land was taken up either permanently or temporarily.

Statement X.—Land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts.

49. The total number of cases for disposal in execution of decrees against land rose, the figures for the year under report and its predecessor, being 194 and 175, respectively. Of these, 179 remained pending at the close of the year, the remaining 15 being disposed of as under:—

Struck off in default	...	...	7
Sale averted by payment of claim	...	...	2
Sale averted by temporary alienation		...	2
Sale ordered	...	...	4

Statement XI.—General.

50. Nine-hundred and eighty nine cases remained pending at the close of the preceding year, and 16,648 cases were instituted during the year, the total for disposal being 17,637 as compared with 15,397 in 1898-99. Of these as many as 16,412 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,225 pending at the close of the year. The following figures show the number of long-pending cases at the close of the past three years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Pending over 3 months	184	249	294
Do. 6 do.	54	56	95
Do. 9 do.	9	41	32
Do. 12 do.	91	78	158
Total ...	338	424	579

The increase is moderate in view of the pre-occupation of all concerned with the famine.

Kotwars.

51. In the Raipur District, there were 33 complaints against Kotwars, 5 of them resulting in dismissal. The District report contains no remarks under this head. In the Bilaspur District the Kotwars as a body are reported to have discharged their duties satisfactorily. Both here and in Raipur, the famine, while doubling the work of the Kotwars, rendered the realization of their customary dues a difficult and almost an impossible task; and advantage was freely taken of the rule rendering them eligible for gratuitous relief. I regard these men as a most valuable body of public servants, deserving of more consideration than is always shown them. In Sambalpur a distinction has to be drawn between the *Jhankar* and the *Ganda*. The former is, as a rule, remunerated by service land, and is altogether better circumstanced than his humbler colleague, and it was to the latter class that relief of village servants in this district was for the most part confined. As has been observed in previous reports the case of the *Gandas* of Sambalpur will require very careful treatment in the revision of settlement.

Mukaddams.

52. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur received some complaints from Famine Charge Officers of negligence on the part of mukaddams to render assistance, especially in matters connected with kitchens. A few mukaddams, who intentionally omitted to give assistance were fined, and others were warned. But on the whole the mukaddams of this district are reported on in terms of qualified commendation. It is otherwise in Sambalpur. The Deputy Commissioner of this district found it necessary to fine 32 of his leading men, and he charges his mukaddams as a body with giving little or no help in the famine administration, with concealing deaths from cholera, with allowing dead bodies to be left unburied close to the edge of drinking water tanks, with refusing to dig kutcha wells for drinking, or to set an example in the use of well water and the like. It is possible that this officer may have an exaggerated standard; but it is perfectly clear that the performance of their regular duties by the Sambalpur mukaddams falls very far short of even the most moderate standard. The Raipur report is silent on this subject, but I have reason to know that Captain Macnabb has been very far from satisfied with the assistance rendered by his mukaddams; and taking the Division as a whole, I have no hesitation in saying that the standard is an exceedingly low one. Various remedies for this state of things are under consideration; but at best they can but afford a slight mitigation of the evils inherent in our malguzari system, which, whatever may be said for or against it, is now too firmly established to be re-considered.

Tours and Inspections.

53. The year was one of constant touring in connection with the famine. The Deputy Commissioners of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur, spent 168, 53, and 182 days, respectively, in camp, while many of their subordinates were out on famine duty for practically the whole year continuously.

Inspection by Commissioner.

54. The office of Commissioner was held by me throughout the year, and I was altogether 103 days in camp, not taking into account occasional short absences from head-quarters.

Notice of Officers.

55. Captain Macnabb and Messrs. Mayes and Slocock held charge of the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur Districts, respectively, during the year. All three of them have done splendid work under exceptionally trying conditions. The services of officers employed on famine duty, have been separately brought to notice; and of the very few Revenue officers, who were not so employed, the only names thought worthy of mention in the District reports are those of Mr. Narayan Rao Subhaji, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bilaspur, and of Khande Rao, Superintendent of Land Records, Raipur. I support the commendation in both cases.

56. The work of my office has been exceptionally arduous throughout the year; and, notwithstanding the welcome assistance afforded in the shape of temporary additional establishment, the burden on the Superintendent, Mr. R. W. Johnson, and on the regular clerical staff working under him, has been tremendous. It has been all the heavier in view of the indents continually made on me, which I have always endeavoured to meet, to supply deficiencies in other offices. The cheerful loyalty and zeal with which my office staff has invariably responded to every fresh call made on it merits special acknowledgment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Commissioner.

ANNEXURE E.

REPORT

ON THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1900.

I have the honour to report on the working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending the 30th September 1900.

The necessary extracts from their Revenue Administration Reports have been furnished punctually by all Deputy Commissioners except Chhindwara and Wardha, and I have obtained the remaining materials for this report from the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division and the Secretariat. The only Commissioner of Division who has sent me any extracts is the Commissioner of Nagpur, but his contribution arrived after Sections II, III and IV of this Report had been drafted.

SECTION I.

PREFATORY.

2. The office of Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture was held by Mr. R. H. Craddock, I. C. S., during the first two months of the year. In December 1899 he was appointed Famine Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in addition to his duties as Director. He was relieved of the charge of the Department by Mr. C. W. E. Montgomerie, I. C. S., on the 21st April 1900, and on the latter officer proceeding on furlough on the 13th August 1900, Mr. Craddock resumed charge of the office and held it in addition to his Secretariat duties until the close of the year.

Tours of Director.

3. Under the circumstances above detailed my *locum tenens* was unable to make a cold weather tour. During the rains Mr. Montgomerie inspected the Land Record Offices in the Nimar and Jubbulpore Districts and the Settlement Offices of Bilaspur and Sambalpur.

4. My Assistant, Mr. Param Anand Tiwari, was deputed by the Administration in January 1900 to take a census of some of the famine relief camps in the Drug Tahsil of the Raipur District with a view to ascertain the extent of the influx of persons from the Feudatory States. Early in February he was entrusted with the announcement of the revised revenue and rents in the Lakhni Group of the Bhandara Tahsil, and in September he inspected the Bhandara Settlement Office.

SECTION II.

LAND RECORD ESTABLISHMENT.

5. During the year five Revenue Inspectors have been on deputation as Naib-Tahsildars in permanent or officiating capacities. One Revenue Inspector has been appointed as Manager, Court of Wards, Jubbulpore. Since the close

of the year one Inspector has been appointed an Additional Tahsildar and two to act as Naib-Tahsildars. One has been deputed on Foreign Service and two have been appointed as Managers of Court of Wards, of whom one has since reverted.

It is observable that most of these appointments have been made in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, and hitherto very little has been done to satisfy the aspirations of the Land Record Staff in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions. Some matriculated Revenue Inspectors who have passed through the Agricultural Class should, however, shortly have qualified for the appointments reserved for them by the orders of the Administration.

Revision of Land Record establishment.

6. The proposals of the Settlement Officer, Balaghat, for the revision of the patwari halkabandi in the two tahsils of his district have been sanctioned during the year. Revision proposals have also been sanctioned recently for the Sakoli Tahsil of the Bhandara District, while those relating to the Multai Tahsil of the Betul District were submitted to the Secretariat for sanction after the close of the period under report. The new scheme for the Nimar District was received from the Commissioner of the Division at the end of the year, but in view of the impending census the proposals cannot be introduced at once. The registers have accordingly been returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, for entry of *ad interim* remuneration.

The effect of the Balaghat Settlement Officer's proposals for the revision of the patwari halkabandi of that district has been the addition of 13 circles in the Balaghat Tahsil and seven circles in the Behir Tahsil. The staff of Inspectors for the district has been raised from five to six, of whom four are allotted to the more populous and better cultivated tahsil of Balaghat.

The sanctioned scheme for the revision of the patwari halkabandi of the Sakoli Tahsil entails the addition of eight patwari circles and the employment of one more Inspector. The chief feature in the revised arrangement is the amalgamation of khalsa and zamindari villages in one patwari circle, so as to secure geographical compactness and enable the Patwari staff to discharge their duties more efficiently, while subjecting them to more effective control by the Inspecting Staff. Formerly we had a separate staff of patwaris for khalsa and zamindaris; but this arrangement did not work well, as the villages held in the different rights were intermingled and much time was lost in travelling to and fro. Orders have however issued in accordance with which the statistics relating to khalsa villages and zamindari estates will be separately compiled as in the past.

The proposals for the Multai Tahsil provide for the creation of 11 new circles and the abolition of two old circles, the net increase being nine circles. The effect of the revision in the Betul District is as shown below:—

Name of tahsil.	Old circles.	New circles.
Betul	108 + * 10	116
Multai	66	75
Total ...	184	191

The patch-cultivation villages are now being settled in ryotwari fashion and have been included in patwari circles along with the malguzari villages to which they lie adjacent.

The revision of the patwari halkabandi in Saugor is still under consideration of the local authorities. Now that the abatement proceedings are drawing to a close, it is understood that this long deferred scheme will shortly be completed.

* Patch-cultivation villages.

7. Preliminary proposa's for the revision of the patwari halkabandi in Bilaspur were received from the Settlement Officer, but it is not proposed to submit them to the Secretariat until a decision is arrived at touching the resumption of settlement operations in the district. The same remarks apply to the Raipur preliminary proposa's.

8. Not a few of the additions that have been made in latter years to the Land Record Staff have entailed extra expenditure without any corresponding increase to the Provincial Patwari Fund. A few years ago there was a substantial balance in the fund amounting to several lakhs of rupees, which enab'ed Land Record administration to be extended to the wilder portions of the Provinces, *e. g.*, the Chhindwara jagirs and the zamindaris of Chanda and Chhattisgarh. But latterly, owing to short collection of cesses coupled with extra expenditure entailed by the necessity of recouping the patwaris to some ex'ent for the loss of their local dues, the usual surplus has been converted into a deficit and it has been necessary to invoke the aid of the Provincial Government in the shape of a grant from Provincial Revenues.

Working of the Land Record Staff.

Residence of Patwaris within their circles.

9. In most districts continued efforts have been made to compel the residence of patwaris in their circles and considerable success has been attained which, I trust, will not prove a merely temporary feature.

Owing to the large staff of European and native Charge Officers employed during the year in connection with famine relief operations, Deputy Commissioners were in a better position than usual to control the patwaris of the outlying portions of their districts. On the other hand a year of famine, when the patwari's remuneration is much curtailed, is not a favourable time for insisting on house construction. The number of patwaris non-resident without permission at the close of the year under report was only 526, out of a total staff of 4,883, whereas at the beginning of the year 721 patwaris were returned as non-resident.

The results are particularly gratifying in view of the recent additions to the staff in the Zamindaris of Chanda and Chhattisgarh.

In Mandla the number of non-residents has been reduced from 95 to 15 since 1897, which shows what is possible under steady and sustained pressure. In Jubbulpore there are now only 7 patwaris non-resident as compared with 19 in the previous year. In Bhandara the number has been reduced from 73 to 26. The improvement in Betul is reported to be due to (1) the stoppage of pay from the treasury in the case of those patwaris who failed to comply with the rule, (2) the nature of their work this year affording them less opportunities of absenting themselves without detection, and (3) to their finding it cheaper to keep their families with them. But more than one-fifth of the staff of this district is still non-resident. The increase in the number of non-resident patwaris in Chanda is due to the addition to the staff in the zamindaris of that district.

The districts in which this matter at present requires most attention are Saugor, Seoni, Betul, Nimar and Sambalpur. Considerable improvement may be expected in Nimar as soon as the revised halkabandi arrangements are sanctioned.

Training of patwaris.

10. Classes for the instruction of patwaris and candidates were opened at the head-quarter tahsils in Saugor, Bhandara, Raipur and in both tahsil head-quarters of Sambalpur. In the remaining districts no classes were opened as Revenue Inspectors were employed on famine relief.

Twenty-eight candidates passed out in Saugor, 4 in Bhandara, and 29 in Raipur. The Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, writes as follows in regard to

the great utility of these classes which the year under report has served to illustrate :—

"The classes provide at a moment's notice material with some pretensions to training to fill the place of patwaris promoted, suspended or sick. The only matter for regret was that the training was not better and the men more numerous. The importance of having men thus available is not a mere matter of effective work during the absence of the permanent patwari. It is much more than this, *viz.*, a guarantee for better work on the part of all permanent patwaris. It is a most salutary incentive to work to know that you can easily be replaced, and any incentive to work that can be manufactured for the patwari is a thing to be treasured."

In a famine year very little can be accomplished in the way of instruction, and deterioration naturally results. The number of trained candidates is now in most districts quite inadequate to meet the ordinary waste, and timely arrangements should be made everywhere this year to train a sufficient number of new candidates as also to instruct those members of the Patwari staff whose knowledge of survey is not up to the required standard. It may also be mentioned in corroboration of what is written above that map correction operations are being much hampered this season in the Chhattisgarh districts, owing to a serious lack of competent candidates to replace patwaris who are sick or inefficient.

Condition of Village Maps and Boundary Marks.

Map correction.

11. The work of replacing defaced trace maps could not be proceeded with during the year under report in most districts, as the whole attention of patwaris and Inspectors was devoted to famine relief administration. For the same reason map correction work preparatory to assessment was perforce suspended in the khalsa portions of the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts, while the office work connected with the operations of the previous year was also in abeyance. But the amendment of village maps was started in November 1899 in the least affected portions of the Sambalpur District under the supervision of an officer of the Imperial Survey Department, and revised maps were completed for 325 villages covering an area of 502 square miles. Mr. J. R. Scott has also revised the maps of Bindra-Nawagarh and Khuji in the Raipur zamindaris. The number of traces replaced in the year is shown below :—

Saugor	... 257	Hoshangabad	... 66
Jubbulpore	... 45	Betul ...	... 13
Mandla	... 15	Chanda ...	... 128
	Balaghat	... 100	

This important matter is commended to the notice of all Deputy Commissioners and their Superintendents of Land Records, and efforts should be made during the coming monsoon to replace traces that owing to defacement are no longer suitable as a basis of Land Record administration. Theoretically all patwaris should be required to replace their own traces, but owing to defective eyesight or heavy-handedness many prefer to pay contractors for this work, and this solution is willingly accepted by Superintendents of Land Records, as it saves trouble. I concur with the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, that this is not satisfactory, and with the return of normal seasons greater efforts should be made to impart instruction in this department to patwaris and candidates.

In Seoni and Bhandara there has been considerable laxity in the annual map correction work. The interior sub-divisions of rice fields, which are frequently altered by ryots, have not been corrected by the patwaris. The map in this way ceases to be an accurate reflex of the ground.

Village boundary marks.

12. Village boundary marks continued to be satisfactorily maintained in most districts. But a few district officers found it impossible to work the law stringently as so many agriculturists were away from their homes in the open season. In Jubbulpore there were 154, in Nimar 14 and in Chhindwara 9 cases of repairs or re-erection of village boundary marks. In the Sohagpur tahsil of the Hoshangabad District,

the tri-junction stations of 50 villages under Court of Wards management have been repaired with brick and lime. The Deputy Commissioner, Betul, reports that the condition of boundary marks in jungly villages, where they were most defective, ought now to be much improved, because depôt famine labour was employed in repairing them.

Permanent marks for traverse stations.

13. It is clear from the district reports that this matter received very little attention during the year. In Nagpur scarcity of water prevented some necessary repairs.

Boundaries of survey numbers in ryotwari villages.

14. Many of the ryotwari boundary marks in Damoh were in a neglected condition, but an expenditure of Rs. 200 was sanctioned for repairing the marks on unoccupied numbers and a part of it has been spent on reconstructing 237 marks. There remain 1,166 marks on occupied plots and 1,627 on unoccupied plots, which are either missing or in want of repair. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, states that he paid particular attention to the subject when on tour, and that little remains to be done. In Seoni the marks are reported to be taken care of except in cases where the tenants left their villages and resorted to kitchen or relief works. The instructions issued by the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, in connection with the restoration of missing marks and the proper maintenance of field boundary marks in the ryotwari villages of the Mandla district were issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, to the Revenue Inspectors in his district with slight modifications, and the result is reported to be satisfactory as all boundary marks are stated to be well marked on the ground.

Vide Secretariat letter No. 1986, dated the 17th May 1900.

15. Allusion can most conveniently be made in this place to the amendments to Revenue Book Circular III-1, which are designed to secure a more correct record of rental collections from year to year. The demand side of the *rasid bahis* was previously written up as soon after the 1st June as possible, and anything which remained unpaid on that date of the previous rabi instalment was deemed an arrear. Any contrast then between the revenue collections made during a revenue year and the rental collections of that year was therefore impracticable. To bring the rental accounts into correspondence with the revenue accounts it has been arranged that the *rasid bahis* should be maintained for the revenue year beginning and ending four months later than the agricultural year to which the current demand entries relate. The accounts in the *bahis* are under the new scheme made up as soon after the 1st October as possible. A new form, termed the *majmua rasidbahian*, has also been prescribed, which, as its name implies, is a compilation of the entries made in the *rasid bahis*. The preparation of this copy in connected form enables the patwaris to state how rent collections are progressing from time to time without reference to the *rasid bahis*, and greatly facilitates the calculation of rental collection totals for entry in the jamabandi. Thirdly, separate columns have now been prescribed in the *rasid bahis* for the separate entry of the rental arrears of the past three years. Further, two concessions have been made to the proprietary body, under one of which they are given an opportunity of signing the jamabandi in token of having seen it. Malguzars are also permitted under the revised rules to enter rent collections in a *rasid bahi* or to sign the entries in lieu of giving a separate receipt to the tenant.

Degree of Punctuality observed in filing Village Papers.

16. The extent to which punctuality was observed in filing village papers is exhibited in Statement J of the agricultural series. Considering the large amount of extra work imposed on the staff by the famine and the census, the results are on the whole decidedly satisfactory. The great bulk of the milan khasras and jinswars were submitted in due time. There was, however, more unpunctuality in connection with the submission of jamabandis; still the delays were in most cases excusable, and the only remarks that suggest themselves are that the Narsinghpur and Sambalpur Districts might have done better, while in Balaghat and Chanda the delays were greater than in other districts similarly situated.

Testing of Village Papers.

17. The extent to which village papers were tested in the 15 districts in which there were no settlement operations in progress is shown below:—

District.	Percentage of khasra entries checked by Inspectors.	Amount of testing effected by Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.		Tahsildars.		Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.	
		Number of		*Number of*		*Number of*	
		Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.	Villages.	Entries.
Saugor ...	15	580	11,068	476	5399	63	1,538
Damoh ...	11	189	8033	60	956	2	21
Jubbulpore ...	10	503	10,572	144	2902	40	250
Mandla ...	9	152	2 268	165	2,523	28	284
Seoni ...	10	156	3 042	132	893	22	218
Narsinghpur ...	11	664	9,921	95	1,166	89	1,222
Hoshangabad ...	14	525	7 212	273	2 514	...	...
Nimar ...	15	301	3.991	101	976	25	262
Betul ...	12	531	13.770	102	2,225	...	...
Chhindwara ...	10	220	2,812	122	1,406	6	172
Wardha ...	33	725	15,418	75	1,109	97	812
Nagpur ...	19	510	7 623	170	1,589	...	...
Chanda ...	15	615	13.382	144	727	...	...
Balaghat ...	9	155	8,108	262	1,551	...	...
Raipur ...	4	1,772	19,389	14	884	...	...

18. In considering the testing effected by Inspectors it has to be borne in mind that their number was very largely increased owing to the famine. Some circles were sub-divided into two portions, others into three, having regard to their size and the severity of the famine. Looking to the conditions of the year the results may, I think, be accepted as generally satisfactory. In Raipur, some men were appointed as Circle Officers who were ignorant of Land Record procedure, This explains to some extent the low percentage of testing accomplished in this district, but the Deputy Commissioner states that the Revenue Inspectors made the very most of the famine as an excuse for neglecting the check of the patwaris' papers. In Chhindwara only 10 per cent. of khasra numbers have been checked as compared with 14 per cent. in the previous year. This amount of check is inadequate in a district like Chhindwara and the reason is not far to seek.

The Superintendent of Land Records, so writes the Deputy Commissioner, was kept tied to head-quarters after 6th March, being engaged on famine work. All the testing he did was in Sausar Tahsil and he did not visit the Chhindwara sub-division during the year. The Inspectors were thus left unsupervised in respect to Land Record work from the first week of March, for the Tahsildars did little testing. I regret to say that this is not the first time that I have had to animadvert on the mode of employing the Superintendent of Land Records in districts where Mr. Chapman has been Deputy Commissioner. He converted Mr. Chotelal, Superintendent of Land Records at Sambalpur, into a mere office hand, and I had to secure the transfer of this officer. Now the process is repeated at Chhindwara with the same undesirable but inevitable results, *viz.*, a general slackening in Land Record administration. I beg to invite a contrast between the amount of touring done by the Superintendent of Land Records, Betul, under

Mr. Standen, with that accomplished in Chhindwara. In Betul 531 villages were visited as compared with 220 in Chhindwara, and nearly five times as many khasra entries were tested by the Superintendent. The Administration has created these new appointments to ensure the proper supervision of patwaris on the spot. The essence of the appointment is that the Superintendent of Land Records should be peripatetic, and it is not intended that he should be tied to head-quarters during the open season, whatever be the conditions of the year. There are other districts in which the Superintendent has done insufficient field work, *viz.*, Damoh, Mandla, Seoni and Balaghat, and in a famine year this official should, if anything, do more touring than in normal times. I need only add that I concur with the Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara that the average number of entries checked by the Superintendent of Land Records per village, *viz.*, 13, is barely sufficient to enable a correct impression to be formed of how the patwaris are working.

Inspection of village records by Tahsildars.

19. The number of villages in which records were inspected by Tahsildars have fallen from 2,754 to 2,494 or by 260 as shown below :—

Name of Division.	1899.	1900.	Difference.
Jubbulpore	719	977	258
Nerbudda	684	693	9
Nagpur	1,241	728	−513
Chhattisgarh	110	96	− 14
Total ...	2,754	2,494	−260

There is a satisfactory awakening of interest in the Jubbulpore Division, which may safely be attributed to the influence of the Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Fuller, C. I. E. This year's figures for the Nerbudda Division include testing done in Betul and Nimar, which districts were in the previous year under settlement. The Tahsildar of Chhindwara who checked only 223 entries is deemed by his Deputy Commissioner to have neglected his duties in this important matter as he had very little famine work to do. I presume the laches of this officer has been brought separately to the notice of the Administration.

The falling-off in the Nagpur country (where the Tahsildars have during the past two years done half the testing effected by this class throughout the Provinces) was to be expected in a year of famine, and calls for no remarks. In Chhattisgarh the facilities offered to Tahsildars for testing patwaris' papers were relatively limited, as settlement work was in progress when the famine broke out. The Tahsildars of Janjgir, Harda and Harsud and the Naib-Tahsildar of Hoshangabad are mentioned as having displayed interest in this work, but unfortunately the names of the officers in question have not been mentioned by their Deputy Commissioners.

20. The only Deputy Commissioners who found leisure for checking village records were Mr. deBrett, Narsinghpur, 571 entries in 59 villages; Mr. Mayne, Seoni, 200 entries in 20 villages; Mr. Chitnavis, Wardha, 122 entries in 20 villages; Mr. Walker, Nimar, 262 entries in 25 villages. Mr. Patuck, I. C. S., is the only Assistant Commissioner who is mentioned as having contributed to the work. The rest was done by Extra-Assistant Commissioners, some of whom were on special duty in connection with abatement proceedings in the north of the Provinces.

Checking of jamabandis by Kanungoes.

21. The amount of checking by Kanungoes has increased by 13 per cent. and the number of errors brought to light has again fallen. But the Kanungoes of Chhindwara, Bhandara, Bilaspur and Sambalpur have apparently been singularly idle, and should be given to understand that more will be expected of them during the current year.

22. The circumstances of the year have been of a very special character and the personnel of the establishment has been much affected thereby. It is usual for the bulk of the Superintendents of Land Records to be absent on deputation in the Settlement Department or on Foreign Service. This year several more were required for abatement work and others were employed as Charge Officers. The work attaching to the posts of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Land Records was therefore performed, with few exceptions, by acting men. Moreover, in each district all the best Revenue Inspectors were on deputation as Charge or Assistant Charge Officers. At the same time the cadre of Revenue Inspectors was doubled or trebled according to famine exigencies and the bulk of the newly-created temporary appointments were filled by the most deserving patwaris. To fill the vacancies in patwari circles every effort was made to secure qualified candidates, but such was the strain in some districts, that men had to be summoned from the highways and hedges to man the vacant circles. Under the circumstances it is very creditable that the Department has emerged so well from the ordeal of the past year, and before proceeding to deal with the question of punishments I would quote a few extracts from the reports of Deputy Commissioners.

The Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, writes: "What with revision of settlement, suspensions of rent and revenue, village relief and census, patwaris have had a great deal of work to which the staff as a whole seems to have buckled down willingly and well." The Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, writes that "with few exceptions the work of the Land Record Staff has been deserving of all praise. They have worked hard, and without them it is hardly possible to conceive how the difficult task of famine administration could have been carried through with the ease and smoothness which have been noticeable in the past year's operations". The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, describes the Land Record Staff as the back-bone of the relief organization, and states that they proved themselves on the whole an efficient and trustworthy body of men. The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat alleges that the success of the famine administration was in a great measure due to the devoted way in which each officer met in his circle the grave responsibilities of his work. On the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur considers his Patwari staff an uncommonly bad one, while the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, states that he cannot speak well of the staff of Revenue Inspectors, and that with one or two exceptions he found them stupid and unreliable.

23. The work of the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records has been satisfactory with one exception, which resulted in the transfer of the Acting Superintendent from Sambalpur to Balaghat.

Conduct and discipline of the Land Record Staff.

24. Compared with the punishment roll of the preceding year the number of Revenue Inspectors punished shows a large increase. The punishments are contrasted below:—

Description of punishment.	Number of Punishments.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Dismissal	5	1
Reduction (including loss of field allowance) ...	7	5
Suspension	1	6
Transfer	3	1
Fine	41	129
Total ...	57	142

The aggregate fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 690-7-3 compared with Rs. 252 in the preceding year and Rs. 738 in 1897-98. A number of the punishments have fallen on the temporary staff of Famine Circle Officers which renders

any useful contrast of the figures of the two years impracticable. But it is noticeable that in five districts it was possible to carry on without any fines at all, whereas in Bhandara no less than 60 fines were inflicted for neglect of duty. The reason assigned by the Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, for this heavy punishment roll is that during the year under report there were 22 Revenue Inspectors, or more properly Circle Officers, against 9 in the previous year to be fined. The majority of these Circle Officers were patwaris new to the work, who did not realize at once the necessity of submitting prompt returns as recognized by experienced Revenue Inspectors. I observe, however, that most of the regular Inspectors have been fined, and on one man ten fines aggregating Rs. 30 were inflicted between April 1900 and February 1901. Comparison with other districts indicates that fining has been too indiscriminate in Bhandara, and I question whether increased efficiency has been thereby secured.

25. The list of punishments inflicted on patwaris shows a slight falling-off when compared with the roll of 1898-99 as is indicated in the statement below :—

Description of punishment.	Number of punishments.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Dismissal	147	93
Reduction	8	5
Suspension	60	92
Transfer	33	27
Fine	807	828
Total ...	1,055	1,045

Of the 93 dismissals 8 were for non-residence, 39 for misconduct, 29 for neglect of work, 12 for dishonesty, 2 for pecuniary embarrassment, and 3 for physical inability to perform the duties of the post. Bilaspur heads the list of punishments. Raipur comes next with 102 punishments including 11 dismissals. The districts in which the smallest punishments are inflicted are Nimar, Chhindwara and Balaghat.

Rewards aggregating Rs. 1,132 were granted to patwaris for good work in the districts of Saugor, Jubbulpore and Bhandara. The Deputy Commissioner of Damoh is of opinion that good work amongst patwaris should always be encouraged by the grant of rewards. His views have my full concurrence, and it is a matter of regret that I have recently had to withhold my sanction to the grant of some rewards recommended by the Deputy Commissioners of Seoni and other districts on the ground that funds were not available. It has been necessary during the past year to pay away such large sums to patwaris from the Treasury to compensate them for the loss of their local dues, that with a much reduced income from patwari cess the Fund is now bankrupt.

The Deputy Commissioners of Mandla and Damoh have acted on the suggestion of the Commissioner of Jubbulpore alluded to in paragraph 22 of my predecessor's report of 1900, and have taken steps to acquire a personal knowledge of their Land Record Staff, so that they are not now obliged to rely too implicitly on the reports of their Superintendents. This is clearly a step in the right direction. Patwaris work much better when they feel that the Head of the District takes a personal interest in them.

Sanads for Improvements.

26. The issue of *sanads* for agricultural improvements effected by landlords and tenants is generally dealt with under this section.

The return for the year is as follows:—

Saugor	...	3	Wardha	...	125
Damoh	...	51	Nagpur	...	20
Jubbulpore	...	33	Chanda	...	3
Mandla	...	36	Bhandara	...	56
Seoni	...	2	Balaghat	...	17
Narsinghpur	...	21	Raipur	...	*Nil.*
Hoshangabad	...	*Nil.*	Bilaspur	...	183
Nimar	...	„	Sambalpur	...	*Nil.*
Betul	...	51			
Chhindwara	...	*Nil.*	Total	...	601

Last year only 216 sanads were granted. This important matter has received greater attention in some districts during the period under report.

Systematic action was taken by Mr. Low, the Settlement Officer of Bilaspur, to ascertain what improvements were made, and 183 sanads were issued. In Wardha a large number of wells were made primarily for the improvement of the water supply, but with the ultimate intention of their utilization for irrigation purposes. The Deputy-Commissioner of Nimar states that he granted 862 licenses for blasting purposes as compared with 122 in the previous year, but no sanads were issued. Here, as in other districts, the Land Record Staff may have been engrossed in famine administration, but no time should now be lost in catching up arrears, and in issuing sanads where they have been earned. The Deputy Commissioner has been addressed on the subject. The number of applications (52) received in the Mandla District is certainly a striking feature, and indicates that even in backward tracts the people are beginning to appreciate the intentions of Government in respect to the exemption of improvements from assessment. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur states that a great deal of work has been effected during the year for which sanads will be granted during the current year. There must presumably be other districts to which the same remarks apply.

SECTION III.

UTILIZATION OF LAND RECORDS.

Circle Note-Books.

27. Before Settlement operations in Bhandara and Balaghat were brought to a close, the entries in the circle note-books were nearly completed. As regards the former district, however, the area of home-farm and ryoti land for 206 villages of the Sakoli Tahsil has still to be entered up, as the settlement misls of these villages (which were announced during the year under report) were not ready for the purpose in time. In Saugor, the books are reported to have been very incomplete, but have now been written up for all villages except about 200 in which the figures for 1900 have still to be entered. In Hoshangabad, the figures for the year under report have been entered, except rental collections, which it is stated will be written up very shortly. The same is the case with the books in the Nagpur and Narsinghpur Districts. In Betul all the sheets were written up during the rains, and now that the revised halkabandi is sanctioned, they will be bound up into volumes. In Chhindwara, the books of only two circles were completed during the year.

It is hoped that all arrears accruing prior to or occasioned by the famine will be disposed of during the next rains.

Village Note-Books.

28. The old procedure by which village note-books were annually written up involved the books being sent first to the police out-post and then to the tahsili during the rains. This system did not work well. Many books got lost or injured in transit. Delays occurred with the Police or Kanungoes, and the books were not forthcoming on the spot in the camping season. It has now been settled that these books should be filled up in the village by the Revenue Inspectors

and Head Constables on beat duty, but the orders affecting the change were only issued last September, and their effect will not be preceptible for another year. Another small change deserves passing notice. The demand and collections of malik-makbuzas are to be shown in future in columns 12 and 13 of Statement VII below the rental entries. This arrangement should obviate wrong inferences being drawn from the statistics which was inevitable in the past, especially when the malik-makbuza class was important. The orders in question bear date the 7th May 1900, but no effect has yet been given to them in some districts, *e. g.*, Narsinghpur. Probably they were lost sight of in the press of famine work.

Famine Note-Books.

29. During the year under report my *locum tenens* obtained the sanction of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, to dispense with the famine note-books in the case of the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts, but to require Settlement Officers to make notes of suitable works in the village note-books at the time of attestation (Secretariat No. 2953, dated the 19th July 1900).

SECTION IV.

SCIENTIFIC AND NATIONAL ENQUIRY UNDER IMPERIAL CONTROL.

30. The Provincial Land Record Department in the Central Provinces is called upon from time to time to co-operate with the following Imperial Departments:—

(1) The Survey Department.
(2) The Meteorological Department.
(3) The Department under the Reporter on Economic Products.
(4) The Department of Agricultural Chemistry.
(5) The Civil Veterinary Department.
(6) The Statistical Department.

Co-operation with Survey Department.

31. No original survey work was carried out during the year under report, but the amendment of maps and records in the Sambalpur and Bargarh Tahsils of the Sambalpur District and in two Zamindaris of Raipur was undertaken as part of the settlement operations.

Topographical maps.

32. At a conference held at Nagpur on the 13th August 1900, at which the Deputy Surveyor-General, the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and the Settlement Commissioner were present, the following subjects were discussed:—

(1) Maintenance of cadastral maps.

(2) Revision of topographical maps.

(3) The amount of traversing remaining to be done in the Central Provinces.

(4) The control and location of the Drawing Office.

As to (1) it was decided that no addition to the number of officers of the Survey of India Department to superintend the revision of the cadastral maps of districts prior to re-settlement was needed by the Local Administration.

Under head (2) the enlargement of the Traverse Detachment in the Province to provide an establishment for the compilation and correction of the standard sheets of the Province was referred to.

As to (3) the Deputy Surveyor-General intimated that a great portion of the area surveyed by local agency with compass and indicator would probably have to be retraversed by professional agency before the Drawing Office could utilize the materials of these surveys for incorporation in the standard sheets.

For the rest it was agreed that the control of the Drawing Office should vest in the Deputy Surveyor-General and should be located for the present in the division in which map compilation is being conducted.

During the year under report the small survey party now working in these Provinces under the Extra-Deputy Superintendent of Survey traversed an area of 950 square miles including two square miles of the Pendra-Kenda boundary, regarding which there exists a dispute between the respective zamindars.

Co-operation with the Meteorological Department.

33. The rainfall statistics of the Province were compiled as usual in this office and transmitted to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. The efficiency of rainfall registration during the year 1899-1900 was separately reported upon in this office letter No. 2014-107, dated the 26th June 1900.

Path of hail-storms.

34. The reports of hailstorms which occur in any part of the Province are obtained as they occur and sent, with skeleton maps to illustrate the course of each storm and its approximate breadth, to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. During the year reports on the following storms were submitted :—

Name of district.	Number of storms.	Date of occurrence.
Chhindwara	One	27th April 1900.
Seoni	One	13th and 14th January 1900.

Action taken on requisitions of the Reporter on Economic Products.

Pottery.

35. Last May the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India asked for the co-operation and assistance of this Department in obtaining a lump of each form of clay or other material used by the potters of the various districts where the manufacture of pottery is carried on ; also small quantities of all the colouring materials employed. As District Officers and their staffs were overburdened with famine work it was necessary to defer asking them for specimens until they had leisure for intelligent collection. Deputy Commissioners have since been asked to make the collection, and specimens are now in course of transmission to the Reporter.

Large brown-seeded variety of linseed.

36. At the instance of the Reporter on Economic Products, I am arranging through the Superintendent of the Nagpur Experimental Farm for a collection of samples of the large brown-seeded variety of linseed. The samples and quotation of prices are required for Messrs. Hewetson, Oil Merchants, London.

Lathyrus Sativus.

37. Last February Mr. Fuller, the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, addressed the Secretariat through this office on the spread in some parts of the Jubbulpore Division of the form of paralysis known as lathyrism, resulting from eating the grain of the vetch known as lakh. My predecessor forwarded the letter to the Secretariat intimating the action that had already been taken by this Department in this matter of having the grain chemically investigated at the Imperial Institute, London, and at the same time sent a copy of the letter to the Reporter with an enquiry as to whether any results had been arrived at touching the poisonous nature of the seeds. The Reporter replied that no very great progress has as yet been made nor any definite results obtained. He asked however for further samples of seed from a selection of districts such as Jubbulpore, Chhattisgarh and Seoni, together with a supply of the husked grain. The Deputy Commissioners of Jubbulpore, Seoni, Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur and Bhandara were accordingly asked to furnish the Reporter with the required samples. The request has been complied with by the Deputy Commissioners, Bilaspur and Bhandara.

Sugarcane disease.

38. The results of enquiries made in the early part of 1899 by Settlement Officers and certain Deputy Commissioners as to the existence of the sugarcane disease described as "Trichoshphoeria Sacchari" in Agricultural Ledger No. 13 of 1898 shows that there is good *primâ facie* ground for believing that the disease exists in Chhindwara, Betul, Sambalpur and Jubbulpore. A memorandum showing the results of the enquiries was drawn up and circulated among the Assistant Settlement Officers of Betul and Bhandara, the Settlement Officers of Raipur, Bilaspur and Chanda, and the Deputy Commissioners of Jubbulpore, Sambalpur and Chhindwara for further investigation and submission of additional information and specimens of diseased canes.

Specimens of diseased canes were received from Jubbulpore and Sambalpur, and were transmitted to the Reporter. Owing to the district staff being fully occupied with famine, no collections were made in the other districts. The matter is receiving further attention.

Lac industry.

39. Owing to the famine much progress was not made with the enquiry on the subject of the lac industry in the Central Provinces, and with the collection of specimens of the wood from which toys are made of shell lac and of the toys themselves. The case is now, however, receiving attention.

Gondal fluid as a white-ant exterminator.

40. A circular letter has been issued to Deputy Commissioners in which they have been asked to have experiments conducted as to the effect of the Gondal fluid in checking the depredations of white-ants on road-side trees, &c. The results will be noted in next year's report.

Tacca pinnatifida.

41. Steps were taken to obtain for the Reporter information as to whether the plant called Tacca Pinnatifida was cultivated in these Provinces for the purpose of using the leaves and stalks as a braiding material. The Superintendents of the Farm and Gardens were unable to identify the vernacular name given by the Reporter to the plant, and tubers were obtained from the Victoria Garden, Bombay, for cultivation in the farm here. The tubers which were raised have been forwarded to the Reporter for identification.

Investigation into the forms of Dioscorea (yams).

42. The investigation into all the numerous forms of Dioscorea (yams) whether wild, cultivated, indigenous or exotic, was postponed on account of the famine. The attention of District Officers, whose co-operation in the collection of specimens was previously sought, is now being re-invited to the matter. Nineteen varieties of tubers which are used as food by the wild tribes of Balaghat have been received from the Deputy Commissioner of that district, and will be transmitted to the Reporter. The Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, has also forwarded nine specimens collected by the Forest Divisional Officer direct to the Reporter.

Returns of mineral productions.

43. The returns relating to the production of minerals were compiled in this office and submitted to the Reporter, through the Provincial Secretariat, accompanied by reports on the iron industry of the Provinces by Deputy Commissioners and Forest Officers.

Co-operation with the Department of Agricultural Chemistry.

44. In paragraph 42 of the report for 1898-99 it was stated that it was necessary to postpone the supply to the Agricultural Chemist of the Government of India, for the purpose of chemical analysis, of small quantities of various food-grains, oil-seeds and fodder. The matter has been taken up since the close of the famine and the undermentioned samples are in course of collection and transmission to the Agricultural Chemist :—

Name of sample.	District from which collected.
Rice, early and late varieties ...	... Bhandara.
Do. do. ...	... Raipur.
Tur, early variety, with husk as fodder	... Raipur.
Mung	... Nagpur.

Juar (ringni) with karbi	Balaghat.
Urad, lakh and lakhori	
Juar, early and late varieties	Wardha.
Castor, rainy and cold season crops... ...	
Kodo with straw as fodder	Bilaspur.
Wheat (bansi and pissi) with straw as fodder ...	Hoshangabad.
Linseed, white and red	
Gram, white and red varieties	Jubbulpore.
Peas	
Rice, early and late varieties	Nagpur, through Superintendent, Experimental Farm.
Juar	
Tur, late (kathia and howra variety, with husk as fodder.) ...	
Wheat	
Til (rain and cold season varieties)... ...	
Khardi	

Veterinary work.

45. The office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, remained vacant during the whole year. Reports on outbreaks of cattle disease sent from Tahsildars were dealt with by my Assistant. During the year the sanction of the Chief Commissioner was obtained to the entertainment as a temporary measure of an extra Veterinary Assistant on Rs. 30 per mensem, payable from Provincial Funds, for employment on peripatetic work. During the summer of 1900 he was employed at Pachmarhi, where no veterinary assistance is available and where the inspection of the Piparia-Pachmarhi dâk line is very necessary. Towards the end of June the Veterinary Assistant was deputed to Damoh, where cow-pox had broken out and was increasing in alarming proportions. The Veterinary Assistant toured in the Sitanagar, Patharia, Damoh and Hindoria Circles, where the disease was reported wor but he found that the disease had greatly subsided with the setting in of the mon. oon. During the remaining part of the year the Veterinary Assistant has been attached to the Nagpur Veterinary Dispensary and his services are utilized in inspecting weekly the horses of the Chief Commissioner's escort; (2) the horses of the Nagpur mounted police; (3) the Dairy cattle at the Lunatic Asylum; and (4) the Farm and Garden cattle and the animals in the menagerie. With the approval of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Central Provinces, the Veterinary Assistant was deputed last September to inspect the ponies on the Warora-Chanda and Itarsi-Betul tonga dâk lines. The Veterinary Assistant's notes embodying the results of these inspections were sent to the Deputy Postmaster-General, Central Provinces.

Horse-breeding.

46. There are at present four horse stallions in the Provinces—three (Yakubkhan, Shamsher and Fussy) at Saugor, and one (Sultan) at Narsinghpur; also a donkey stallion (Burj) at Saugor. The usual statement showing the number of mares served by the horse and donkey stallions is given below:—

District.	Name of stallion.	Number of mares served during quarter ending				Total.
		December 1899.	March 1900.	June 1900.	September 1900.	
Saugor ...	Yakubkhan ...	6	2	8	3	19
	Shamsher ...	7	4	8	3	22
	Fussy	10	4	11	6	31
	Burj (Donkey) ...	3	3	3	3	12
Narsinghpur ...	Sultan ..	1	5	8	1	15

It was stated in last year's report that the District Superintendent of Police, Saugor, was not favourably impressed with Fussy's capabilities, but the above

figures show that this year Fussy has been made most use of. The results of the coverings of the stallions in the Saugor District in 1898-99 are given below :—

Name of Stallion.		Results of coverings.				
		Number of mares covered.	Number of mares foaled.	Number of mares miscarried.	Number of mares died while pregnant.	Number of mares not held.
Saugor ...	Yakubkhan ...	32	6	3	2	21
	Shamsher ...	35	8	4	4	19
	Fussy ...	9	...	2	2	5
	Burj donkey, ...	20	5	3	3	9

These results certainly appear unsatisfactory. It is hoped that we shall shortly have a Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to look into the matter and render professional advice.

The District Superintendent of Police, Narsingh,pur, reports that of the 21 mares covered by Sultan during 1898-99 only two births of colts have been registered. He has promised to make enquiries as to the results of the other coverings and to report further in the matter.

Since the close of the year an Arab horse, Sunbeam, has been presented to the Department by Mr. A. L. Saunders, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur. The stallion will be employed at Saugor, and one of the stallions that has stood longest in this district will be transferred to Damoh. In the latter district horse-breeding operations have been in abeyance since 1897, in which year the stallion (Farmer Hodge) was transferred to the Police Department.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

47. There were eight Veterinary Dispensaries in these Provinces at the close of the year, a new dispensary having been established at Saugor in February 1900. The extent to which the dispensaries have been used by the public is shown by the following figures, which are contrasted with those of the previous year where the latter are available :—

District.	Number of cases treated.				Average daily attendance.		Number of operations performed.	
	Horned cattle.	Horses.	Other animals.	Total.	1898-99 (October 1898 to September 1899).	1899-1900 (October 1899 to September 1900).	Major.	Minor.
Nagpur ...	1,128	843	864	2,835	16·62	14·60	10	145
Raipur ...	305	682	431	1,418	13·30	14·56	13	99
Jubbulpore ...	380	360	62	802	...	2·09	28	55
Hoshangabad ...	219	79	70	368	...	5·68	1	37
Wardha ...	421	245	269	915	11·40	10·10	7	33
Bilaspur ...	938	207	145	1,290	...	18·81	...	...
Mandla ...	187	220	68	475	17·64	15·56	3	13
Saugor ...	541	511	284	1,336	...	12·29	2	33

48. Mr. Pillay has continued to perform the professional and instructional duties listed in paragraph 46 of last year's report. It is noteworthy, however, that the daily attendance at the Nagpur Dispensary shows a tendency to decline, and the institution requires sustained countenance and support from the local officers, as also from the District Council and Municipal Committee. Moreover, I do not consider that the services of the second Veterinary Assistant, who is intended for peripatetic work, have been adequately utilized. He visited only 11 villages in the interior of the district between April and September. Better results will be expected this year, now that famine is over, and the Veterinary Assistant (who recently passed out of the Ajmere Veterinary College) has become more conversant with his duties.

49. Most of the new dispensaries appear to be gradually acquiring popularity, the exceptions being Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. At the former place we have a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College in charge, and if once he can gain the confidence of the people, he should do well. But he requires the assistance of the District Council especially at the outset, and I trust that this will not be withheld. The Veterinary Assistant of Hoshangabad was sent out on several occasions to combat rinderpest. He distributed medicines and gave advice to the people, but the Deputy Commissioner states that there is as yet no appreciable change in the attitude of the people generally as regards the treatment of cattle disease.

The institution at Wardha is reported to be making progress, and the Veterinary Assistant has displayed activity in touring. But the want of a suitable building centrally situated as well as the need of suitable stables is felt. The District Council may be in a better position to supply these wants when the effects of the famine have worn off.

50. During the year the sanction of the Local Administration was obtained to the deputation of two new students to the Ajmere Veterinary School. Of the two selected students one belonged to the Saugor, the other to the Nagpur District. One is reported to have neglected his studies and his scholarship will be withdrawn. Only one student will then become available for employment in 1901 and one in 1902. But as, owing to agricultural depression caused by the famine, the expansion of the Department is temporarily arrested, these men should suffice for our requirements in the proximate future.

The consideration of the scheme formulated by the Government of India for the improvement of the pay and prospects of the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department has been delayed in this office owing to the famine and has only recently been submitted with my opinion to the Secretariat.

Warbles.

51. Owing to the pressure of famine duties none of the Raipur District Staff were able to collect during the camping season of 1899 any useful information regarding the local prevalence of the disease known as "Warbles." Since the close of the year ten additional copies of the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, Circular No. 17—131-4, dated the 12th November 1898, with enclosures, have been forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, for issue to his assistants to enable them to collect the necessary information during the present camping season. Mr. Low, I. C. S., Settlement Officer, Bilaspur, collected some flies in August 1899, which on being sent to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, were pronounced to belong to the species "Lucillia Caesar," known in India as the "Hari makhi" or green fly.

Enumeration of live-stock and registration of cattle disease.

52. The following statistics of live-stock cannot as yet be guaranteed as accurate, but in those districts (marked with an asterisk in the statement below) where the Patwaris have settled down after revision of settlement they are probably more reliable than elsewhere. Contrasted with the figures of the previous year the number of cattle shows a falling-off of 184,570 or by 7 per cent. But it will be

understood that these statistics were compiled too early in the year to show the mortality caused by the famine. The increase in Mandla is probably due to the influx of cattle from other districts for purposes of pasturage.

District.	Number of plough-cattle.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Saugor *	92,879	90,759
Damoh *	77,044	72,141
Jubbulpore *	171,946	168,365
Mandla *	69,392	75,518
Seoni *	81,304	75,201
Narsinghpur *	57,392	57,692
Hoshangabad *	149,654	126,868
Nimar *	84,063	66,289
Betul *	88,233	87,044
Chhindwara *	122,701	117,895
Wardha *	98,250	92,490
Nagpur *	157,596	143,141
Chanda	189,772	189,772
Bhandara	184 257	176,370
Balaghat	85,803	86,465
Raipur	483 938	485,754
Bilaspur	360,757	263,666
Sambalpur	291,277	285,258
Total ...	2,846,258	2,661,688

The conditions of the year were generally favourable to the outbreak of disease, as the cattle were debilitated owing to the scarcity of fodder and drinking water, but every possible step was taken by Government to supplement the water-supply and the Government forests were thrown open to the people throughout the Provinces. In spite of these measures the mortality amongst cattle is stated to have been unusually heavy in many parts of the Provinces. In the Nagpur country the supply of *karbi* was very fair in spite of the drought, and in Betul the fodder was supplemented by grass taken either from depôts or the Government forest. But at the end of the hot weather the scarcity of fodder was very severely felt in not a few districts. In many parts of Jubbulpore, for instance, the *pipal* trees were stripped of their leaves to afford the necessary sustenance to live-stock.

The registers of live-stock were, as already stated, written up early in the season and afford no indication whatever of the mortality that occurred in the months preceding the advent of the monsoon. The trade in skins has however been very brisk as the statistics of our rail-borne traffic show; while in the Wardha District report it is stated that the profits from the sale of hides were instrumental in keeping many of the Wardha kotwars from becoming dependent on Government charity.

Still, in spite of considerable losses, there is every reason to be thankful that matters were not worse. The recently submitted statistics of the last summer sowings are fairly satisfactory in most districts, especially those in which juar is the staple. They only afford ground for anxiety in the rice-growing tracts, and such enquiries as I have been able to make during the present camping season point to a deficiency of seed rather than of plough-cattle as explaining short sowings.

53. *Rinderpest* broke out in eleven out of the eighteen districts, and the number of cattle which died from the disease in the Balaghat, Raipur, and Bilaspur Districts is estimated at 11,926, 12,812 and 14,908, respectively. *Rinderpest* was brought into Betul by cattle from Berar, but fortunately the loss amongst local cattle was not great.

Cow-pox was rather severe in Damoh, Mandla, Seoni and Nimar.

Foot and mouth disease of a virulent kind broke out in the Burhanpur Tahsil of the Nimar District. The largest number of deaths from anthrax is reported from Nagpur, *viz.*, 8,673.

In the remaining districts cattle disease broke out from time to time, but the outbreaks were not of a virulent or wide-spread character. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni believes that cattle-poisoning for the sake of the hides has been more extensively practised than usual. But, as he observes, it is difficult to detect these cases. One case of inadequate punishment for this offence was submitted to the Judicial Commissioner, and an enhancement of sentence obtained. In Bhandara stealing of cattle for food has been somewhat prevalent. In Balaghat 18 cases of cattle-poisoning for the sake of the hides and 149 cases of cattle theft for the sake of food are reported to have occurred.

Very little or no attempt at segregation of diseased cattle is reported. Indeed, little could be expected in this direction in such a year when so large a proportion of the people were away from their homes on relief works. The Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, however reports having come across one man, a patwari, who had tried the remedies prescribed in the pamphlet on the treatment of cattle diseases. His efforts had met with success, and he had endeavoured to induce other people in his circle to adopt the same remedies, but they declined to do so. Segregation is rarely practised and people prefer the old-fashioned modes of treatment. For all that the instance above quoted shows that some good is done by circulating simple pamphlets, and encourages one to hope that more enlightened methods will ultimately prevail.

Cattle-breeding.

54. Since the close of the year I have submitted for the consideration of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner a scheme for the establishment of a Provincial Cattle-breeding Farm at Telinkheri to be managed by the Superintendent, Government Experimental Farm, Nagpur. The scheme has been accepted and will be carried into effect as soon as funds are available.

Co-operation with the Statistical Department.

55. The annual agricultural statistics have been prepared as in previous years and submitted to the Director-General of Statistics.

The quarterly and annual returns of rail-borne traffic were reviewed as usual and submitted to the Statistical Bureau. The only change made in the character of the returns has been the separate record of the trade in sugar, unrefined, under the sub-heads (*a*) Sugar and (*b*) Gur (Jaggery).

Crop-cutting experiments.

56. The number of crop-cutting experiments conducted during the year under report was 667 as compared with 1,464 in the previous year. The decline in the number of experiments is mainly due to the Settlement Department being for the time practically in abeyance, its contributions having fallen from 990 to 235.

The extent to which the various classes of officers contributed is as follows:—

Deputy Commissioners	...	20
Assistant Commissioners	...	77
Extra-Assistant Commissioners	...	335
Total	...	432
Settlement Officers ...	...	37
Assistant Settlement Officers	...	160
Superintendents of Land Records	...	38
Total	...	235
GRAND TOTAL	...	667

Of these crop cuttings 380 were made with kharif and 287 with rabi crops.

Other experiments were also carried out for administrative purposes by officers of inferior status, but under the rules in force these are not compiled in this office. The results of the experiments tabulated from year to year are reviewed quinquennially, and the necessity of revising the provincial table of standard outturns is then considered.

SECTION V.

SCIENTIFIC AND LOCAL ENQUIRY UNDER PROVINCIAL DIRECTION.

57. The Experimental Farm near the Maharaj Bagh, Nagpur, is the only institution of the kind in the Central Provinces. But some Government land at Telinkheri has latterly been managed by Mr. R. S. Joshi as an annexe to the old Farm. This officer also looks after the Fuel and Fodder Reserve at Telinkheri and is Principal of the Agricultural Class as well as Curator of the Nagpur Museum.

Owing to the unfavourable circumstances of the season the year must be deemed an *annus non* in the history of the Farm. In calculating the average results of the various experiments, the yields of this year will be ignored except in the case of cotton and til.

No rabi crops could be sown. Of the kharif crops only til and cotton came to real maturity. Juar grew to a great height, but ultimately came to naught.

The only lesson to be drawn from the year is the extraordinary hardiness of the cotton, which in spite of the drought gave at least an average yield in quantity though the quality was deficient and the fibre weak.

58. The Telinkheri Farm was only taken over in June 1899. The fields were much overrun with weeds, and it will take time before they are finally overcome. Mr. Joshi was very busy extirpating *kans* with the heavy Cook's plough, drawn by three pairs of strong bullocks, diverting water-courses which spoilt some of the fields, uprooting stumps, and generally cleaning up and improving the land preparatory to using it for experimental purposes. At the same time quarters for the Overseer of the Farm and Gardens and airy cattle-sheds have replaced the old dilapidated huts. The Farm stock has also been improved by the purchase of new bullocks. Owing to the position of the Farm lands under the bund of the tank some crops were raised in spite of the famine. This Farm should prove a valuable property as time goes on.

It comprises some fields in which spring crops can be profitably grown, whereas the soil of the Nagpur Experimental Farm is so notoriously unsuitable for rabi cultivation that Doctor Leather was inclined to recommend the abandonment of experiments in rabi cultivation.

59. The Kachis who cultivate the sewage farm were deprived of the usual supply of waste water from the Ambajheri Reservoir, and it was necessary to remit two-thirds of their rent, which has involved a loss to Government of Rs. 731. This is a merely temporary feature. The most satisfactory point in connection with this sewage farm is that financial equilibrium between income and expenditure may be expected in future, provided seasons are normal. Hitherto from the time of its inception this experiment has cost the State several hundreds of rupees annually. It was felt some years ago that the time had come to make it self-supporting, as the Nagpur folk had been taught to raise vegetables on the Cawnpore system. I decided therefore on some retrenchments, one of which was dispensing with the services of the Jamadar, leaving the Kachis to distribute the water-supply by *panchayat*. For the rest I enhanced the payments of the Kachis on the lapse of their leases. Other economies have been effected, and I hope this year the

institution will pay its way. It may then, I think, be claimed to be a success, for the Municipality gains from our operation in two ways :—

(i) It gets part of its sewage pitted free of cost.

(ii) It derives a small income of Rs. 100 from the farm for sweepings, &c.

Introduction of juar and cotton into black-soil tracts in Chhattisgarh

60. Doctor Voelcker in his report on Indian agriculture has laid down that one of the best modes of improving Indian agriculture is to introduce good methods of cultivation that have proved successful in more enlightened districts into other tracts where rougher systems prevail, and to substitute superior crops for inferior staples. Acting on this advice we have for the last few years been endeavouring to establish in the Mungeli Tahsil of Bilaspur the cultivation of juar on the Nagpur plan of sowing in rows in place of the broadcasted kodo. The operations have been controlled by Mr. C. E. Low, I. C. S., the Settlement Officer, who takes much interest in agricultural matters. The opportunity has also been taken to test the suitability of the Mungeli soil and climatic conditions to cotton culture. In May 1900 thirty *khandis* of juar seed and four *khandis* of cotton seed, costing Rs. 824-10-3, were obtained in the Nagpur market and despatched to the Settlement Officer, Bilaspur, for distribution to landlords and tenants in Mungeli and Pandaria, the value of the seed being recovered from well-to-do persons. Some local labourers were also entertained in Nagpur by the Assistant Settlement Commissioner and sent to Bilaspur in July. The salaries of these labourers were paid from the grant for miscellaneous experiments.

The juar crop of 1899-1900 failed in high-lying and succeeded in low-lying fields: the converse was the case this year. Some damage also occurred in river-ain areas this year owing to floods, as sloping fields along the banks of streams were in many cases selected for experiment. The Settlement Officer, Bilaspur, has not been able to furnish separate figures regarding the areas properly cultivated under the supervision of the Nagpur labourers, as many of the fields with which they were concerned were sown broadcast and weeded by hand. In fact sowing in lines and mechanical weeding were only resorted to in a minority of cases. Mr. Low regards it as fairly well established that juar will grow in any *kanhar* or *dorsa* I field in which *kodon* will thrive, and that the last two extraordinary seasons have shown that *kodon* will fail under the same excess or deficiency of moisture as juar. Mr. Low points out that for the experiment to be a success it is necessary—

(i) that the fields should be properly cleaned in April and May, babul trees and anukhe (*kalotropis*) being eradicated;

(ii) that the cattle should be provided with nose strings, and trained to walk straight between the rows of crops;

(iii) that the *labourers* should be properly supervised by a selected officer on the spot;

(iv) that a sufficient number of *dauras* (bullock hoes), &c., should be prepared locally; and

(v) that the people should be encouraged to watch their crops.

To ensure these objects the Settlement Officer suggests the deputation of a competent Revenue Inspector to this special work from April to November of the current year. Mr. Low adds that the people mean to continue and extend their juar cultivation. The idea is stated to have caught on and is being much talked about, but steady effort for another year or two is required. The Administration has been recently addressed on the subject and orders are awaited. I have represented that this experiment has a two-fold importance; for if success crowns our efforts, not only will the food supply of the Provinces be increased, but the condition of the wretched Chhattisgarh cattle (which are now supported mainly on innutritious rice straw) should improve under a diet of *karbi* and cotton seed.

Mr. Low brings prominently to notice the good work done by Mr. G. M. Gordon, Missionary of Mungeli, in the cause of agriculture by establishing what is virtually a model farm in his village Pendridih near Mungeli. As soon as a peripatetic Assistant to the Director of Agriculture is appointed we should be able to establish with advantage a closer connection between the Nagpur Experimental Farm and the Missionary Farms of Damoh, Bilaspur and Thana in Nagpur.

Introduction of cotton cultivation in the Rajnandgaon and Khairagarh Feudatory States.

61. In order to assist the Director of the Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills at Rajnandgaon in his efforts to induce the cultivating classes of the Rajnandgaon and Khairagarh Feudatory States to grow cotton, the Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm, Nagpur, with the sanction of the Honorable the Chief Commissioner, was at the joint expense of both States deputed last May to inspect the soil of these States and examine its suitability for the growth of cotton and to advise generally as to the best method of its cultivation. On his return from his inspection Mr. Joshi drew up a note describing the principles of cotton cultivation. This note was translated into Hindi and 600 copies of the same were forwarded to the Diwans of both States for distribution to cultivators. Samples of each of the implements, *viz.*, seed-drill and *daura* (bullock hoe) used in cotton cultivation in the Nagpur country were also sent to the Diwans as patterns for the local manufacture of similar implements.

In the two Feudatory States 51,848 seers of cotton were distributed for seed purposes, the conditions being that the loans should be refunded, but that no interest should be charged. The bulk of the advances have been recovered.

In the Khairagarh State 1,600 acres of land were sown with cotton from seed so supplied. A few tenants are reported to have sown their fields according to the method described to them by Mr. Joshi, while a large number are said to have followed the old broadcast plan. The heavy rains of September and October caused some injury to the crop, but the yield is estimated at 75.

In Rajnandgaon the result of the experiment is not very encouraging. Owing to the prevailing famine the weeding of the fields was neglected and the continuous rainfall during the second fortnight of September swamped the crop over considerable areas, and the yield has been very poor.

In point of fact a famine season is not a very suitable period for trying such an experiment and there has not been time as yet for Mr. Joshi's instructions to take effect. The plan that I would suggest to these two States is that they should start experimental cultivation of cotton on a small scale on estate lands. Some trained supervision would be required so as to ensure that the experiment was conducted on approved lines, and after a few seasons we should be in a position to form a definite opinion as to whether the cultivation of this fibre can be profitably carried on in Chhattisgarh.

Cultivation of Egyptain cotton seed.

62. Two varieties of Egyptian cotton, *viz.*, *mitafifi* and *abassi*, have been grown with some success as rabi crops on the Nagpur Experimental Farm. During the past few years samples of the cotton were sent by the Manager, Empress Mills, Nagpur, for valuation to Messrs. Carver Brothers and Company of Alexandria, who have fixed the following values per boja of 345 lbs :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Mitafifi	...	...	171	2	5
Abassi	...	...	207	8	7

These rates are very favourable indeed. The rate for the first variety is double and the rate for the second variety almost treble the rate, *viz.*, Rs. 75, commanded by *jari*, the most common local variety. I have instructed the Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm, Nagpur, to draw up a bulletin showing the results of the experience hitherto gained by him in the cultivation of these cottons on the Nagpur Experimental Farm.

In Betul and Nimar there is a fair amount of irrigation from wells. No opportunity has as yet offered of trying Egyptian cotton in the latter district, but in Betul Mr. Standen, the Deputy Commissioner, has interested himself in the matter, and during the year 5 lbs. of *mitafifi* cotton were sent to him for experimental cultivation by intelligent malguzars.

Experiments with the date palm.

63. Experiments connected with the manufacture of date sugar in Nimar by the Khandwa Sugar Manufacturing Company were continued during the year 1899-1900. The year was an exceptionally bad one for the extraction of the date juice and the manufacture of jaggery therefrom. The operations of the Company were not then financially successful. During the season ending in April 1900 the Company produced 500 maunds of gur. The jaggery is manufactured in two varieties, *viz.*, the hard stuff and molasses. Small sales were found for both varieties in the local markets. The hard stuff was sold at Rs. 5 per maund (retail), while the molasses were similarly retailed at Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 a maund. My predecessor obtained samples of the gur from the Managing Director and sent them to Captain Berry, I. M. S., Superintendent of the Raipur Central Jail, who reported favourably. At the request of the Managing Director, my predecessor addressed the Inspector-General of Jails, Central Provinces, with a view to his patronizing the Company by obtaining the supply required for consumption at Central and District Jails from the Company's godowns at Khandwa. The matter is still under the consideration of the Inspector-General of Jails. Since the close of the year the Managing Director represented to me his need for a turbine. As there is a 22" centrifugal turbine or drier on stock at the Government Experimental Farm, Nagpur, I offered him a loan of the machine for three months on certain conditions. The Company have accepted the offer, but have expressed a desire to have the machine tried at Nagpur.

Smut in juar.

64. During latter years I have observed that the disease of smut locally termed *kani* has taken a great hold on the juar crop in the Nagpur country. I estimate the damage round the head-quarters this year as not less than 30 per cent. and from all the southern districts I have heard the same complaint, *viz.*, that the disease is very rife. Its prevalence this season may possibly be due to the use of old seed owing to the failure of last year's crop, but some ryots whom I questioned alleged that they saved sufficient for sowing purposes from last year's outturn, and in spite of this circumstance I found their juar heavily smutted this season. I have accordingly addressed the Deputy Commissioners of all districts where juar cultivation is of importance. Their attention has been invited to the expediency of selecting clean seed for sowing purposes. They have been reminded of the remedy which has proved so efficacious on the Nagpur Experimental Farm, *viz.*, the steeping of the juar seed before sowing in a solution of sulphate of copper. This mode of treatment has been recommended in the leaflet drawn up some years ago by the Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm and widely circulated through the agency of the Land Record Department. The calculations that I have made indicate that the security of the land revenue may be affected if this disease be allowed to extend. As it is our ryots lose lakhs of rupees annually from its ravages. I have accordingly urged Deputy Commissioners in their capacity of Court of Wards to take action in the directions above indicated, and I have moreover offered them the chance of purchasing at the bazaar rate some absolutely clean seed from the Nagpur Experimental Farm for sowing on the estates under their control. Up to date some small quantities have been purchased by the Deputy Commissioners of four districts adjoining Nagpur.

Dr. Edington's method of exterminating locusts.

65. From a letter which was submitted by the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, to the Secretariat (through this office) it is observed that experiments on "grasshoppers" with the culture of the fungus used by Dr. Edington in destroying swarms of locusts in South Africa were tried by the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur. It appears that the cultures had no effect on these "insects," which were as lively as ever four days after their immersion. Mr. Lancaster, Assistant Settlement Officer, however

noticed that the grasshoppers are eaten up greedily by a spider which spins its web on the rice stalks. An examination of the ground in the early morning disclosed the indigestible portions, *viz.*, heads and legs, lying in quantities immediately below the web.

Protection of crops from damage by trees.

66. The year under report was generally unfavourable for testing the treatment found successful at the Nagpur Experimental Farm of digging trenches between trees and crops in their vicinity in order to save the latter from the loss of moisture otherwise absorbed by the surface roots of trees. But in Hoshangabad 30 out of 56 experiments are said to have demonstrated the advantages of the method. Some tenants in 5 villages of Bhandara are stated to have made 22 experiments, but the result is not yet known.

Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

67. The fuel and fodder reserves in Raipur are in charge of the District Council to which body the reserves have been leased at a nominal rent for a term of five years, from 1st April 1895. The term expired on the 31st March 1900. The District Council through an oversight granted a lease of these reserves for a period exceeding the term of their own lease, and permission, it is stated, has been asked to extend the tenure of the District Council until the expiry of the said lease. The income from the reserves was Rs. 1,466-1-0.

There are 14 fuel and fodder reserves in Bilaspur, seven of them are in the Bilaspur Tahsil and the rest in the Janjgir Tahsil. The income from the sale of grass during the year was Rs. 1,367-12-0 against Rs. 940-6-3 in the previous year. The reserves in the Janjgir tahsil were in charge of Mr. Lancaster, Charge Officer. The grass in the reserves was cut by famine labour and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,238-6-0. A large quantity of the grass was used for public purposes, *viz.*, for kitchen sheds and inspection bungalows, the private demand being very small indeed.

68. The income of the Telinkheri Reserve during the year was Rs. 1,060-8-0 and the expenditure on establishment was Rs. 123. The grass reserve of the Telinkheri Farm was sold for Rs. 505. The reserve has now been amalgamated with the forest portion of the Telinkheri lands, which were handed over to this Department by the Forest Department in June 1899. A small plot on the Telinkheri hills was reserved for the experimental cultivation of *Paspalum Dilatatum* (a fodder grass of America and Australia). Five pounds of the seed were obtained from the Manager of the Lismore Experimental Farm, Wollongbar, Richmond River, New South Wales. The seed was sown at the beginning of last monsoon and germinated well enough. This fodder grass enjoys the reputation of being drought-resistant, but it did not survive last year's drought. As soon as the drought set in the grass died along with the other local varieties. But its quality was found superior to the indigenous grasses which grow on this range of hills. The grass has, however, done very well on the Farm, and this year's experiments indicate that it is likely to thrive in this country on the banks of rivers and streams where there is moisture throughout the year.

Last September my *locum tenens* sent a packet containing $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of the seed to Mr. Hallifax, Assistant Commissioner, Sironcha, for experimental cultivation in the sandy soil of that tahsil.

SECTION VI.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural class.

69. There has been no new departure in connection with agricultural education. The two classes have filled fairly well, thanks to the improved prospects of employment recently held out by the Administration. But as yet all our students are attracted by the hope of entering Government service, and we have not as yet succeeded in recruiting any students of well-to-do malguzars and others who intend to return to their villages and apply themselves to the improvement of agriculture on the close of their course. This consummation is most desirable, but it may take some time to attain this end. We have now two of our passed students pursuing their studies at the Poona College of Science. I have not seen my way

to awarding a scholarship this year, as the condition that marked ability should be displayed has not been fulfilled. Scholarship-holders have to be carefully selected, as they are the men upon whom we shall have to depend in future for the extension of agricultural science. To them will be entrusted the management of our Experimental Farms, the training of our agricultural students, the introduction in practical fashion into Court of Wards Estates and the country-side generally of improvements tested at the Farms, as also the conduct of all scientific enquiries.

70. There are two divisions of the Normal Agricultural Class, one of which is situated in the building attached to the Agricultural Class, Nagpur, and the other in the Training Institution at Takli. Mr. Tamaji Krishna Jakate held charge of the former and Mr. Bhaskar Vireshwar Joshi of the latter. Both the classes were opened in June 1899. The first batch consisted of 56 schoolmasters, all of whom appeared for the final examination held on the 29th October 1899; 53 passed the prescribed test and obtained certificates.

The second session of the class opened in November 1899 with 63 students. Out of these 27 were schoolmasters selected from different districts, and 36 ex-students of the Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Raipur Normal Schools. Three students left the class before the examination took place; the remaining 60 students appeared for the examination held on the 1st April 1900, and 57 passed the prescribed test.

No effort is spared to make the instruction as practical as possible during the short period at our disposal, and I have on my visits to the Farm found that the masters display considerable interest in the lectures delivered in the field. Practical work appeals to them in the cold-weather months provided the exposure in the sun is not too prolonged. They have done much of our cotton and juar seed selection on the Farm this year by collecting the finest cobs and bolls. The damage done by smut to the juar crop was impressed upon them by visits to the cultivators' fields in the environs of Nagpur and by the offer of a reward for any smutted cob discovered at the Nagpur Experimental Farm in the fields where the seed had been specially treated with sulphate of copper.

69. In order to give effect to the new rural school curriculum, which lays down that the patwaris' papers must be read as a part of the reading lesson and the patwaris' village map studied as a part of the lesson in geography, it was decided that the best arrangement would be for the patwari to lend his map to the rural school for a few days in the rains, to enable the schoolmaster to have a tracing made. Instructions were also issued in Land Record Circular No. 35, dated the 26th September 1900, to the effect that in the cold weather the patwari should inform the schoolmaster of the date when the field-to-field inspection would be commenced, so that the boys might accompany him for a few mornings.

SECTION VII.

PUBLICATION OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

72. Much of the work done has been enumerated in Section IV. Apart from the usual forecasts, trade returns, agricultural statistics, &c., described in that section, a note on the crop statistics of 1899-1900 was prepared and published by this Department during the year under report. The publication of the bulletin on the utilization of night-soil as a manure has been deferred so that the outturns of the current year's crops might be included in it.

Trial of implements.

73. In accordance with the instructions contained in Revenue and Agriculture Department Circular No. 13-72—16, dated the 3rd May 1899, a list of agricultural implements and machines which were tested during the year ending 30th September 1900, and of those in use which were reported to have met with more or less marked success during the year, is appended to this report.

The only new implement tried this year on the farm was a corn shredder obtained from America. An old plough (Cook's heavy-beam plough) which has been in stock in the Farm since May 1874 proved to be of exceptional service in breaking up the stiff soil at the Telinkheri Farm, a steel share having been substituted for the old cast-iron one. It should also be mentioned that Messrs. Hayward Tyler and Company's hand pump was fitted to one of the wells in the compound of the new Law Courts, Nagpur, and proved very useful.

74. The following papers were received during the year from other Provincial Departments :—

(1) Monograph on Silk Fabrics in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

(2) Madras Bulletin, No. 36, A Sugarcane Pest in Madras.

(3) Madras Bulletin, No. 37, "The Ground-nut: a Statistical Review of the Trade, &c."

(4) Bengal Bulletin, No. 5 of 1899, "Agave Sisalana."

(5) Monograph on the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal.

(6) Monograph on the Silk Industry of Bengal.

(7) Monograph on the Silk Industry of the Punjab.

(8) Agricultural No. 3, "Juar cultivation in Berar of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

(9) Assam Bulletin, No. 6, "Note on the Lac Industry of Assam."

(10) Monograph on the Silk Fabric industry of Madras.

(11) Madras Bulletin, No. 38, "The Ground-nut Crops growing near Panruti" in South Arcot.

(12) Monograph on the Silk Fabrics of the Bombay Presidency.

(13) Madras Bulletin, No. 39, "Report on the Sugarcane in South Arcot District."

(14) Bombay Bulletin, No. 20, "Cultivation of Betel-palm, Cardamom and Pepper in the Kanara District."

(15) Bombay Bulletin, No. 21, "Manual-power Tillage Implements."

SECTION VIII.

FINAL (MISCELLANEOUS).

Fairs.

75. The usual statistics relating to the more important fairs were collected and published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

Extension of communications.

76. An addition of 31⅛ miles was made to the railway system of the Province during the year by the construction of the first section (Raipur to Kurud) of the Raipur-Dhamtari Branch Railway. Road construction has added 787 miles of new roadway and 104 miles have been raised in class.

Museums, Arts and Sciences.

77. The number of museums in the Central Provinces remains the same, *viz.*, two, the Provincial Museum at Nagpur and the local one at Raipur.

At Nagpur the opening balance for the year was Rs. 4,083-10-8 and the closing balance Rs. 4,321-10-9, the Government donation alone being sufficient to cover the expenses of the year. The average daily number of visitors was 276, which is less than usual owing to the adverse conditions of the season. A number of coins and other exhibits were obtained during the year by gift or purchase, and six copper plates were purchased from one Jagan Gond through the Deputy Commissioner, Seoni, for Rs. 25.

Review of Registration Report

78. The note on the working of the Registration Department during the year 1899-1900 was transmitted to the Secretariat with such remarks as appeared to be called for, but nothing in the report suggested any remarks in connection with the subject-matter of Resolution No. 4-216—9, dated the 29th April 1897, of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, touching the amalgamation of the two Departments.

L. S. CAREY,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

31st March 1901.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON PATWARIS AND REVENUE INSPECTORS.

Punishments inflicted on Patwaris during

Nature of offence.		Saugor.		Damoh.		Jubbulpore.		Mandla.		Seoni.		Narsinghpur.		Hoshangabad.		Nimar.	
		Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Non-residence.	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	5	25 0 0	1	8 0 0	2	21 10 8	...	...	...	...	2	4 0 0	2	2 0 0
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	5	25 0 0	6	8 0 0	2	21 10 8	...	...	...	...	3	4 0 0	3	2 0 0
Misconduct ...	Dismissed	7	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	13	32 4 9	5	22 0 0	13	260 0 0	...	...	...	...	5	21 0 9	...	...	1	3 0 0
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	Transferred	1	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	21	32 4 9	5	22 0 0	26	260 0 0	9	...	...	...	8	21 0 9	2	...	3	3 0 0
Neglect of work including inefficiency.	Dismissed	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	16	50 5 8	30	101 8 0	20	110 5 4	51	336 2 3	21	96 0 0	9	40 0 0	7	14 0 0	5	7 0 0
	Suspended	7	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	5	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	23	50 5 8	34	101 8 0	22	110 5 4	55	336 2 3	26	96 0 0	15	40 0 0	14	14 0 0	5	7 0 0
Dishonesty ...	Dismissed	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	2	4 0 0	2	4 0 0	...	...	2	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	4 0 0	3	4 0 0	1	...	3	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Pecuniary embarrassment.	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical inability to stand out-door work.	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Grand Total.	Dismissed	7	...	5	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...
	Degraded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	31	86 10 5	42	152 8 0	34	378 5 4	55	377 12 11	21	96 0 0	14	61 0 0	9	18 0 0	8	12 0 0
	Suspended	7	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	9	...	4	...
	Transferred	1	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	46	86 10 5	47	152 8 0	55	378 5 4	69	377 12 11	26	96 0 0	23	61 0 9	24	18 0 0	12	12 0 0

the year ending the 30th September 1900.

Betul.		Chhind-wara.		Wardha.		Nagpur.		Chanda.		Bhandara.		Balaghat.		Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Sambalpur.	
Number.	Amount of fines	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.
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4	38 8 0	1	10 0 0	10	62 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	26 10 0	27	120 13 4	...	..	24	60 0 0
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5	38 8 0	1	10 0 0	18	62 10 6	1	...	8	..	6	...	7	26 10 0	30	120 13 4	2	...	31	60 0 0
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40	99 15 1	1	1 0 0	19	83 10 11	59	70 2 7	26	117 0 0	171	181 0 0	3	4 0 0	46	165 8 2	95	386 14 0	55	119 11 0
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...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	..
50	99 15 1	10	1 0 0	28	83 10 11	62	70 2 7	26	117 0 0	173	181 0 0	4	4 0 0	47	165 8 2	112	386 14 0	51	119 11 0
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7	27 3 9	...	...	...	...	3	15 4 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	66 5 4	...	...	4	10 0 0
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14	27 3 0	2	...	...	...	3	15 4 0	...	...	...	...	2	..	16	66 5 4	...	...	4	10 0 0
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60	165 10 10	2	11 0 0	35	146 5 5	55	96 4 7	26	117 0 0	171	181 0 0	8	30 10 0	82	352 10 10	95	386 14 0	68	193 11 0
7	...	6	..	2	...	8	...	6	...	7	...	2	...	6	...	2	..	7	...
...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
71	165 10 10	13	11 0 0	47	146 5 5	68	96 4 7	34	117 0 0	185	181 0 0	13	30 10 0	102	352 10 10	117	386 14 0	93	193 11 0

Nature of offence.		Saugor.		Damoh.		Jubbulpore.		Mandla.		Seoni.		Narsinghpur.		Hoshangabad.		Nimar.	
		Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Non-Residence.	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misconduct.	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	2	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neglect of work (including inefficiency).	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded (a)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	...	...	1	10 0 0	3	14 0 0	5	42 0 0	...	...	4	29 0 0	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	2	10 0 0	3	14 0 0	6	42 0 0	...	...	4	29 0 0	...	...
Dishonesty...	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspended	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pecuniary embarrassment.	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical inability to stand outdoor work.	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Degraded (a)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fined	2	10 0 0	...	...	1	10 0 0	3	14 0 0	5	42 0 0	...	...	4	29 0 0	...	...
	Suspended	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	10 0 0	...	...	3	10 0 0	4	14 0 0	6	42 0 0	...	...	4	29 0 0	...	...

(a) Includes loss of field allowance.

the year ending the 30th September 1900.

Betul.		Chhindwara.		Wardha.		Nagpur.		Chanda.		Bhandara.		Balaghat.		Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Sambalpur.	
Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.	Number.	Amount of fines.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
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5	24 0 0	3	11 0 0	4	27 0 0	6	19 0 0	3	17 0 0	6	212 8 0	...	...	13	121 8 0	13	66 7 3	4	47 0 0
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5	24 0 0	3	11 0 0	4	27 0 0	6	19 0 0	3	17 0 0	6	212 8 0	...	...	14	121 8 0	13	66 7 3	4	47 0 0
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List of Agricultural Implements which have been tested in the Central Provinces during the year ending 30th September 1900.
Those which have met with marked success are shown in italics in Column 2.

No.	Name.	Use.	Special advantage.	Price.	Where procurable.	Name of person reporting.	Opinion.	Extent to which used by native agriculturists.	Remarks of Official Reporter.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. a. p.					
1	*Swedish Plough* ...	Ploughing and inverting the soil.	Efficiency in ploughing and inverting the soil especially in breaking up grass lands.	21 10 0	Ankerbunk's Red Shop and Company, O'sverums, Sweden.	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Provinces.	See Column 10.	Some have been procured from Madras by landholders in Hoshangabad District.	Has continued to do very good work on the Nagpur Farm.
2	*Mayfurth's Hand-thresher.*	Threshing any crop ...	Cheapness and rapidity in threshing wheat.	127 6 0	Mayfurth and Company of Frankfort on Maine, Germany.	Do. ...	Do. ...	One was purchased for use in the Hoshangabad District, but the non-crushing of the straw is considered by the people a great defect.	Do.
3	*Iron Roller Sugar Mill.* (1) Three Rollers. (2) Two Rollers.	Extracting juice from sugarcane.	Efficiency in the extraction of cane juice and improvement in quality of syrup.	128 0 0 50 0 0	Messrs. Thomson and Company, Behia.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Established in one district (Betul) and coming into use in another (Chanda).	Do.
4	*Steel Roller Mill* (Rogers).		Do. do. ...	95 0 0	A. Rogers, Esq., Muzaffarpur, Tirhoot Bengal.	Do. ...	Do. ...	One purchased by a landlord of the Bhandara District, and much appreciated.	Do.
5	*Dell's Winnower* ...	Winnowing grain ...	Winnowing and cleaning threshed grain.	265 0 0	Messrs. Dell and Company, Mark Lane, London.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Used by grain export agents, but not by cultivators.	Do.
6	*Walter A. Wood's Sulky Mowar and Rake*	Reaping grass ...	Rapidity in hay-making.	487 10 2	Messrs. Mackbeth and Company, Bombay.	Do. ...	Do. ...	*Nil.*	Worked very satisfactorily on grass lands at Pachmarhi, but on the Telinkheri reserve the soil is too stony for the class of machine.
7	*Macarthy Hand Cotton Gin.*	Ginning cotton ...	Rapidity in ginning and saving of labour.	220 0 0	Messrs. N. D. Maxwell and Company Bombay.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	Works very satisfactorily.

List of Agricultural Implements which have been tested in the Central Provinces during the year ending 30th September 1900. Those which have met with marked success are shown in italics in Column 2.—(Concld.)

No.	Name.	Use.	Special advantage.	Price.	Where procurable.	Name of person reporting.	Opinion.	Extent to which used by native agriculturists.	Remarks of Official Reporter.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. a. p.					
8	*Hay Press* ...	Pressing grass ...	Preserves the aroma of grass and facilitates its storage.	5:6 12 9	Obtained from the Managing Director of Tramway Company, Bombay.	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Provinces.	See Column 10.	.....	It works very satisfactorily and the quality and aroma of the grass pressed remains intact during the whole time that the grass remains compressed in bales.
9	Martin's Plough ...	.....	.....	7 0 0	Mr. T. Martin, Agra...	Do. ...	Do. ..	.....	This is too delicate an implement for our black soil.
10	Kolar Mission Drag Harrow.	.....	.....	28 0 0	Superintendent, Kolar Mission, Kolar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	This is too light to be of much service.
11	Meston Plough ..	....	.....	6 14 6	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Northern-Western Provinces and Oudh	Do. ...	Do. .	.....	This is too light for use on our heavy black soil.
12	*Cook's Heavy Bean Plough.*	.....	.....	38 8 0	Mr. Dunlop, Akola ...	...	Do. ..	.....	Proved to be of exceptional service in breaking up the new stiff soil at Telinkheri Farm.
13	*Hand Force Pump* ...	.....	.....	130 0 0	Messrs. Hayward and Tyler Upper White Cross Street, London E. C.	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Provinces.	Do. ..	.....	This is a useful pump for drawing water from wells for drinking and household purposes and can be easily worked by one person after the pump is fixed the well could be covered up so as to prevent its pollution. (Tried on the Farm, 1899-1900.)
14	*Corn Shredder* ...	.....	Rapidity in cutting juar stalks (*Karoli*) into small atoms, the whole of which cattle are able to consume.	214 14 0	Mr. G. D. Harder, Empire Agricultural Works, Cobleskill, New York.	Do. ..	Do. ...	Mendibag Boharies have ordered one.	A very useful implement for cutting juar stalks into quarter inch bits which cattle eat with great ease. It effects a great saving in fodder as nothing is wasted. It cuts very fast and is easy to work. A man working at the machine for half a day can produce chopped food for 30 head of cattle. It is also a very good machine for cutting maize stems into bits; which may then be buried in the ground. A very sweet silage is prepared out of material that would otherwise be wasted.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—A. H. R., 20-4-1901—627.

ANNEXURE F.

No. $\frac{574}{3}$.

FROM

L. S. CAREY, ESQ., I. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

SUBJECT:
Annual Settlement Progress Report, 1899-1900.

Dated Nagpur, the 13th February 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the prescribed Annual Report on the progress of Settlement operations in these Provinces during the year ending the 30th September 1900.

The operations, of which there is very little to describe owing to dislocation caused by the famine, have been classified as usual under the following heads:—

(1) The attestation and assessment of malguzari villages;

(2) The amendment of maps and records for the second round of assessment;

(3) The assessment of zamindari estates, and

(4) Ryotwari Settlement.

I.—ASSESSMENT OF MALGUZARI ESTATES.

2. The Settlements of the Bhandara and Balaghat districts have been practically wound up during the year. But the announcement of the new *takolis* in the zamindaris was not effected until after its close. Owing to the outbreak of famine, Settlement operations were entirely suspended in Chanda in November 1899, and map correction work, preparatory to assessment, was postponed in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. The field operations of the year were confined to the Eastern zamindaris of Raipur, where the rice crop of 1899 was not a total failure. In the Khalsa portions of Raipur and Bilaspur the distress was so acute that no original attestation work was feasible. The

Settlement Officers however managed to inspect some villages that had been attested during the previous year.

3. The reviews on the final reports touching the revision of Settlement in the Jubbulpore and Nagpur districts were submitted by my *locum tenens*, and the orders of the Supreme Government on the Nagpur Settlement have been received during the year. The Settlement reports for the Wardha, Seoni, Chhindwara and Narsinghpur districts await review in this office, and in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Commissioner, conveyed in Secretariat letter No. 5205, dated the 26th December 1900, the reports on the Chhindwara and Narsinghpur Settlements will be dealt with first; while as regards the Seoni and Wardha district reports, the results of this year's field-to-field inspection will be awaited. The final reports on the revision of assessment in the Saugor and Hoshangabad districts have not been received as yet from the late Settlement Officers of those districts. But the Betul report has recently been submitted in manuscript by Mr. Standen and is now in the Press. Mr. Scott has written the bulk of the Balaghat report, and Messrs. Napier and Montgomerie have taken with them on furlough the materials for the Bhandara and Nimar Settlement Reports.

4. The Settlement operations in the Betul and Nimar districts were virtually completed in the previous year, but the patwari halkabandi arrangements for the Nimar district and the Multai tahsil of Betul have not yet been concluded. The famine necessitated the postponement of the introduction of the new schemes, as changes at this critical time would have disorganized administration of relief. *Ad-interim* proposals have, therefore, become requisite, and the cases had to be returned to the local officers for the purpose. The Multai proposals have recently been submitted to the Secretariat. The return of the Nimar scheme is awaited.

5. *Bhandara.*—Mr. Napier was withdrawn from his post for a period of three months (11th September 1899 to 10th December 1899) in order to take up the officiating appointment of Deputy Commissioner, Chanda. He returned to Bhandara in December 1899 and continued to hold charge of the Bhandara Settlement until the 3rd of May 1900, when he proceeded on furlough. Mr. Laxman Piraji, Assistant Settlement Officer, held charge of the office during Mr. Napier's absence and wound up the Settlement on his departure on furlough. The announcement of the revised assessments of seven groups in the Sakoli tahsil, also of two villages, *viz.*, mauza Nansari in the Tirora tahsil, and mauza Chilhati in the Sakoli tahsil, were duly announced during the year under report. The announcement of one group, *viz.*, Lakhni, was entrusted to my Assistant, who was deputed to Bhandara for the purpose in January 1900. Malikana in the remaining villages of the seven groups just mentioned was fixed and announced by the Settlement Officer.

Mr. A. B. Napier, I. C. S., Settlement Officer.

Mr. Laxman Piraji, Assistant Settlement Officer.

6. The completion of office work occupied a longer time than was anticipated owing to the work having to be effected through the agency of substitutes entertained in place of the patwaris who had been withdrawn for famine work. The Settlement Officer's proposals for fixing *takolis* in the Sakoli and Tirora zamindaris have been submitted to the Secretariat. Sanction to the same has been received since the close of the year; and announcement has been undertaken by my Assistant, Mr. Param-Anand Tiwari. The Settlement Officer's proposals for the revision of the Patwari and Revenue Inspectors' Circles in the Bhandara and Tirora tahsils were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner during the period under report, while orders in respect to the Sakoli tahsil, the proposals relating to which were submitted from the Settlement Office in July 1900, were received shortly after the close of the year.

7. During the course of his operations the Settlement Officer has dealt with 110 claims for protected status, of which 72 have been allowed and 18 rejected. In 20 cases the middle course has been taken of awarding occupancy right over home-farm areas.

8. The *Muafi* Register for the district was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner last May for transmission after due check to the Commissioner of the Division. The district totals were also struck for the final report on the Settlement, and other statistical information was compiled for the same purpose. The materials for the report have been forwarded to Mr. Napier in England.

9. Among other minor matters which have been accomplished are the completion of Kistbandi and Kotwars' registers, the elimination of papers connected with the Settlement operations, the handing over to the District Office of the new records of 977 villages, and the completion of the entries in the Circle and Famine Note Books.

10. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 18,704-1-8 and the cost of Settlement operations from commencement to termination of operations amounts to Rs. 2,28,410, which gives a cost rate of Rs. 66-14-2 per square mile. This rate is somewhat high, but great delays have been caused by the two famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900, and in this way the cost rate has probably been enhanced by Rs. 10 a square mile.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Settlement Officer.
Mr. Ramkrishna Khando, Assistant Settlement Officer.

11. *Balaghat.*—Mr. Scott continued to hold charge of the Balaghat Settlement in addition to his duties as Zamindari Settlement Officer, Raipur. Mr. Scott had the services of Mr. Ramkrishna Khando from the 8th January to the end of June 1900, when this officer proceeded to Raipur on transfer.

The work remaining to be done at the close of the last year was the announcement of revenue in three groups of the Behir tahsil, the fixation of Zamindari *takolis* and their announcement along with the Zamindari wajib-ul-arz, the distribution of profits termed *malikana* in villages held in dual proprietorship, and the announcement of the Chief Commissioner's orders to thekadars and patels of Government villages in Balaghat and Behir tahsils. All this work was successfully completed during the year under report.

12. The announcement of the revised rents and revenue in 155 villages comprised in the Paraswara, Behir and Bijagarh groups was completed by March, in spite of delays occasioned by the employment of the Patwari Staff on famine duty. Owing to contraction of assets, the assessment of some 19 mahals had to be submitted for re-consideration by the Chief Commissioner. The effect of the revision was to raise the kamil-jama of these three groups from Rs. 5,261 to Rs. 9,885, or 88 per cent. But in the case of one group *takoli* alone is realizable. Of the 25 appeals submitted against the revised assessment, 4 were accepted, 17 were rejected and 4 were pending at the close of the year.

13. During the month of January 1900, Mr. Scott visited the Behir tahsil, and acting under Section 49 of the Land Revenue Act distributed on the spot the profits between superior and inferior proprietors in 60 villages held in dual proprietorship. The Settlement Officer also availed himself of this opportunity to announce the Chief Commissioner's orders to thekadars and patels of Government villages in regard to the enhanced commission sanctioned for the latter and the improved status conferred on several of the former. The sanads embodying the conditions were subsequently distributed through the Deputy Commissioner.

14. The demarcation of occupied mahals in the fazil jungles of Bijagarh, Chauria, and the uplands of Bhanpur and Kinhi zamindaris could not be undertaken during the year under report on account of the famine. This work will be completed in the current season under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

15. The Settlement Officer's proposals for the revision of the *takolis* payable by zamindars at re-settlement were submitted and received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner after the close of the year. The revised *takolis* have since been announced by the Settlement Officer, who has visited Balaghat for this purpose, as well as to collect materials for his final report.

16. The revised halkabandi of the Behir tahsil was submitted and sanctioned during the year. The new village records have been handed over to the Deputy Commissioner, and the only work remaining to be done in connection with the Balaghat Settlement is the writing of the final Settlement Report of the district. The drafting of the report has already been undertaken by Mr. Scott. Six bound volumes of Circle Note Books were made over to the Superintendent of Land Records for distribution to Revenue Inspectors.

17. The expenditure of the year stands at Rs. 3,150-10-8 and the cost of the Settlement operations from start to finish amounts to Rs. 1,28,716, which gives a cost rate of Rs. 68-8-0 per square mile. This rate is high as in Bhandara and other districts recently settled. But for the famine the cost rate would probably have approximated to Rs. 55 per square mile, for delays in Settlement work imply largely increased expenditure. The enhancement in kamil-jama over the district is Rs. 93,628, but allowing for *takolis* the increment of the revenue demand stands at about Rs. 82,000. The total cost of the Settlement represents then $1\frac{1}{2}$ years' increment, which would be very satisfactory were the revised revenue to prove realizable. At present, however, the extent of the deterioration caused by the recent famine has not been accurately gauged.

Mr. E. R. K. Blenkinsop, I. C. S., Settlement Officer.
Mr. Laxman Rao Bapuji, Assistant Settlement Officer.

18. *Raipur.*—Distress was so acute in the Khalsa portion of the district that no original attestation work was feasible and the whole energies of the Land Record Department were devoted to combating the famine.

While rendering the Deputy Commissioner assistance in the Revenue and Judicial administration of the Raipur tahsil, Mr. Blenkinsop continued to hold the appointment of Settlement Officer until the 29th August 1900, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave. During the course of his tours Mr. Blenkinsop inspected 440 villages in the Raipur tahsil, which were attested but not inspected in the previous season. Mr. Blenkinsop had the services of Mr. Laxman Rao Bapuji, Assistant Settlement Officer, up to February 1900. The latter attested 43 villages of the Raipur tahsil, in which the papers had been got ready by Inspectors during the year 1898-99. He also passed the areas of 297 villages in the Dhamtari tahsil and 192 villages in the Raipur tahsil. This practically completes this branch of the work for the latter sub-division.

19. The bulk of the Settlement employés were deputed to famine duty, but a small staff was kept on in the Settlement Office, consisting of a Head Clerk, Record-keeper, Draughtsman, Office Inspector, Peshi Inspector, and six Additional Revenue Inspectors. The work accomplished in office consisted of the preparation by contractors of records for 41 *misls* for patwaris and 32 sadar copies of the Drug tahsil and their check by Inspectors.

20. Some tracing work was also carried out on contract, first traces of 470 villages and second traces of 556 villages having been prepared. There are, however, considerable arrears of checking by the Draughtsman, but the Settlement Officer hoped that these would be wiped out by the end of December 1900.

21. Deduced rents have also been calculated in the case of groups the Rent-rate reports of which have been sanctioned by the Administration.

22. The Drug tahsil has been carved up for assessment purposes into nine groups. Rent-rate reports for three have been sanctioned, and five more are ready for submission as soon as the effects of the recent famine have been examined on the spot. The expenditure of the year amounts to Rs. 30,501 as compared with Rs. 62,117 in the previous year.

Mr. H. F. Hallifax, I. C. S., Settlement Officer.

23. *Chanda.*—As already stated Settlement operations were postponed in this district owing to the famine. The Assistant Settlement Officers were withdrawn for famine duty in August 1899 and the Settlement Officer left the district on three months' privilege leave on the 2nd November 1899. On his return Mr. Hallifax reverted to the ordinary line.

The maps of 419 villages in the Brahmapuri tahsil were completed under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Land Records.

Mr. C. E. Low, I. C. S., Settlement Officer.

Mr. Abdul Ghani, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mr. Rahim Muhammad, Assistant Settlement Officer.

24. *Bilaspur.*—As in the case of the Khalsa portion of the Raipur district, no original attestation work was undertaken in this district. The whole of the Land Record Staff was placed under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner in the autumn of 1899 for employment on famine relief. But Mr. Rahim Muhammad, Superintendent of Land Records, was put on deputation as Assistant Settlement Officer for a short time in the field season, and under his supervision 10 villages of Mungeli were attested, while he himself checked the papers of 101 villages that had been attested by Inspectors in the previous season.

Mr. Low, while rendering the Deputy Commissioner assistance in the Revenue and Judicial administration of the Mungeli tahsil, continued to hold the appointment of Settlement Officer during the greater part of the year. But towards its close he was placed for a short time on special duty in this office. During the course of his tours Mr. Low inspected 453 villages in the Mungeli tahsil, and wrote Rent-rate reports for seven groups comprising 432 villages, of which four were submitted to this office. The services of Mr. Abdul Ghani, Assistant Settlement Officer, were placed at Mr. Low's disposal about the end of the hot weather, and he took charge of office, after reconciling on the spot, some discrepancies in forest boundaries.

25. The Settlement Office staff consisted of the Head Clerk, who discharged the duties of Statistical Superintendent in addition to his own duties, a Checker, Record-keeper, Draughtsman and six Inspectors. These men were employed for the most part in the Statistical branch, but a little was done in the matter of preparing traces and completing records. The Settlement Officer observes that the work in the Statistical and Vernacular offices was much increased by the large number of *badars* of soil classing and possession, and for this reason as well as from lack of proper supervision the progress was at first very slow. The statistical work was pushed on by Mr. Abdul Ghani with a good deal of vigour when he returned to office, and the small staff has given a very satisfactory outturn during the latter part of the office season.

26. Mr. Low also submitted a draft of the wajib-ul-arz and preliminary proposals for the revision of the patwari halkabandi, but it is not proposed to submit these cases to the Secretariat until a decision is arrived at touching the resumption of Settlement operations in this district. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 29,852-0-5 as compared with Rs. 47,780 in 1898-99.

II.—The Amendment of Maps and Records for the second round of Assessment.

27. Owing to the outbreak of famine, map correction work preparatory to assessment was suspended in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. But the amendment of village maps was started in November 1899 in the Sambalpur and Bargarh tahsils of the Sambalpur district, with the aid of an officer of the Imperial Survey Department.

The Assistant Settlement Officer and his staff took the field on the 27th November 1899, with 125 patwaris, *viz.*, 72 of the Sambalpur tahsil and 53 of the Bargarh tahsil. The rest of the patwaris were not available, as famine conditions prevailed in their circles, or an apprehension of scarcity existed owing to the failure of crops and high prices. The Assistant Settlement Officer reports that "in carrying out the corrections on traces of the cadastral sheet maps which were "surveyed in the seasons 1886 to 1888, 60 per cent. of the previous survey of "Khalsa villages was found correct. Whatever changes were found were due to "alterations made by the cultivators themselves. Thirty-three per cent. was "found fairly correct, while 7 per cent. was so inaccurate as to necessitate a fresh "survey. Of the zamindaris 90 per cent. were correct and 10 fairly so."

The zamindari survey was only completed a few years ago, hence there has not been very much time for changes to occur.

28. Map amendment operations were carried out in 325 villages covering an area of 502 square miles, as follows:—

Tahsil.		Mauzas.	Area in square miles.
BARGARH	Khalsa	136	222
	Zamindari	10	19
	Total	146	241
SAMBALPUR	Khalsa	111	157
	Zamindari	68	104
	Total	179	261
	GRAND TOTAL	325	502

The amount of testing to which the maps have been subjected is 122 chains per square mile in the Khalsa and 81 chains per square mile in the Zamindaris. The 53 patwaris in the Bargarh tahsil dealt with 146 villages covering an area of 241 square miles, and the 72 Sambalpur patwaris, 179 villages covering 261 square miles. In the present operations homestead *baris* of over 0·05 acre are mapped. Map correction was carried on until the 15th April 1900, on which date the preparation of revised records was undertaken. The khasras of 315 mauzas were completed of the 325 surveyed. The Bargarh patwaris gave a better outturn both in map correction and record writing than the Sambalpur patwaris, which the Assistant Settlement Officer states is due to the energy and zealous interest of the Bargarh Inspectors and their supervisor, the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records. Discipline was apparently laxer in the other tahsil.

29. In the matter of writing up the *khewats* the assistance of the Tahsildar had in some instances to be obtained, as the parties concerned ignored the summons issued by the Assistant Settlement Officer in order to secure their attendance.

30. The reconciliation of the area statements is reported to have been an intricate task demanding a great deal of care and patience, and some errors were discovered in the area calculations of the old Settlement.

31. The office work in connection with the 315 villages for which khasras were written in the field was duly and punctually performed in the recess.

Mr. Ewing expresses his obligations to Mr. Muhammad Sikandar who acted as Superintendent of Land Records for a portion of the year. On the whole a good start has been made with this decidedly difficult undertaking, and Mr. Ewing deserves credit for what he has accomplished in spite of interruptions caused by the famine and the census. The expenditure of the year amounts to Rs. 12,012.

III.—THE ASSESSMENT OF ZAMINDARI ESTATES.

32. The Settlement operations of the year were confined to the Bindranawagarh zamindari in the eastern cluster of the Raipur zamindaris, where, as previously stated, the rice crop of 1899 was not a total failure. The operations were conducted by Mr. J. R. Scott assisted by Messrs. Kanhia Lal and Ramkrishna Khando, Assistant Settlement Officers. The former rejoined the Settlement from famine duty in Bilaspur at the close of December 1899, while the latter was detained in Balaghat until the 22nd June 1900. His services were therefore only available in the office season.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Settlement Officer.
Mr. Kanhia Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer.
Mr. Ramkrishna Khando, Assistant Settlement Officer.

33. The field work consisted of (1) map correction and (2) the attestation of records of surveyed villages and unsurveyed forest villages.

The correction of village maps occupied the major portion of the Inspectors' time. Changes had not been brought on the map by the Land Record Staff since the time of survey, and as these turned out to be numerous, each Inspector was allowed the services of a *madadgar*. The work of surveying extensions of cultivation proved in some instances so heavy that the circle patwari and *madadgar* could not cope with the task in time, and the Inspectors were obliged to turn their attention to this matter also. In some villages down south, the entire cultivated area had to be surveyed and the maps of a large number of villages in the Deobhog and Gohrapadar parganas are stated to have been never removed from their cover since the year of survey.

It should be noted that the patwari circles in these zamindaris are very large, and the villages much scattered over a wide extent of country. The survey then on the circle system lasted for several years, and during this time the village maps and papers were not corrected from year to year. Moreover, as survey extended, it was discovered that the patwaris could not cope with the work expected of them and the staff was recently strengthened. Apart from this the experience lately acquired indicates that the supervising staff of the Land Record establishment in Raipur is not sufficiently strong. The number of Assistant Superintendents of Land Records will have to be increased, or a Joint Superintendent of Land Records should be appointed, to relieve the present Superintendent of a portion of his very extensive charge.

34. Although attestation work was retarded to a great extent in March and April 1900 by a severe outbreak of cholera in the Deobhog and Gohrapadar parganas, the staff attested the records of 252 surveyed and 101 unsurveyed villages during the year. The Settlement Officer inspected 345 villages in addition to 33 villages of the Khuji zamindari left over from last season. Mr. Kanhia Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer, inpected 353 villages of the Bindranawagarh zamindari, including 101 of which the records had been prepared on the *masahati* system.

The total area attested within the surveyed tract amounts to 432 square miles, of which 423 square miles were inspected by the Settlement Officer.

35. The office work consisted of (1) the correction of traces by reference to the patwaris' maps revised during attestation; (2) the re-numbering of village maps and calculation of areas; (3) the preparation of (*a*) revised village records, (*b*) revised trace maps for patwaris, and (*c*) ryotwari abstracts; and (4) the amendment of the original map sheets.

36. It has been found necessary to re-number the maps of 180 villages, and this has proved a laborious task. The Settlement Officer intends to get the work of re-numbering maps done in future during the field season. In fact, he adopted the plan during the last month or six weeks of the camping season and found it a safer and more satisfactory procedure to get maps re-numbered in the field than in office.

The map sheets of the original survey have also been amended and finally examined, but traces for the patwaris were not all ready at the close of September. Owing to the famine no patwaris were available for office work, as they could not be removed from their circles. A staff of 36 *madadgars* was therefore entertained. On the whole very good progress was made, but there were some arrears of work under several heads at the close of October. Mr. Scott explains that he was so shorthanded in the office seasons of 1899 and 1900 that he had to employ his Statistical branch in the vernacular office.

37. There has then been delay in preparing ryotwari abstracts, and up to date only 160 out of 191 have been prepared for the South-Western zamindaris. Those for Bindranawagarh will not be taken up until orders pass on the preliminary report relating to the group of Eastern zamindaris and a decision is arrived at as to whether this tract is to be settled on regular or summary lines.

38. Of the 41 applications received from thekadars for the grant of protected status, 12 were rejected by the Settlement Officer, 8 were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner as Court of Wards, 19 are held over for future enquiry, one received the Chief Commissioner's sanction, and one is pending.

39. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 28,191, which includes the cost of attestation as also preparation of traces of villages in the Khariar zamindari which come under attestation next season. The expenditure was higher than it would have been but for the famine, as a staff of *madadgars* had to be employed throughout the year.

Considering the difficulties under which they laboured the results attained are decidedly creditable to Mr. Scott and his Assistants.

IV.—Ryotwari Survey and Settlement.

Excision.

40. A recommendation for the excision of culturable land covering an area of 4,540 acres from the Sarekha range of the Bhandara district has been sanctioned during the year, but demarcation and survey were not undertaken owing to the employment of patwaris on famine. There have been minor excisions in the same district and in Raipur.

Settlement.

41. *Nimar.*—Proposals for the regular Settlement in ryotwari fashion of 35 villages in the Jamdhar-Padalia tract in the Harsud tahsil of the Nimar district and for 8 patch-cultivation villages in the same district have been sanctioned.

Damoh.—Similar proposals for the Settlement of a plot abutting on mauza Nargaon in the Damoh district, the excision of which was notified in August 1899, were also sanctioned during the year.

Hoshangabad.—Assessment papers relating to five villages in the Malni group of the Hoshangabad district have been submitted to the Secretariat since the close of the year.

Raipur.—Proposals for the Settlement of three tracts of land covering an area of 926 acres excised from the Sirpur-Khallari Range in the Raipur district were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner during the year. The assessments are only provisional and will therefore hold good only as long as the present malguzari Settlement of this tract remains in force.

Allotment.

42. The allotment of waste lands has been undertaken in seven districts, *viz.*, Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat.

The subjoined table shows the progress made during the year ending the 30th September 1900 in the allotment of these lands in regularly settled ryotwari villages :—

Name of District.	Allotted previously.		Allotted during the year.		Relinquished during the year.		Allotted at close of the year.		Balance for allotment.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Damoh ...	5,693	3,418	389	200	425	393	5,657	3,225	10,686	5,161
Mandla ...	151,089	47,263	742	314	451	148	152,280	47,420	212,237	65,589
Hoshangabad ..	12,348	5,719	120	63	120	54	12,348	5,728	16,508	3,647
Nimar ..	113,551	87,647	6,685	5,582	4,851	4,321	115,385	88,008	50,414	28,907
Nagpur ...	1,744	1,206	...	...	...	...	1,744	1,206	256	04
Chanda ...	21,716	7,958	1,897	551	276	84	23,342	8,425	20,331	8,069
Balaghat ...	80,602	17,354	6,868	1,436	2,454	572	85,016	18,218	81,907	15,637
Total ..	387,643	1,70,565	16,701	8,146	8,572	5,572	395,772	1,73,139	401,339	1,27,174

Up to the present land paying an annual revenue of Rs. 1,73,139 has been allotted. During the year under report the revenue demand has advanced by Rs. 2,574. The demand in Nagpur has been steady. Damoh shows a falling-off of Rs. 193, while the other districts show increases in spite of the depressed condition of agriculture.

43. Owing to the famine the construction and repair of tanks in villages leased under the rice rules in the Chanda district has been practically at a stand-still. The lessees did no work in October and November 1899. Four of them did a little during December 1899, while in January 1900 only one lessee did any work at all. Since then no reports have been received in this office.

General.

44. During the field season of 1899-1900 the officer in charge of the party deputed by the Imperial Survey Department to undertake traverse surveys in these Provinces surveyed an area of 950 square miles, including 2 square miles of the Pendra-Kenda boundary, regarding which there exists a dispute between the respective zamindars.

Instruments and Stationery Depôt.

45. During the year under report the Instruments and Stationery Depôt attached to this office issued instruments and stationery and drawing materials of the value of Rs. 4,008-13-9 as shown below :—

	Instruments.	Stationery and Drawing materials.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Settlement Department ...	905 8 9	1 6 8
Deputy Commissioners for use of Patwaris on Land Record work ...	1,932 2 0	613 15 10
Feudatory States, &c. ...	315 12 6	240 0 0
Total ...	3,153 7 3	855 6 6

The value of forms supplied through the Anjuman Press, Jubbulpore, amounted to Rs. 20,814-15-7 as detailed below :—

	Rs. a. p.
Settlement Department ...	1,764 14 0
Deputy Commissioners for maintenance of Village Records ...	19,050 1 7
Total ...	20,814 15 7

The Depôt also arranged for the supply to Deputy Commissioners through the same Press of 39,548 tenant's receipt books (*rasid-bahis*) valued at Rs. 7,415-4-0. Two fair average sample *rasid-bahis* from each consignment made to Deputy Commissioners by the Press are obtained and compared with the approved standard samples in this office before payment is made to the Press.

The stock of instruments and stationery is usually verified by my Assistant in October and May of each year. This year, however, only one inspection was made, *viz.*, on the 9th June 1900.

46. For the first two months of the year Mr. R. H. Craddock, I. C. S., held charge of the Department. In December 1900 he was appointed Famine Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in addition to his duties as Settlement Commissioner. He was relieved of the charge of the Department by Mr. Montgomerie, I. C. S., on the 21st April 1900, and on the latter officer proceeding on furlough on the 13th August 1900, Mr. Craddock resumed charge of the office and held it in addition to his Secretariat duties until the close of the year.

47. Under the circumstances above detailed my *locum tenens* was unable to make a cold-weather tour. During the rains Mr. Montgomerie inspected the Land Record Offices in the Nimar and Jubbulpore districts, and the Settlement Offices of Bilaspur and Sambalpur.

48. My Assistant, Mr. Param-Anand Tiwari, was deputed by the Administration in January 1900 to take a census of some of the famine-relief camps in the Drug tahsil of the Raipur district with a view to ascertain the extent of the influx of persons from the Feudatory States. Early in February he was entrusted with the announcement of the revised revenue and rents in the Lakhni Group of the Bhandara tahsil, and in September he inspected the Bhandara Settlement Office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. S. CAREY,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT I.

Details of Establishment employed on regular Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1900.

District.	Control.		Supervision.					Patwaris.	Office.			Remarks.
	Settlement Officer.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors, (permanent).	Inspectors, temporary.			English Clerks.	Vernacular Clerks.	Servants.	
						12 months.	8 months.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Chanda	1	...	1	3	7	3	...	...	3	5	6	The staff was only employed on Settlement duty for one month.
Bhandara	1 (a)	1	1	1	8	1	1	...	4	3	8	(a) For a portion of the year.
Balaghat	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	1	7	Entire staff for a portion of the year.
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	1	1	1	...	...	12	...	...	3	4	7	Most of the staff remained a portion of the year.
Raipur ... Zamindaris.	1	2	...	...	...	12	1	18	5	5	12	One Assistant Settlement Officer for a portion of the year. With the exception of 18 Patwaris, the Land Record Staff was employed on famine duty.
Bilaspur	1	1	1	1	(b)	12	...	...	4	4	10	(b) All were employed on famine duty.
Sambalpur	...	1	1	2 (c	5	3	...	125	1	3	4	(c) One for 3 months only.

STATEMENT II.

Progress made in Settlement Field Survey during the year ending 30th September 1900.

District.	Area.			Number of fields surveyed.	Average size of each field.	Average number of Patwaris who ought to have been working on 15th December, February and April.	Figure of efficiency (a).	Number of villages for which maps prepared.	Details of check.				Remarks.
	Total in district to be surveyed.	Surveyed in previous years.	Surveyed during year under report.						Number of fields checked by Circle Inspector's check lines.	Percentage on total number of fields surveyed.	Length of check lines run by		
											Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Acres.						Chains.	Chains.	
					Map amendment.								
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	5,415	4,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bilaspur ... Khalsa ...	3,150	2,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambalpur ... Khalsa ...	1,920	...	379	1,130,257	·11	89	·5	247	31,412	3	3,809	42,465	
Sambalpur ... Zamindaris ...	1,938	...	123	288,596	·11	14	11	78	8,312	3	410	9,613	

Note.—(a) Obtained by dividing the area surveyed *plus* one-third of the area recorded by the figure given in column 7.

STATEMENT III.

Progress made in the preparation of revised Land Records during the year ending 30th September 1900.

District.	Area.			Number of khasra entries written.	Number of khasra entries per acre.	Number of fields for which khasra written.	Number of villages for which khasra written.	Detail of Check.				Remarks.
	Total in district for which khasra to be written.	For which khasra was written previously.	For which khasra written within year.					Number of entries tested by Circle Inspectors.	Percentage on total number of entries.	Number of entries checked by— Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers.	Number of entries checked by— Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.									
Map amendment.												
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	5.415	4,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bilaspur ... Khalsa ...	3 150	2,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambalpur ... Khalsa ...	1,920	...	325	154,386	·74	1,130,257	239	20,646	13	878	26,777	
Sambalpur ... Zamindaris ...	1,938	...	113	41,462	·57	288,596	76	6,769	16	165	8,323	

STATEMENT IV.

Progress made in the disposal of Settlement Office Work during the year ending 30th September 1900.

District.		Inking.	Map copying.	Area calculation.	Area passing by Settlement Officer.	Area entry in khasras and jamabandis.	Totalling khasras and jamabandis.	Preparation of milan khasras, jinswars and jamabandi abstracts.	Copying.	Binding.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Sheets.	Sheets.	Number.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	
Bilaspur	Total to be disposed of ...	...	...	509,984	510	510	510	510	...	...	
	Disposed of during the year ...	...	...	29,646	54	54	54	*54	...	...	*Jinswars not prepared.
	Balance	...	...	480,338	456	456	456	456	...	...	
Sambalpur ... Khalsa ...	Disposed of during the year ..	415	...	239	239	239	239	239	...	...	
Sambalpur ... Zamindaris ...	Do. do. ...	146	...	76	76	76	76	76	...	...	

STATEMENT IV-A.

Showing Progress made in the disposal of Settlement Office Work during the year ending 30th September 1900 in connection with the preparation of revised Maps and Records.

District.		Revised Village Maps.			Revised Village Papers.				Remarks.
		Tracing in pencil.	Inked.	Renumbered.	Khasras.	Jamabandis.	Jamabandi abstracts.	Soil statements.	
		Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Raipur Zamindaris ...	To be disposed of	252	252	180	386	386	386	386	
	Disposed of during the year ...	252	252	180	386	386	386	386	
Bilaspur	To be disposed of	553	553	553	553	1,063	1,063	...	
	Disposed of during the year ...	553	...	...	...	72	72	...	

STATEMENT V.

Progress made in the disposal of Assessment Office Work during the year ending 30th September 1900.

District.	Total number of villages inspected during season.	Number of Villages for which							Remarks.
		Record completed.	Record fairad and passed.	Record copied for Patwaris.	Map-sheet amended.	First trace made.	Second trace made.	Ryotwari abstracts prepared.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chanda	...	...	...	...	419	...	...	...	
Raipur ... Khalsa	440	440	32	41	440	470	556	15	
Raipur ... Zamindaris	*378	378	428	398	360	125	61	160	* Surveyed 277, Masahati 181.
Bilaspur	453	179	...	..	...	195	...	25	

STATEMENT VI.

Showing Progress made in the regular revision of Land Revenue Assessment during the year ending 30th September 1900.

District.		Total to be assessed.	In previous years.					During year under report.							Balance.			Remarks.
			Finally assessed.	Enhancement in Land Revenue.	Percentage of enhancement on previous demand.	Number of ryots' holdings dealt with.	Percentage by which rents enhanced.	Inspected.	Rent-rates submitted.	Finally assessed.	Enhancement in Land Revenue.	Percentage on enhancement on previous demand.	Number of ryots' holdings dealt with.	Percentage by which rents enhanced.	For inspection.	For rent-rates.	For final assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs.							Rs.							
Chanda ...	Area in square miles ...	2,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,588	2,723	2,723	
	No. of villages ...	1,752													1,050	1,752	1,752	
Balaghat ...	Area in square miles ...	(a) 1,879	1,879	93.628	56	39 457	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	No. of villages ...	918	918															
Raipur — Khalsa ...	Area in square miles ...	5,415	...	...	...	...	...	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,812	5,084	5,415	
	No. of villages ...	3,315						440							1,802	3,123	3,315	
Raipur — Zamindaris	Area in square miles ...	3,213	...	...	...	...	...	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,363	3,213	3,213	
	No. of villages ...	1,583						277							922	1,583	1,583	
Bilaspur ...	Area in square miles ...	3,150	...	...	...	...	...	561	170	...	...	...	...	...	2,266	2,980	3,150	
	No. of villages ...	2 242						453	179						1,384	2,063	2,242	

(a) Increase over last year's figures is due to the transfer of a ryotwari village to Bijagarh Zamindari.

STATEMENT VII.

Expenditure on regular Settlement operations during the year ending 30th September 1900.

District.	Establishment.						Travelling Allowance.			Contingencies.					Grand Total, Settlement expenditure.	Cost Rate of Season per Square Mile—	
	Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Superintendent and Inspectors paid fr. m Settlement Funds.	Patwaris (if any) paid from Settlement Funds.	Clerks.	Servants.	Total.	Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Subordinates.	Total.	Pay of Chainmen.	Rewards.	Instruments and Stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		For Field-survey.	For Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chanda	6,313	674	...	812	123	7,922	57	71	128	252	...	...	833	1,085	9,135	...	...
Bhandara	10,072	689	...	2,510	675	13,946	920	160	1,080	827	705	282	1,864	3,678	18,704	...	...
Balaghat	1,400	327	90	372	147	2,336	218	42	261	87	...	...	466	553	3,150	...	...
Raipur ... Khalsa ..	17,184	3,244	...	2,068	601	23,097	875	104	979	1,496	...	...	4,929	6,425	30,501	...	...
Raipur ... Zamindaris ..	11,525	4,094	...	2,569	675	18,863	1,551	226	1,777	1,664	...	35	5,852	7,551	28,191	...	...
Bilaspur	16,885	2,866	...	2,089	643	22,483	1,665	137	1,802	123	...	20	5,424	5,567	29,852	...	...
Sambalpur	5,378	716	85	960	211	7,350	1,121	160	1,281	2,259	40	241	841	3,381	12,012	2,31,410	...

STATE

Showing Progress made in the disposal of the Provincial Programme of

Malgu

District.	Total area for survey and assessment.	Traverse.			Cadastral Survey.				
		Area completed.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Area completed.	Expenditure.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Estimated cost of completing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Sq. m	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Sq. m.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	3 190	3,190	33	...	3,190	1,16,514	36 8 2	...	...
Damoh ...	1,979	1,979	31	...	1,979	75,200	38 0 0	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	3,558	3,558	31	...	3,558	1,49,688	42 1 2	...	...
Mandla ...	3,238	3,238	21	..	3,238	1,12,662	34 12 8	...	...
Seoni ...	2,352	2,352	28	...	2,352	71,995	30 9 9	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	1,712	1,712	33	...	1,712	79,745	46 9 3	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	2,724	2,724	25	...	2,724	84,799	31 2 1	...	..
Nimar ...	1 549	1,549	28	...	1,549	51,294	33 1 10	...	...
Betul ...	2,529	2,529	24	...	2,529	93,358	36 14 10	...	...
Chhindwara ...	2,246	2,246	28	...	2 246	70,745	31 8 0	...	...
Wardha ...	2,213	2 213	25	...	2,213	56,182	25 6 2	...	...
Nagpur ...	3.312	3.312	25	...	3,312	1,19 232	36 0 0	...	...
Chanda ...	2,723	2 723	19	...	2,723	1,16,005	42 9 8	...	...
Bhandara ...	3.415	3.415	18	...	3 415	1,16,257	34 0 8	...	..
Balaghat ...	1,879	1,879	22	...	1,879	75.017	39 14 9	...	...
Raipur ...	5 415	5 415	22	...	5 415	(c) 2 34.486	43 4 10	...	...
Bilaspur ...	3,150	3,150	18	...	3,150	3.77.371	119 12 10	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1,920	1,920	38	...	1,920	(c) 76,200	39 11 0	...	...
Total of Khalsa ...	49,104	49.104	26	...	49,104	20,76,750	42 4 8	...	...

Zamin

Chanda ...	1,660	2.375	31	...	1,651	55.559	30 10 9	9	297
Raipur ...	2,413	2,500	31	...	2,413	60,582	25 1 8	..	...
Bilaspur ...	2 995	3,625	31	...	2 995	55,140	18 6 7	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1,938	2,066	31	...	1.938	64,503	33 6 9	...	...
Total Zamindaris ...	9,006	10,566	31	...	8,997	2,35,784	26 3 9	9	297

MENT VIII-A.

Survey and Assessment, with details of cost rate per square mile.

zari.

Estimated final cost rate per square mile.	Assessment. Area completed.	Expenditure.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Estimated cost of completing balance.	Estimated final cost rate per square mile.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
36 8 2	3,190	2,05,138	64 4 11	...	...	64 4 11	(*a*) The malguzari area of this district (2,053 square miles) was summarily settled for 14 and 15 years in 1888—90 at a cost of Rs. 46,872.
38 0 0	1,979	61,895	31 5	...	...	31 4 5	
42 1 2	3.558	1,43,674	40 6 1	...	...	40 6 1	
34 12 8	Summarily assessed	(*a*)		...	...	...	(*b*) Includes some outlay in summarily assessed Zamindari estates in these districts.
30 9 9	2,352	1,58,200	67 4 2	...	...	67 4 2	
46 9 3	1,712	90 272	52 11 8	...	...	52 11 8	(*c*) Assessment was commenced before the Survey was completed and the distribution of the total expenditure between Survey and Assessment is only approximate.
31 2 1	2 724	1 32 994	48 13 2	...	...	48 13 2	
33 1 10	1,549	1,28,632	83 0 8	..	..	83 0 8	
36 14 10	2,529	1,73.557	68 10 0	...	...	68 10 0	
31 8 0	2,246	1,20,502	53 10 5	...	...	53 10 5	(*d*) Of the malguzari area 1,907 square miles were summarily settled in 1885-86 for 12 years at a cost of Rs. 36,693.
25 6 2	2 213	83,530	37 11 11	...	...	37 11 11	
36 0 0	3.312	1,51,011	45 9 6	...	...	45 9 6	
42 9 8	...	84 348	*	...	1,00,000	64 8 4	* No assessment completed.
34 0 8	5	2,28,410	66 14 2	...	...	66 14 2	
39 14 9	1,879	1,28 716	68 8 0	...	...	68 8 0	
43 4 10	(*d*) 5,415	(*b*) 1,32 990	24 8 11	...	...	24 8 11	
119 12 10	3,150	(*b*) 1,00,876	32 0 5	...	...	32 0 5	
39 11 0	1,920	(*b*) 68,041	35 7 0	...	...	35 7 0	
42 4 8	43,143	21,92,786	50 13 2	...	1,00,000	47 13 0	

daris.

33 0 0	Summarily assessed in 1888 for 10 years.			The areas in column 2 fall short of those in column 3, as it is not intended to cadastrally survey all areas that have been traversed. In Raipur some areas have been traversed by local agency.
25 1 8	Do.	do.	1890 „ 11 „	
18 6 7	Do.	do.	1890 „ 11 „	
33 6 9	Do.	do.	1889 „ 14 „	
26 3 10				

STATEMENT VIII-B.

Showing Progress made in the disposal of the Provincial Programme of Map Amendment and Assessment, with details of cost rate per square mile according to new roster.

District.	Total area for map amendment and assessment.	Map Amendment and Assessment.						Remarks.
		Area completed.	Expenditure.	Cost rate per square mile.	Balance.	Estimated cost of completing balance.	Estimated final cost rate per square mile.	
2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Square miles.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Raipur (Khalsa ...)	5,415	...	(a) 1,52,260	..	...	1,46,000	(b) 55	(a) Of this about Rs. 31,956 represents cost of map amendment.
Raipur (Zamindaris ...)	(c) 3,213	...	42,093	...	...	60,000	31	(b) Of this about Rs. 21,286 represents cost of map amendment.
Bilaspur (Khalsa) ...	3,150	...	(b) 88,918	...	...	1,00,000	60	(c) This area differs from that given in Statement VIII-A, column 3, as the wilder villages have not been traversed.
Sambalpur (Khalsa) ...	1,920	...	12,012	...	...	1,13,000	60	

STATEMENT IX.

Progress Return of the allotment of Waste Lands during the year ending 30th September 1900.

Name of District.	Total number of Survey numbers, area and assessment in Ryotwari tract.			Previously allotted from commencement of Settlement to the 30th September 1899.			Available for allotment on the 1st October 1899.			Allotted during the year 1899-1900, *i. e.*, from 1st October 1899 to 30th September 1900.			Relinquished during the year 1899-1900, *i. e.*, from 1st October 1899 to 30th September 1900.			Balance for allotment on the 1st October 1900.		
	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of survey numbers.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
Damoh ...	(*a*) 1,571	16,343	8,386	623	5,693	3 418	948	10,650	4 968	101	389	200	56	425	393	903	10,636	5,161
Mandla ...	94,012	364,517	13,018	37,981	151,989	47,263	56,031	212,528	65 755	167	742	314	103	451	148	55.967	212,237	65,589
Hoshangabad ...	2,028	28,857	9,355	1,308	12,348	5,719	720	16,508	3,636	8	120	63	7	120	54	719	16,508	3,627
Nimar ...	7,456	165,799	1,17,905	5,317	113 551	87,647	2,139	52,248	30,258	291	6,685	5,582	250	4,851	4 321	2,098	50 414	28,907
Nagpur ...	154	2,000	1,300	142	1,744	1,206	12	256	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	256	94
Chanda ...	7,733	52,673	16,494	4.597	21,716	7,958	3,136	30 957	8,536	94	1,897	551	14	271	84	3,056	29 331	8,009
Balaghat ..	16,721	166,923	33,855	10 922	80,602	17,354	5.799	86,321	16,501	464	6,868	1 436	195	2 474	572	5 530	81,907	15.637

(*a*) The difference as compared with the previous year's figures is due to subsequent alterations made in the figures of the Damoh and Taradehi Groups.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—T. P. R., 27-2-1901—325.

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ANNEXURE G.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Rainfall of the year in each District of the

Districts.	Year.	Early Monsoon.				
		June.	July.	August.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Saugor ...	1899-1900 ...	5·26	12·80	3·06	21·12	28
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	7·28	19·35	13·26	39·89	41
Damoh ...	1899-1900 ...	7·10	13·70	6·96	27·76	27
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	6·84	18·05	12·65	37·74	39
Jubbulpore ...	1899-1900 ...	4·34	18·46	7·57	30·37	28
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	9·71	19·16	13·74	42·61	56
Mandla ...	1899-1900 ...	6·14	11·32	7·35	24·81	34
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	10·16	16·39	14·57	41·12	54
Seoni ...	1899-1900 ...	6·75	10·03	3·60	20·38	32
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	10·56	15·84	11·66	39·06	54
Narsinghpur ...	1899-1900 ...	3·29	7·76	11·13	22·18	27
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	10·11	15·08	14·76	39·95	47
Hoshangabad ...	1899-1900 ...	6·27	9·14	4·62	20·03	22
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	8·55	14·95	15·48	38·98	47
Nimar ...	1899-1900 ...	3·57	3·05	1·95	7·57	14
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	6·92	8·33	8·26	24·08	31
Betul ...	1899-1900 ...	2·82	5·69	1·86	10·37	24
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	8·74	13·63	11·98	34·37	43
Chhindwara ...	1899-1900 ...	2·66	4·42	3·29	10·37	20
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	9·56	11·08	7·60	28·24	38
Wardha ...	1899-1900 ...	2·59	1·09	6·34	9·93	23
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	7·65	12·58	8·01	28·27	39
Nagpur ...	1899-1900 ...	4·94	3·54	2·69	11·17	25
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	9·73	13·57	9·73	33·03	51
Chanda ...	1899-1900 ...	4·63	1·92	11·40	17·95	31
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	8·50	16·80	13·30	38·60	55
Bhandara ...	1899-1900 ...	4·75	3·21	9·30	17·26	30
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	10·87	15·07	13·32	40·76	48
Balaghat ...	1899-1900 ...	5·27	11·10	11·97	28·34	35
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	12·21	19·30	15·59	48·00	60
Raipur ...	1899-1900 ...	3·79	6·55	11·00	21·34	27
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	11·13	14·76	13·32	39·41	49
Bilaspur ...	1899-1900 ...	3·77	7·82	20·74	32·33	34
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	9·42	14·31	11·88	35·61	41
Sambalpur ...	1899-1900 ...	10·19	23·63	10·40	44·22	49
	Average of 32 years preceding ...	9·58	18·70	15·66	43·64	54

Late Monsoon.					Cold Weather.					Hot Weather.				
September.	October.	November.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months.	December.	January.	February.	Total.	Number of rainy days during the three months.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	Grand Total for the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1·40	...	...	1·40	2	...	·52	...	·52	2	...	·10	·11	·21	23·23
7·60	1·32	·36	9·08	7	·58	·05	·30	·93	...	·29	·12	·34	·75	48·25
1·50	...	...	1·50	1	...	·84	...	·84	1	...	...	·19	·19	30·29
9·28	1·38	·21	11·27	9	·46	·40	·50	1·36	...	·28	·21	·36	·85	51·12
3·51	...	...	3·51	3	...	2·31	...	2·31	3	...	·61	·10	·71	36·90
8·99	1·54	·42	11·95	6	·80	·63	·34	1·77	...	·50	·24	·40	1·23	49·96
2·78	...	...	2·78	3	...	2·90	...	2·90	6	...	·22	·03	·25	30·74
6·38	1·46	·40	8·14	10	·35	·53	·63	1·51	...	·96	·40	·56	1·92	52·63
1·53	...	...	1·53	6	...	·54	·36	·90	3	·04	·39	·34	·77	23·58
8·67	1·88	·54	11·09	13	·47	·58	1·02	2·07	...	·58	·42	·55	1·55	13·67
·97	...	...	·97	4	...	1·71	...	1·71	3	...	·27	·09	·36	25·22
8·07	1·29	·39	9·75	10	·33	·48	·50	1·31	...	·37	·20	·29	·76	51·77
1·95	...	...	1·95	2	...	·36	...	·36	1	...	·04	...	·04	22·38
8·31	1·54	·38	10·23	9	·68	·27	·21	1·16	...	·14	·10	·48	·72	51·09
·50	·02	...	·52	2	...	·26	...	·26	1	...	...	·04	·04	8·39
5·72	1·06	·22	7·00	8	·32	·33	·25	·90	...	·11	·13	·32	·56	21·54
·35	...	...	·35	1	...	·26	·15	·41	2	...	·02	·10	·12	11·25
7·32	2·34	·56	10·22	15	·43	·40	·24	1·18	...	·53	·23	·41	1·17	46·94
·91	·18	...	1·09	4	...	·41	·07	·48	1	...	2·25	·08	2·33	14·27
9·42	2·03	·61	12·06	13	·35	·80	·40	1·55	...	·44	·32	·48	1·24	43·09
2·88	...	...	2·88	4	...	·07	·02	·09	...	·12	·28	...	·40	13·30
8·32	2·27	·59	11·18	12	·36	·39	·32	1·08	...	·46	·31	·69	1·46	41·92
2·04	...	...	2·04	5	...	...	·48	·48	1	...	·12	·14	·26	13·95
9·01	2·22	·54	11·77	16	·34	·66	·41	1·41	...	·32	·36	·47	1·15	47·36
·97	...	...	·97	3	...	·09	...	·09	...	·10	·53	·37	1·00	20·01
5·76	1·89	·57	10·22	14	·30	·32	·36	·98	...	1·06	·53	·61	2·22	52·02
4·02	...	...	4·02	3	...	·16	2·29	2·45	3	·63	·75	·09	1·47	25·20
6·75	1·32	·82	11·89	18	·33	·63	·36	1·32	...	·61	·83	·56	1·99	53·99
1·59	...	...	1·59	4	...	1·14	1·02	2·16	6	...	·41	·58	·99	33·08
10·29	1·85	·50	12·64	14	·25	·27	·48	1·00	...	·43	·35	·64	1·42	61·06
1·08	...	...	1·08	2	...	·56	·61	1·17	6	·32	·37	·89	1·58	25·17
8·79	1·88	·38	9·05	12	·23	·22	·28	·83	...	·65	·56	5·51	6·72	56·01
·90	...	...	·90	3	...	·96	·05	1·01	2	·04	·61	·45	1·10	35·34
8·20	1·81	·63	10·64	18	·29	·41	·43	1·13	...	·65	·94	1·13	2·72	49·49
1·29	...	...	1·29	4	...	·38	...	·38	2	·12	·94	1·60	2·66	48·55
9·13	1·73	·42	11·47	26	·16	·48	·43	1·07	...	·83	·44	2·36	3·53	58·71

STATEMENT B.—*Showing the Character of the Seasons in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1900.*

[OUTTURN BY AMERICAN NOTATION TAKING 100 TO REPRESENT A NORMAL CROP.]

Districts.	Kharif Crops.								Rabi Crops.			
	Juar.	Tur.	Rice, broadcasted.	Rice, transplanted.	Cotton.	Til.	Kodon and Kutki.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Masur.	Linseed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sangor	52	45	12	12	79	90	15	50	70	55	15	24
Damoh	60	30	22	22	100	120	45	90	75	75	37	45
Jubbulpore	35	60	...	...	100	80	15	70	50	60	20	15
Mandla	75	60	45	30	...	85	45	100	100	75	60	70
Seoni	30	30	15	15	105	90	50	40	60	50	30	15
Narsinghpur	30	75	30	...	90	100	15	60	60	45	15	30
Hoshangabad	37·5	50	15	15	70	70	30	80	45	60	30	20
Nimar	...	25	...	...	25	25	...	60	85	60	90	...
Betul	7·5	15	7·5	...	45	60	25	60	40	50	15	15
Chhindwara	15	15	...	...	45	60	25	25	35	35	15	23
Wardha	30	15	...	...	45	30	...	...	7·5	15	7·5	...
Nagpur	45	45	...	...	45	50	7·5	90	15	45	7·5	7·5
Chanda	45	60	4	4	90	50	60	46	14	60	...	5
Bhandara	30	45	5	5	...	90	40	45	10	50	15	5
Balaghat	40	50	20	10	...	100	55	60	10	30	5	5
Raipur	30	45	15	22·5	71	79	45	30	27	60	7·5	4
Bilaspur	65	90	22	7	100	100	60	75	30	45	30	13
Sambalpur	45	30	45	30	30	30	30	45	75	60	...	...

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Progress of Cultivation in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1900.

(1) DETAILS OF AREA.

Districts.	AREA INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.					AREA NOT INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.							Grand Total of area, 6 *plus* 13.	Area double-cropped.
	Area in Cultivation.			Out of cultivation.	Total area included in holdings (occupied area), 4 and 5.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water.	Hill and rock.	Occupied by roads and buildings.	Total 7 to 12.		
	Under crop.	Not cropped within year.	Total 2 and 3.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor	686,544	208,523	895,067	184,183	1,079,250	949	234,471	591,710	45,911	58,913	36,388	968,342	2,047,592	6,445
Damoh	417,914	100,999	518,913	142,345	661,258	267	159,092	240,858	40,728	170,427	19,430	630,802	1,292,060	3,019
Jubbulpore	863,541	359,503	1,223,044	136,815	1,359,859	1,170	139,175	407,911	78,437	259,613	35,653	921,959	2,281,818	17,489
Mandla	492,451	186,976	679,427	101,365	780,792	728	222,975	717,549	95,020	224,963	17,134	1,278,369	2,059,161	15,274
Seoni	552,174	257,107	809,281	78,417	887,698	655	282,129	311,459	54,635	58,875	22,615	730,368	1,618,066	3,823
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	3,012,624	1,113,108	4,125,732	643,125	4,768,857	3,769	1,037,842	2,269,487	314,731	772,791	131,220	4,529,840	9,298,697	46,050
Narsinghpur	551,052	68,057	619,109	74,784	693,893	798	127,960	179,212	33,947	41,943	18,791	402,651	1,096,544	15,999
Hoshangabad	812,942	158,994	971,936	203,204	1,175,140	94	233,565	155,528	68,698	14,395	36,324	508,604	1,683,744	5,050
Nimar	573,721	83,761	657,482	139,501	796,983	115	178,274	197,220	44,901	59,958	28,169	508,637	1,305,620	2,485
Betul	454,261	442,393	896,654	142,728	1,039,382	19	299,888	125,686	55,748	97,763	23,321	602,425	1,641,807	2,006
Chhindwara	608,634	272,500	881,134	50,793	931,927	172	132,645	173,009	54,982	147,100	20,436	528,344	1,460,271	1,527
Total Nerbudda Division ...	3,000,610	1,025,705	4,026,315	611,010	4,637,325	1,198	972,332	830,655	258,276	361,159	7,041	2,550,661	7,187,986	27,107

STATEMENT C.—*Showing the Progress of Cultivation in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1900.*—(Concld.)

(1) DETAILS OF AREA.—(*Concld.*)

Districts.	AREA INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.					AREA NOT INCLUDED IN HOLDINGS.							Grand Total of area, 6 *plus* 13.	Area double-cropped.
	AREA IN CULTIVATION.			Out of cultivation.	Total area included in holdings (occupied area), 4 and 5.	Groves.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water.	Hill and rock.	Occupied by roads and buildings.	Total 7 to 12.		
	Under crop.	Not cropped within year.	Total 2 and 3.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wardha	783,552	216,908	1,000,460	133,112	1,133,672	75	24,987	91,454	35,106	108,338	27,538	287,498	1,421,170	566
Nagpur	1,177,550	166,969	1,344,519	237,040	1,581,559	1,084	131,947	179,404	60,867	124,954	42,815	541,071	2,122,630	1,988
Chanda ... { Khalsa ...	550,510	183,580	734,090	198,422	932,512	7,234	485,845	213,516	161,080	24,391	23,265	920,331	1,852,843	1,383
Chanda ... { Zamindari ...	170,177	66,401	236,578	15,256	251,834	116	663,334	105,928	24,641	39,324	9,584	842,927	1,094,761	380
Bhandara ... { Khalsa ...	471,931	204,545	676,476	79,870	756,346	1,449	227,862	141,341	83,839	26,389	31,194	512,074	1,268,420	3,524
Bhandara ... { Zamindari ...	189,109	116,843	305,952	19,710	325,662	495	374,039	109,836	25,855	63,940	17,460	591,625	917,287	3,801
Balaghat ... { Khalsa ...	209,768	150,886	360,654	45,971	406,625	146	122,324	237,624	32,878	40,735	19,123	452,830	859,455	8,779
Balaghat ... { Zamindari ...	77,252	27,310	104,562	7,873	112,435	58	125,674	67,026	13,625	264,001	5,064	475,448	587,883	4,233
Total Nagpur Division ...	3,629,849	1,133,442	4,763,291	737,354	5,500,645	10,657	2,156,012	1,146,129	437,891	692,072	181,043	4,623,804	10,124,449	24,654
Raipur ... { Khalsa ...	1,948,748	485,599	2,434,347	44,899	2,479,246	180	171,067	599,581	144,080	33,730	47,310	995,948	3,475,194	14,726
Raipur ... { Zamindari ...	453,874	121,635	575,509	10,415	585,924	621	427,690	436,879	39,191	54,061	12,820	971,262	1,557,186	5,865
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa ...	1,165,732	217,812	1,383,544	57,299	1,440,843	750	95,061	373,967	72,690	10,055	25,415	577,938	2,018,781	34,649
Bilaspur ... { Zamindari ...	379,717	132,840	512,557	21,702	534,259	809	880,249	312,326	41,325	116,708	12,680	1,364,097	1,898,356	5,580
Sambalpur ... { Khalsa ...	617,605	100,468	718,073	68,257	786,330	2,381	83,546	208,641	49,565	15,139	25,639	384,911	1,171,241	4,288
Sambalpur ... { Zamindari ...	553,841	148,212	702,056	32,068	734,124	1,014	149,042	310,285	45,946	20,759	23,292	550,338	1,284,462	1,421
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	5,119,520	1,206,566	6,326,086	234,640	6,560,726	5,755	1,806,655	2,241,679	392,797	250,452	147,156	4,844,494	11,405,220	66,529
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,762,603	4,478,821	19,241,424	2,226,129	21,467,553	21,379	5,972,841	6,487,950	1,403,695	2,076,474	586,460	16,548,799	38,016,352	164,340

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Progress of Irrigation in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1908.

(2) Details of Irrigation, &c.

Districts.	Irrigation. Area Irrigated from: Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Number of Irrigation Wells: Temporary.	Durable.	Number of artificial irrigation tanks.	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough-cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Saugor	5,941	88	553	6,582	1,477	2,093	2	40,056	92,355
Damoh	1,520	22	430	1,972	266	688	9	33,172	72,141
Jubbulpore	2,508	51	578	3,137	1,367	1,150	21	72,937	168,365
Mandla	326	30	453	809	521	37	5	33,974	75,518
Seoni	711	1,190	591	2,492	829	222	372	30,632	75,201
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	11,006	1,381	2,605	14,992	4,460	4,190	409	210,771	483,580
Narsinghpur	2,435	1	230	2,666	815	522	1	25,831	57,692
Hoshangabad	3,668	...	442	4,110	1,660	621	...	38,385	126,868
Nimar	5,266	...	43	5,309	1,917	1,415	...	26,108	56,289
Betul	6,700	...	77	6,777	3,249	2,102	...	58,388	113,881
Chhindwara	6,579	..	123	6,702	4,081	397	8	76,042	103,625
Total Nerbudda Division ...	24,648	1	915	25,564	11,122	5,057	9	219,754	458,355
Wardha	2,586	...	3	2,589	1,028	660	...	62,365	92,400
Nagpur	9,875	372	60	10,307	5,079	1,187	1,152	113,312	154,841
Chanda ... { Khalsa	1,594	21,313	2,033	24,940	1,523	299	40	94,007	151,827
{ Zamindari	612	1,002	...	1,614	197	3	10	13,368	25,482
Bhandara ... { Khalsa	1,977	28,301	320	30,598	1,334	334	6,889	76,932	115,903
{ Zamindari	351	14,201	26	14,578	329	122	3,827	30,892	61,784
Balaghat ... { Khalsa	1,648	10,693	463	12,804	2,245	642	2,268	32,235	67,767
{ Zamindari	579	2,354	453	3,386	533	41	490	8,207	18,698
Total Nagpur Division ...	19,222	78,236	3,358	100,816	12,259	3,288	14,676	431,318	688,882
Raipur ... { Khalsa	2,755	17,905	2,041	22,791	5,106	246	1,462	197,725	392,867
{ Zamindari	751	2,034	651	3,436	1,487	39	210	37,922	92,887
Bilaspur ... { Khalsa	890	19,390	1,980	22,260	1,010	115	5,060	66,727	189,996
{ Zamindari	90	861	105	1,056	109	6	904	25,019	73,670
Sambalpur ... { Khalsa	2,843	33,822	1,347	38,012	5,323	107	5,380	79,865	167,690
{ Zmindaria	1,983	23,277	1,077	26,337	5,378	238	3,228	47,193	107,111
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	9,312	97,379	7,201	113,892	18,413	751	16,244	454,451	1,024,221
Grand Total ...	64,188	176,997	14,079	255,364	46,254	13,286	31,338	1,316,294	2,655,038

STATEMENT D.—*Showing the Area under each of the Principal Crops in each District*

(1) Crops grown in the Kharif (or Sehari) Season

Districts.	Rice, Transplanted.		Rice, Broadcasted.		Juari.	Juari-arhar (Tur).	Kodon and Kutki.	Arhar (Tur).	Urad, Mung and Moth.	Cotton.	Cotton, arhar (Tur).	Til.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	69	455	31	25,168	72,610	74,080	55,117	712	3,756	2,353	7,005	38,430
Damoh ...	...	48	8	62,722	30,174	39,013	46,102	116	1,780	1,359	1,539	24,476
Jubbulpore ...	...	1,009	1	167,800	18,735	25,417	127,770	780	8,693	747	9,638	63,756
Mandla ...	...	1,626	...	127,786	410	20	(g) 195,181	84	9,021	53	37	(h) 59,202
Seoni ...	777	9,461	822	29,621	28,040	23,032	119,528	822	6,581	2,342	2,359	24,022
Total Jubbulpore Division.	846	12,599	862	413,097	149,969	162,461	573,707	2,516	29,831	6,854	21,528	219,886
Narsinghpur ...	...	280	...	47,924	2,608	44,041	74,655	98	1,270	454	23,802	57,605
Hoshangabad ...	...	26	14	27,758	3,159	136,203	64,474	(e) 1,513	445	827	17,945	(d) 24,729
Nimar ...	...	...	74	20,457	170,259	6,963	23,573	(f) 49,117	32,867	108,712	22,790	(f) 90,680
Betul ...	...	...	6	15,370	7,244	99,101	127,210	236	5,815	1,019	3,048	20,740
Chhindwara ...	8	124	8	9,312	79,718	118,799	91,258	8,274	2,804	18,850	30,265	24,784
Total Nerbudda Division...	8	430	102	120,851	263,479	395,547	378,370	59,238	43,201	129,852	100,852	218,548

Jubbulpore Division.

(a) Includes—

	Irrigated. Acres.	Unirrigated. Acres.
Bajra	...	574
Marua or ragi	...	5,854
Maize	...	6,007
Miscellaneous food crops	175	832
Total ...	175	13,067

(b) Includes—

Fodder crop	...	62,216
Miscellaneous non-food crops	...	11
Total ...	...	62,227

(c) Includes—

Bir	...	16,997
Miscellaneous non-food crops...	...	2
Total ...	...	16,999

(d) Includes—

Castor	2	254
Ramtil	...	1,401
Total ...	2	1,655

(e) Includes—

Bajra	...	1,461
Maize	...	7,712
Miscellaneous food crops	50	4,989
Total ...	50	14,162

(f) Includes—

Bir	...	17,338
Miscellaneous non-food crops	...	28
Total ...	...	17,366

(g) Includes—

Kodo and kutki	...	192,364
Sawa and kangni	...	2,817
Total ...	...	195,181

(h) Includes—

Til	...	37,465
Jagni and ramtil	...	21,737
Total ...	...	59,202

(i) Includes—

	Irrigated. Acres.	Unirrigated. (Acres.
Maize	...	17,305
Ragi and mandia...	...	20
Miscellaneous food crops	1	584
Total ...	1	17,918

(j) Includes—

Castor	...	60
Jagni	...	21,340
Total ...	...	21,400

(k) Includes—

Miscellaneous food crops	26	3,684
Maize	...	10,189
Sawa, madga and kangni	...	21,207
Bajra	...	1,058
Total ...	26	36,138

(l) Includes—

Fodder	...	3,311
Miscellaneous non-food crops...	...	192
Total ...	...	3,503

Nerbudda Division.

(a) Includes—

	Irrigated. Acres.	Unirrigated. Acres.
Maize	...	693
Marua or ragi	...	8,154
Miscellaneous food crops	98	217
Bajra	...	13,173
Total ...	98	24,239

(b) Includes—

Fodder	...	26,399
Al (dye)	...	29
Total ...	...	26,428

(c) Includes—

Arhar (tur)	...	360
Til-tur=8,754, proportion of tur=1/7th of 8,754...	...	1,251
Total ...	...	1,611

Castor.	San (Hemp).	Sugarcane.		Groves and Orchards.		Garden Crops.		Miscellaneous Food Crops.		Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops.		Total.	
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
26,397	2,833	501	106	50	300	180	105	(a) 175	(a) 13,067	...	(b) 62,227	980	390,858
938	271	158	5	36	149	167	215	20	5,472	...	(c) 16,099	389	241,387
(d) 1,657	3,088	358	342	24	9,062	11	188	(e) 50	(e) 14,162	...	(f) 17,568	454	500,221
20	4,838	406	...	...	8	72	218	(f) 1	(f) 17,918	...	23	479	416,435
(g) 21,300	6,500	517	...	...	433	31	64	(h) 26	(h) 30,238	...	(i) 3,503	2,173	304,236
54,312	17,030	1,940	453	100	10,042	461	790	272	86,757	...	100,118	4,481	1,852,830
874	2,544	390	330	32	2,673	94	562	(a) 98	(a) 21,339	...	(b) 26,428	614	307,765
(c) 280	2,439	103	54	57	64	(f) 190	(f) 963	(g) 111	(g) 14,193	(h) 1	(i) 44,348	456	314,163
574	2,851	55	...	188	205	102	51	(k) 105	(k) 34,647	142	4,704	734	368,522
(l) 31,802	5,456	4,656	...	24	236	(m) 106	(m) 1,666	(n) 69	(n) 31,535	(o) 1	(c) 4,237	4,861	364,715
(p) 48,605	2,703	2,036	...	24	19	(q) 22	(q) 1,179	(r) 3	(r) 39,292	...	(i) 690	2,901	485,746
82,135	15,773	8,118	384	305	3,287	604	4,403	586	143,806	144	80,497	9,667	2,040,901

Nerbudda Division.—(Contd.)

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.
(d) Includes—		
Til	...	17,216
Til-tur=8,754, proportion of til=6/7th of 8,754... ...	...	7,503
Total ...	...	24,719
(e) Includes—		
Castor	...	184
Jagni	...	96
Total ...	...	280
(f) Includes—		
Chillies	67	602
Garden crops	123	345
Total ...	190	965
(g) Includes—		
Sawa	...	7,633
Bajra	...	2,932
Makka (Maize)	...	2,657
Miscellaneous food crops	111	731
Total ...	111	14,193
(h) Includes—		
Bir (Grass)	...	44,184
Miscellaneous non-food crops	1	164
Total ...	1	44,348
(i) Includes—		
Tur	...	47,499
Til-tur=11,321, proportion of tur=1/7 of 11,321 ...	...	1,618
Total ...	...	49,117
(j) Includes—		
Til	...	80,977
Til-tur=11,321, proportion of til=6/7th of 11,321 ...	...	9,703
Total ...	...	90,680
(k) Includes—		
Bajra	15	20,978
Miscellaneous food crops	90	13,669
Total ...	105	34,647

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.
(l) Includes—		
Castor	...	2,016
Jagni	...	29,786
Total ...	...	31,802
(m) Includes—		
Garden crops	34	45
Chillies	72	1,621
Total ...	106	1,666
(n) Includes—		
Maize	5	14,174
Sawa, rala, kangni and mandia	10	16,777
Bajra	...	110
Miscellaneous food crops	54	474
Total ...	69	31,535
(o) Includes—		
Fodder	...	4,195
Miscellaneous non-food crops... ...	1	42
Total ...	1	4,237
(p) Includes—		
Castor	...	3,891
Jagni	...	44,714
Total ...	...	48,605
(q) Includes—		
Chillies	14	1,002
Garden crops	8	177
Total ...	22	1,179
(r) Includes—		
Maize	...	14,646
Miscellaneous food crops	3	24,646
Total ...	3	39,292
(s) Includes—		
Fodder	...	663
Miscellaneous non-food crops... ...	...	27
Total ...	...	690

STATEMENT D.—*Showing the Area under each of the Principal Crops in each District*

(1) Crops grown in the Kharif (or Sehari) Season

Districts.	Rice, Transplanted.		Rice, Broadcasted.		Juar.	Juar-arhar (Tur).	Kodon and Kosri.	Arhar (Tur).	Urad, Mung and Moth.	Cotton.	Cotton arhar (Tur).	Til.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wardha ...	...	...	15	6,728	134,665	189,464	80	956	3,086	13,113	296,855	58,732
Nagpur ...	312	5,999	54	8,168	127,721	326,556	1,034	(c) 48,661	2,744	45,837	151,768	(d) 29,304
Chanda ... {Khalsa ...	17,494	28,457	2,590	43,862	34,346	63,176	625	13,725	701	9,823	15,142	79,557
Chanda ... {Zamindari...	766	5,864	512	90,023	287	17	39,189	55	3,080	502	...	10,471
Bhandara ... {Khalsa ...	13,068	73,872	6,122	74,434	2,570	72,716	10,450	2,248	12,913	22	35	12,148
Bhandara ... {Zamindari...	10,697	83,225	2,702	43,124	859	2,518	18,283	663	6,572	22	5	995
Balaghat ... {Khalsa ...	8,254	64,196	2,782	65,894	250	1,575	28,677	842	2,652	...	...	866
Balaghat ... {Zamindari...	2,010	19,772	270	27,160	56	2,710	9,464	403	1,192	...	30	393
Total Nagpur Division ...	52,201	281,374	15,556	359,182	300,754	658,722	196,322	67,553	33,939	68,909	443,835	192,466
Raipur ... {Khalsa ...	15	1,785	17,466	1,241,598	181	200	353,578	43,563	20,020	832	1,478	39,829
Raipur ... {Zamindari...	478	23,662	1,920	228,166	247	11,284	79,280	5,982	15,734	2,880	956	33,468
Bilaspur ... {Khalsa ...	...	6	20,084	252,201	663	915	147,362	16,500	28,090	1,687	314	15,214
Bilaspur ... {Zamindari...	...	...	723	235,050	566	31	33,918	8,883	14,945	2,810	184	8,061
Sambalpur... {Khalsa ...	4,848	25,201	25,674	458,057	32	3	6,779	1,490	41,040	1,667	...	21,180
Sambalpur... {Zamindari...	1,888	5,609	80,773	368,077	214	...	21,313	844	36,098	9,423	...	65,712
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	7,229	56,263	84,640	2,307,249	1,885	12,433	642,230	76,062	156,827	19,279	2,932	183,163
Grand Total ...	66,384	350,666	101,160	4,190,379	707,067	1,229,133	1,703,629	205,467	263,888	224,994	569,147	324,842

Nagpur Division.

(a) Includes—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.
Haldi (turmeric)	10	47
Chillies	529	1,234
Garden crops	191	101
Total	809	1,382

(b) Includes—

Rala-Bhardi	...	12
Kuitha	...	747
Popat	...	79
Rajra	...	4
Miscellaneous food crops	129	495
Total	129	638

(c) Includes—

Arhar	...	47,950
Til-tur=4,975 ; proportion of tur-1/7th of 4,975	...	711
Total	...	48,661

(d) Includes—

Til	25,040	
Til-tur=4,975 ; proportion of til-6/7th of 4,975	4,264	
Total	29,304	

(e) Includes—

Castor	...	754
Jagni	...	343
Ground-nuts	...	186
Total	...	1,283

(f) Includes—

Garden crops	263	571
Chillies	1,708	2,056
Turmeric	488	3
Pan	107	...
Total	2,564	3,630

(g) Includes—

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.
Maize	...	639
Rajra	...	1,708
Miscellaneous food crops	184	790
Total	184	2,537

(h) Includes—

Al (dye)	...	50
Fodder	...	12,187
Miscellaneous non-food crops...	61	943
Total	61	13,180

	Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(i) Includes—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Chillies	3	48	...	404
Turmeric	92	94	...	...
Vegetables	4	136	1	71
Betel leaves	37	...	...	...
Total	136	278	1	475

(j) Includes—

Sawa	...	...	32	...	22
Kosri	...	...	92	...	...
Maize	...	...	4,688	...	1,737
Kuitha	...	...	593	...	10,328
Wal	...	...	73	...	...
Argar	...	...	37	...	...
Harak	...	...	...	...	2
Mandia	...	...	...	...	80
Miscellaneous food crops	8	199	3	2,493
Total	8	5,624	3	13,651

(k) Includes—

Fodder	...	2,943	...	49
Miscellaneous non-food crops...	3	1,721	5	1
Total	3	5,664	5	50

INCLUDING PERMANENT ORCHARDS AND GROVES.—(*Concld.*)

Castor.	San (Hemp).	Sugarcane.		Groves and Orchards.		Garden Crops.		Miscellaneous Food Crops.		Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops.		Total.	
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,156	1,308	58	...	284	558	(a) 800	(a) 1,382	(b) 129	(b) 638	72	6,691	1,350	716,402
(c) 1,283	2,185	302	...	2,558	851	(f) 2,564	(f) 3,630	(g) 184	(g) 2,527	(h) 61	(h) 13,180	6,935	753,138
...	640	2,189	...	27	674	(i) 136	(i) 278	(j) 8	(j) 5,624	(k) 2	(k) 5,664	23,447	308,304
232	207	124	...	...	82	(i) 1	(i) 475	(j) 3	(j) 13,661	(k) 5	(k) 50	1,011	164,284
1,215	860	2,136	7	180	140	309	1,071	(l) 121	(l) 2,182	...	(m) 4,452	25,036	272,023
109	167	488	...	9	26	18	482	...	(l) 1,288	...	(m) 330	13,912	158,858
(n) 662	195	918	...	2	563	(o) 58	(o) 230	(p) 5	(p) 10,402	...	(q) 1,503	13,019	128,506
(n) 397	59	202	...	...	113	(o) 22	(o) 135	(p) 2	(p) 4,179	...	(q) 446	2,015	66,508
5,954	5,421	7,415	7	3,060	2,987	5,908	8,583	452	40,501	142	32,316	88,734	3,611,824
15,588	1,490	411	4	325	10,683	1,363	5,047	(a) 67	(a) 5,263	...	(b) 13,574	19,647	1,748,383
3,196	504	198	12	7	1,445	194	1,477	(a) 79	(a) 12,572	...	(b) 783	2,876	421,716
(d) 21,313	1,218	1,254	280	1	4,468	(d) 156	(d) 2,665	(e) 3	(e) 5,234	...	(f) 369	21,528	997,903
(c) 7,836	285	175	512	...	1,510	(d) 9	(d) 673	...	(e) 17,891	...	(f) 7	907	353,881
620	529	2,151	4	11	543	266	449	(g) 3	(g) 15,449	...	(h) 1,259	30,953	585,191
547	453	2,077	14	3	535	83	221	(g) 3	(g) 18,292	...	(h) 1,256	24,827	527,309
49,122	4,499	6,296	926	347	19,183	2,071	10,532	155	74,501	...	17,239	100,738	4,634,725
191,423	42,713	23,769	1,770	3,812	25,499	7,044	24,308	1,265	345,565	286	230,170	203,620	21,129,880

Nagpur Division.—(Concld.)

	Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(i) Includes—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bajra	...	2	...	1
Maize	...	950	...	516
Mandia (Marua)... ...	3	123	...	65
Miscellaneous food crops ...	119	1,107	...	706
Total ...	121	2,182	...	1,288
(m) Includes—				
Fodder	...	2,045	...	1
Miscellaneous non-food crops... ...	...	2,407	...	329
Total	...	4,452	...	330
(n) Includes—				
Castor	...	385	...	369
Jagni	...	277	...	28
Total	...	662	...	397
(o) Includes—				
Garden crops	53	225	22	135
Spices	5	5	...	...
Total ...	58	230	22	135
(p) Includes—				
Miscellaneous food crops ...	5	5,174	2	2,851
Mandia	...	1,114	...	419
Maize	...	3,843	...	896
Popat	...	271	...	13
Total ...	5	10,402	2	4,179

(q) Includes 1,888 on account of fodder.

Chhattisgarh Division.

	Acres.
(a) Includes—	
(1) Mandia	4,756
(2) Maize	2,955
Total ...	7,711
(b) Includes—	
(1) Dye	193
(2) Fodder	10,671
Total ...	10,864

(c) Includes 4,176 on account of rape and mustard.

(d) Includes 145 on account of condiments and spices.

	Acres.
(e) Includes—	
(1) Barley	711
(2) Maize	7,676
(3) Pulses	9,678
	18,065

(f) Includes 60 on account of fodder.

	Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(g) Includes—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bajra	...	4	...	4
Maize	...	71	...	2,321
Mandia	...	51	...	240
Miscellaneous food crops ...	3	15,323	3	15,730
Total ...	3	15,449	3	18,295

(h) Includes 2,500 acres on account of fodder.

STATEMENT D.—Showing the Area under each of the Principal Crops in each District

(2) CROPS GROWN IN THE

Districts.	WHEAT, PURE.	WHEAT, OTHER KINDS.	WHEAT-GRAM.	GRAM.	PEAS.	MASUR.	TIURI-LARH.	LINSEED.	LINSEED-GRAM.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	60,962	(a) 2,917	97,837	85,545	1,556	9,470	7,493	(b) 6,697	25,468
Damoh ...	9,118	(f) 7,768	87,022	58,469	536	3,302	4,243	(g) 4,375	21,305
Jubbulpore ...	15,536	6,477	109,400	96,990	1,801	24,744	2,437	6,348	19,665
Mandla ...	16,200	15,190	15,134	26,822	694	5,417	926	2,103	140
Seoni ...	118,064	(e) 13,554	45,869	27,362	2,928	14,880	6,834	(p) 10,091	2,832
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	219,880	47,906	445,262	275,491	7,535	67,413	24,933	32,620	69,020
Narsinghpur ...	4,060	1,164	142,224	57,335	2,364	22,771	10,199	905	7,414
Hoshangabad ...	161,463	(d) 26,070	58,742	70,455	1,356	2,869	18,463	(e) 10,325	11,363
Nimar ...	179	1,980	54	1,082	17	417	60	94	11
Betul ...	39,593	(i) 2,922	16,194	(j) 8,804	715	5,733	6,879	(k) 1,629	552
Chhindwara ...	41,315	(o) 18,452	27,725	(p) 26,849	708	3,607	3,227	(q) 4,349	776
Total Nerbudda Division ...	246,629	50,588	244,537	157,915	5,220	36,417	50,828	17,302	19,880

Jubbulpore Division.

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.
(a) Includes—		
Wheat, other kinds	...	2,333
Wheat-linseed=2,924; proportion of wheat=20 per cent. of 2,924	...	584
Total ...	...	2,917
(b) Includes—		
Linseed	...	7,357
Wheat-linseed=2,924; proportion of linseed=80 per cent. of 2,924	...	2,340
Total ...	...	9,697
(e) Includes—		
Mangoes	2	2,421
Vegetables	1,003	226
Total ...	1,005	2,647
(d) Includes 920 barley.		
(e) Includes—		
Indigo	...	96
Al (dye)	...	31
Mustard	...	588
Miscellaneous non-food crops... ...	...	12
Total ...	...	727
(f) Includes—		
Wheat, other kinds	...	1,084
Wheat-linseed=8,355; proportion of wheat=80 per cent. of 8,355	...	6,684
Total ...	...	7,768
(g) Includes—		
Linseed	...	2,704
Wheat-linseed=8,355; proportion of linseed=20 per cent. of 8,355	...	1,671
Total ...	...	4,375
(h) Includes—		
Miscellaneous non-food crops... ...	...	1
Al (dye)	...	7
Total ...	...	8
(i) Includes—		
Chillies	335	96
Onions and garlic	137	16
Brinjals	314	161
Sikka	364	70
Garden crops	710	19
Total ...	1,854	362
(j) Includes—		
Barley	814	1,603
Miscellaneous food crops	140	363
Total ...	354	2,076

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.
(k) Includes—		
Mustard	2	1,455
Al (dye)	1	8
Miscellaneous non-food crops... ...	1	10
Total ...	4	1,473
(l) Includes—		
Chillies and garlic	33	11
Mangoes	120	319
Garden crops	...	64
Total ...	153	394
(m) Includes—		
Barley	...	120
Miscellaneous food crop	83	78
Total ...	83	198
(n) Includes—		
Ral (mustard)	...	7,042
Miscellaneous non-food crops... ...	2	23
Total ...	2	7,065
(o) Includes—		
Wheat, other kinds	...	14,628
Wheat-linseed=4,628, proportion of wheat=20 per cent. of 4,628	...	926
Total ...	...	15,554
(p) Includes—		
Linseed	...	6,389
Wheat-linseed=4,628; proportion of linseed=80 per cent. of 4,628	...	3,702
Total ...	...	10,091
(q) Includes—		
Condiments and spices	93	96
Garden crops	88	47
Total ...	181	143
(r) Includes—		
Barley	4	53
Miscellaneous food crops	92	345
Total ...	96	400
(t) Includes—		
Ral (mustard)	...	398
Kurar	...	298
Miscellaneous non-food crops... ...	3	19
Total ...	3	715

RABI (OR UNHARI) SEASON.

TOBACCO.		MELONS.		GARDEN CROPS.		MISCELLANEOUS FOOD CROPS.		MISCELLANEOUS NON-FOOD CROPS.		TOTAL.	
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
30	113	25	...	(c) 1,005	(c) 2,647	(d) 562	(d) 475	...	(e) 727	2,022	299,859
15	144	...	...	643	1,038	302	696	...	(h) 8	1,023	178,134
48	56	...	...	(i) 1,284	(i) 362	(j) 554	(j) 2,076	(k) 4	(k) 1473	1,690	378,665
72	116	...	...	(l) 159	(l) 204	(m) 83	(m) 198	(n) 2	(n) 7,065	316	60,405
3	124	...	...	(q) 180	(q) 143	(r) 96	(r) 400	(s) 3	(s) 715	281	248,807
168	553	25	...	3,273	4,584	1,857	3,845	9	9,988	5,332	1,166,031
4	264	...	...	(a) 632	(a) 147	(b) 55	(b) 88	(c) 1	(c) 9	692	257,680
2	204	...	...	(f) 456	(f) 4,384	(g) 531	(g) 921	(h) 1	(h) 1,34,757	991	502,423
2	32	...	...	1,619	895	137	428	...	...	1,758	5,302
11	22	...	...	(l) 418	(l) 87	(m) 121	(m) 39	...	(n) 79	550	86,140
15	59	1	...	(r) 975	(r) 14	126	32	(s) 3	(s) 181	1,120	130,304
35	561	1	...	4,700	5,527	970	1,508	5	1,35,026	5,111	972,034

Nerbudda Division.

	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*
(a) Includes—	Acres.	Acres.
Sweet-potatoes	10	...
Methi (dhana)	56	86
Garden crops	566	61
Total ...	632	147
(b) Includes—		
Miscellaneous food crops	55	63
Barley	...	25
Total ...	55	88
(c) Includes—		
Miscellaneous non-food crop...	1	1
Rai (mustard)	...	6
Kusum (Saf flower)	...	2
Total ...	1	9
(d) Includes—		
Wheat, other kinds	...	23,222
Wheat-linseed=3,797 ; proportion of wheat=75 per cent. of 3,797	...	2,848
Total ...	...	26,070
(e) Includes—		
Linseed	...	9,376
Wheat-linseed=3,797 ; proportion of linseed=25 per cent. of 3,797	...	949
Total ...	...	10,325
(f) Includes—		
Garlic and onions	...	102
Mangoes	8	3,804
Chillies	224	83
Coriander (dhana)	5	193
Garden crops	219	112
Total ...	456	4,384
(g) Includes—		
Sweet-potatoes	298	5
Miscellaneous food crops	353	916
Total ...	531	921
(h) Includes—		
Till (Magha)	...	134,722
Miscellaneous non-food crops...	1	36
Total ...	1	134,757
(i) Includes—		
Wheat, other kinds	...	1,364
Wheat-linseed=2,078 ; proportion of wheat=75 per cent. of 2,078	...	1,558
Total ...	...	2,922
(j) Includes—		
Gram	...	8,826
Castor-gram=91 ; proportion of gram=75 per cent. of 91 ...	...	68
Total ...	...	8,894

	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*
(k) Includes—	Acres.	Acres.
Linseed	...	1,809
Wheat-linseed=2,078 ; proportion of linseed=25 per cent. of 2,078	...	520
Total ...	...	1,629
(l) Includes—		
Garden crop	...	4
Garlic and onions	110	9
Chillies	59	...
Vegetables	249	74
Total ...	418	87
(m) Includes—		
Miscellaneous food crop	110	36
Barley	11	3
Total ...	121	39
(n) Includes—		
Castor-gram=91 ; proportion of castor=25 per cent. of 91	...	23
Miscellaneous non-food crop...	...	12
Saf flower	...	44
Total ...	...	79
(o) Includes—		
Wheat, other kinds	...	17,603
Wheat-linseed=4,222 ; proportion of wheat=20 per cent. of 4,222	...	844
Total ...	...	18,452
(p) Includes—		
Gram	...	10,871
Gram-castor=347 ; proportion of gram=80 per cent. of 347	...	278
Total ...	...	10,149
(q) Includes—		
Linseed	...	971
Wheat-linseed=4,222 ; proportion of linseed=80 per cent. of 4,222	...	3,378
Total ...	...	4,349
(r) Includes—		
Potatoes	96	1
Chillies	441	1
Turmeric	37	1
Garden crops	411	11
Total ...	975	14
(s) Includes—		
Miscellaneous non-food crops	2	5
Gram-castor=347 ; proportion of castor=20 per cent. of 347	...	69
Kusum (Saf flower)	1	107
Total ...	3	181

STATEMENT D.—Showing the Area under each of the Principal Crops in each District

2) CROPS GROWN IN THE RABI

Districts.		Wheat, pure.	Wheat, other kinds.	Wheat-gram.	Gram.	Peas.	Masur.	Tiuri-lakh.	Linseed.	Linseed-gram.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wardha	...	7,391	10,737	96	9,707	581	103	5,419	38,770	13
Nagpur	...	74,706	38,521	783	21,796	2,203	1,231	33,135	74,753	114
Chanda ...	Khalsa ...	2,007	16,153	418	10,775	1,775	227	9,005	31,136	341
	Zamindari ...	3	64	...	390	24	...	16	149	...
Bhandara ...	Khalsa ...	36,125	14,819	718	26,983	2,064	447	16,782	22,199	381
	Zamindari ...	1,525	719	217	6,548	511	143	3,028	1,278	57
Balaghat ...	Khalsa ...	2,632	531	520	6,707	857	258	3,688	(k) 2,015	148
	Zamindari ...	934	96	229	3,562	1,033	139	1,547	(k) 1,141	26
Total Nagpur Division	...	125,213	121,670	2,981	79,468	8,848	2,548	72,020	171,481	1,080
Raipur ...	Khalsa ...	31,861	85,432	626	32,326	14,770	6,827	4,315	10,252	261
	Zamindari ...	9,409	17,287	40	7,375	3,288	217	44	2,313	72
Bilaspur ...	Khalsa ...	101,027	168	87	13,450	28,738	15,774	11,844	6,838	203
	Zamindari ...	19,791	10	33	2,868	3,077	1,961	225	813	7
Sambalpur ...	Khalsa ...	...	612	24	205	1,364	23	42	48	...
	Zamindari ...	...	91	...	278	466	3	...	31	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division	...	155,178	103,590	810	53,502	51,703	24,805	16,470	20,285	583
Grand Total	...	746,900	323,754	693,890	564,376	73,306	131,183	164,251	241,088	81,644

Nagpur Division.

		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(a) Includes—		Acres.	Acres.
Chillies	...	26	...
Vegetables	...	276	7
Garden crops	...	23	...
	Total ...	325	7
(b) Includes—			
Ringni-Juar	...	...	21
Miscellaneous food crops	...	209	5
	Total ...	209	26
(c) Includes—			
Garden crops	...	989	187
Onions and Coriander	...	74	337
Chillies	...	243	3,099
	Total ...	1,245	3,623
(d) Includes—			
Ringni-Juar	...	84	33,239
Kulthi, Urad and Popat	...	...	...
Miscellaneous food crops	...	194	200
	Total ...	278	33,439
(e) Includes—			
Castor	...	1	5,751
Til	...	...	88,607
Kardi	...	...	9
Miscellaneous non-food crops	...	35	9
	Total ...	36	94,376

		Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
(f) Includes—		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Turmeric	...	1	...	1	1
Sweet-potatoes (Sakarkand)	...	52	...	7	...
Chillies	...	1,135	4,686	303	123
Onions	...	130	...	5	...
Vegetables	...	196	30	18	20
	Total ...	1,483	4,716	334	144
(g) Includes—					
Ringni-Juari	...	21	127,554	...	2,987
Dhan	...	135	...	...	...
Urad, Mung and Mote	...	...	2,030	...	165
Barley	...	588	...	165	...
Popat	...	...	4,321	...	...
Kulthi	...	...	6,881	...	105
Popat	...	...	1,345	...	...
Miscellaneous food crops	...	71	203	61	352
	Total ...	815	142,333	226	3,609
(h) Includes—					
Castor	...	...	5,736	1	79
Miscellaneous non-food crops	...	8	10	...	26
	Total ...	8	5,736	1	105
(i) Includes—					
Popat	...	3	11,184	4	1,606
Ringni-Juari	...	...	32,443	...	2,373
Barley	...	389	6	154	6
Urad	...	...	4,417	...	721
Miscellaneous food crops	...	76	739	9	266
	Total ...	468	48,789	167	5,002

OR UNHARI) SEASON.—(*Concld.*)

Tobacco.		Melons.		Garden Crops.		Miscellaneous Food Crops.		Miscellaneous Non-food Crops.		Totals.	
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
123	127	...	...	(a) 325	(a) 7	(b) 209	(b) 28	17	3	674	65,682
101	134	...	...	(c) 1,245	(c) 3,523	(d) 278	(d) 33,429	(c) 36	(c) 94,376	1,661	418,704
157	118	...	...	(f) 1,483	(f) 4,716	(g) 815	(g) 122,233	(h) 8	(h) 5,736	2,463	224,680
26	130	...	...	(f) 334	(f) 144	(g) 226	(g) 3,609	(h) 1	(h) 105	597	4,664
16	15	...	...	1,230	2,431	(i) 368	(i) 48,789	...	(j) 1,129	1,614	172,882
13	24	...	...	284	211	(i) 267	(i) 5,002	...	(j) 213	664	10,476
393	64	...	...	324	136	(j) 23	(j) 9,111	...	(m) 1,295	740	27,482
269	18	...	...	97	93	(j) 5	(j) 2,394	...	(m) 389	371	11,591
1,109	650	...	...	5,422	11,261	2,151	344,505	62	103,346	8,784	945,162
210	605	...	...	(a) 2,209	(a) 2,225	619	1,925	2	939	3,130	192,374
143	450	...	...	(a) 534	(a) 579	80	415	...	11	557	34,590
32	256	...	...	(b) 405	(b) 1,749	(c) 53	(c) 1,293	...	(d) 53	490	180,460
5	304	...	...	(b) 86	(b) 377	(c) 2	(c) 857	...	(d) 2	93	30,425
207	77	...	...	2,129	508	2	211	(e) 12	(e) 588	2,350	3,369
254	209	...	...	1,110	383	3	8	(e) 41	(e) 361	1,408	1,720
851	1,890	...	...	6,363	5,811	759	4,609	55	1,732	8,026	442,058
2,163	3,654	26	...	19,158	27,193	5,777	854,557	131	230,692	27,255	3,536,188

Nagpur Division.—(Concld.)

	Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*
(a) Includes—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kusum (Saf flower)	...	3	...	...
Til	...	624	...	...
Castor	...	352	...	33
Miscellaneous non-food crops ...	...	150	...	180
Total ...	...	1,129	...	213
(b) Includes—				
Linseed	...	1,749	...	858
Urad-Linseed—Khalsa, 1,063, Zamindari 1,134; proportion of linseed 25 per cent. ...	...	266	...	283
Total ...	...	2,015	...	1,141
(d) Includes—				
Miscellaneous food crops ...	18	5,067	1	1,117
Urad-linseed—Khalsa 1,063, Zamindari 1,134; proportion of urad=75 per cent. ...	...	797	...	851
Barley	11	156	4	67
Urad	...	2,618	...	314
Ringni-Juari	...	473	...	45
Total ...	23	9,111	5	2,394

	Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*
(m) Includes—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sarson	...	1,317	...	389
Castor, Jugni and Karar	...	78	...	...
Total	...	1,395	...	389

Chhattisgarh Division.

(a) Includes 2,165 on account of spices.

(b) Please see Note (*d*) in Statement D—1.

(c) do. (*e*) do.

(d) do. (*f*) do.

	Khalsa.		Zamindari.	
	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*	*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*
(e) Includes—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Mustard	7	369	41	107
Burrey	...	1	...	179
Miscellaneous non-food crops including fodder ...	5	116	...	75
Total ...	12	386	41	361

STATEMENT E.—Showing the Results of Experimental Harvestings made during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1900.

Districts.	Soil and Position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured.)	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).								Corresponding outturn calculated from Experimenting Officer's estimates of crops 100 being taken to represent a normal crop.							
		Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SAUGOR.	Mar, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	440 (1)	200 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	455	...
	Kabar, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	190 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	...
	Mund I, ,,	...	...	442 (4)	...	...	460 (8)	210 (13)	120 (1)	...	...	502	...	...	587	498	267
	,, I, ,, M.	...	...	291 (2)	...	...	375 (2)	410 (1)	...	...	...	773	...	...	591	500	...
	,, I, ,, Geunra	...	...	...	...	...	440 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	...	...
	,, I, Jhilua, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
	,, I, Tagar	...	...	...	...	...	330 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	...	...
	,, I, Sanira	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	...
	,, I, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
	,, II, Ordinary	...	...	327 (2)	...	...	432 (2)	225 (4)	...	...	...	621	...	...	880	509	...
	,, II, ,, Geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	...
	,, II, Tagar, M.	...	...	370 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	...	...	330 (1)	208 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	500	...
	Rayan, Ordinary	...	...	520 (1)	...	...	...	230 (2)	...	...	...	868	...	...	...	466	...
	Rathian, ,,	...	...	267 (1)	...	...	380 (2)	160 (1)	...	...	...	890	...	...	400	533	...
	,, ,, Geunra	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
	,, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	...
	Patarua, ,, M.	...	...	65 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	...	...	...	...	...
DAMOH.	Kabar II, Tagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	...
	Mund I, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	270 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...
	,, II, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	315 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	...
	,, II, Saman	...	460 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,243	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rathian, ,,	...	240 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Tikra, M.	...	200 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua, Barra, M.	...	470 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, Saman	...	120 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, Tikra, M.	...	195 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Tikra, M.	...	90 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sahra, Saman, M.	...	220 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Tikra, M.	...	135 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	964	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, Geunra	...	480 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,297	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhatua, Tikra	...	60 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	...	...	...	...	...	...
JUBBULPORE.	Kabar II, Bandhwas	...	20 (1)	...	...	...	...	320 (1)	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	620	...
	,, II, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	...
	,, II, ,, Geunra	...	30 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mund I, Bandhwas	...	150 (1)	...	...	...	360 (1)	325 (2)	...	...	833	...	...	...	631	595	...
	,, I, ,, M.	...	87 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, Tagar	...	...	...	...	...	200 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	...	...
	,, I, ,, Bandhwas	...	135 (1)	...	...	...	...	360 (1)	...	...	776	...	...	...	...	644	...
	,, II, Bandhwas	...	10 (1)	...	...	...	390 (1)	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	639	...	...
	Dometta, ,,	...	50 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sahra, Saman	...	70 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua, Mutafarikat	...	...	134 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	...	...	...	...	...
MANDLA.	Mund I, Saman	...	800 (1)	...	...	...	580 (2)	640 (1)	...	...	889	...	...	...	750	711	...
	,, I, Bandhia	...	262 (2)	...	...	...	700 (1)	...	...	...	842	...	...	...	700	...	...
	,, I, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...
	,, II, Saman	...	230 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Tagar	...	720 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	859	...	...	...	...	...	...
SEONI.	Kabar II, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	1,160 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892	...	...
	Murand I, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	727 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	...	...
	,, I, Bandhia	...	...	...	...	...	400 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	...	...
	,, II, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	697 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	...	...
	,, II, Tagar	...	...	...	...	...	587 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587	...	...

STATEMENT E.—*Showing the Results of Experimental Harvestings made during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1900.*—(Contd.)

Districts.	Soil and Position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured.)	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).								Corresponding outturn calculated from Experimenting Officer's estimates of crops too being taken to represent a normal crop.							
		Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NARSINGHPUR.	Kabar I, Ordinary	...	...	130 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, Bandhia	...	...	602 (4)	170 (1)	...	...	420 (2)	225 (2)	...	...	974	567	...	...	637	628	...
	,, II, ,,	...	...	290 (5)	...	...	...	440 (1)	...	...	...	692	...	...	...	567	...	...
	,, II, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	825 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	...
	,, II, Ordinary	...	...	70 (1)	...	...	...	400 (1)	292 (3)	...	...	500	...	...	...	607	613	...
	Mund I, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 (1)	637 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	693	...
	,, II, Bari, Abpashi	...	...	...	282 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	...	...	...	...	...
	Sahra, Saman	...	...	72 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Mutafarikat	...	...	120 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	...	120 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patarua, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	130 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOSHANGABAD.	Mariar, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	453 (3)	390 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	798	709	...
	Morand, Dhongar	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...
	,, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	377 (6)	294 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	591	...
	Rankar, Dhongar	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	...	...
	,, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...
BETUL.	Kali II, Ordinary, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	350 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	...	...
	Morand I, Ordinary, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	610 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	...	...
	,, I, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	607 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	...	...
	,, II, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	484 (10)	360 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	423	...
	,, II, Tugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	...	...
WARDHA.	Kali II, Pathar	...	...	...	320 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	...	...	...	...	...
	Morand I, Ordinary	...	...	...	600 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, ,, M.	...	...	...	560 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	718	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, Pathar	...	...	...	450 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Ordinary, M.	...	...	...	580 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Pathar	...	...	...	330 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	400 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	...	...	...	...	...
NAGPUR.	Morand II, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...
CHANDA.	Kanhar, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	...	...
	,, Khari	...	...	...	380 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Ordinary	...	...	...	350 (1)	...	...	...	380 (1)	35 (1)	...	...	603	...	...	...	582	250
	,, ,, M.	...	...	...	260 (1)	...	...	385 (2)	257 (4)	60 (1)	...	...	605	...	...	583	550	250
	,, Pathar, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	330 (1)	420 (2)	30 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	579	553	250
	,, Bandhia, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	...
	,, Saman	...	...	...	...	...	...	590 (1)	810 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	551	...
	,, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	312 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	...	...	...	...	...
	Bersi, Kanhar, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 (1)	300 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	556	...
	,, ,, Ordinary	...	...	...	380 (3)	...	...	...	158 (3)	...	...	...	814	...	...	...	627	...
	,, ,, ,, M.	...	...	...	813 (3)	...	...	390 (2)	...	...	...	...	611	...	...	501	...	...
	,, ,, Pathar	...	...	...	890 (2)	...	...	...	240 (1)	...	...	...	725	...	...	...	533	...
	,, ,, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
	,, ,, Bandhia	...	...	...	525 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, Mutafarikat	...	...	...	163 (3)	...	...	367 (1)	200 (1)	15 (2)	...	...	603	...	...	619	533	250
	,, ,, ,, M.	...	...	...	325 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, Santha Badi Patasthal.	...	1,180 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,573	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morand, Santha Badi, Patasthal.	...	930 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,526	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morand, Murkhand	...	1,050 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,388	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT E.—Showing the Results of Experimental Harvestings made during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1900.—(Contd.)

Districts.	Soil and Position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured.)	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).								Corresponding outturn calculated from Experimenting Officer's estimates of crops 100 being taken to represent a normal crop.							
		Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CHANDA.—(Contd.) Dist.—(Contd.)	Morand, Mutafarikat	...	...	456 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	...	300 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Jhilan, Embanked	...	...	755 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	629	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Ordinary, M.	...	...	420 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi, Mutafarikat	...	...	383 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	...	20 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardi, Santha, Badi, Patasthal.	...	600 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,333	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardi, Khari, Murkhand	...	1,350 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Murkhand	...	880 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,467	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHANDARA. Dist. Irrig.	Kanhar, Ordinary, M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	...
	,, Warthemia Saman, M.	...	450 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,555	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Bandhia	...	...	...	...	...	344 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	...	...	...	...	350 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	...	...
	,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	420 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	...	...
Dist. Irrig.	Morand I, Warthemia, Saman, M.	...	200 (1)	320 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	414	...	...	...	...	...
	Morand I, Ordinary	...	...	300 (2)	...	...	83 (3)	...	...	...	...	413	...	...	556	...	...
	,, I, Bandhia	...	...	200 (1)	...	...	123 (3)	...	...	...	...	408	...	...	562	...	...
	,, I, Warsalang, M.	...	...	...	...	...	55 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	...	...
Irrig.	Morand I, M.	...	...	...	...	...	240 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	...	...
Dist. Irrig.	Morand II, Khari	...	240 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Ordinary	...	...	364 (7)	...	...	117 (10)	...	70 (3)	...	...	412	...	...	528	...	341
	,, II, ,, M.	...	...	600 (1)	...	...	...	...	20 (1)	...	...	411	...	...	...	...	350
	,, II, Mutafarikat	...	...	500 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, ,, M.	...	...	420 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II, Bandhia	...	...	...	...	...	178 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	...	...
	,, II, ,, M.	...	...	400 (1)	...	...	40 (1)	...	...	...	...	411	...	...	571	...	...
	,, II, Warthemia, Saman.	...	...	...	...	...	115 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	...	...
	Morand II, Warthemia, Saman, M.	...	...	150 (1)	...	...	60 (2)	...	...	...	...	417	...	...	569	...	...
	Morand II, Pathar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Irrig.	Morand II, M.	1,335 (4)	700 (2)	...	...	...	50 (1)	...	...	1,560	1,551	...	...	...	555	...	...
Dist. Irrig.	Sihar, Jhilan, Khari	...	320 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Warthemia, Saman, M.	49 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Warsalang, M.	480 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Murkhand, M.	300 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sihar, M.	...	1,430 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. Irrig.	Khardi, Khari	...	150 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
BALAGHAT. Dist.	Morand I, Saman, M.	300 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	,, II, Khari	770 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. Irrig.	Sihar, Saman	420 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	300 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAIPUR. Dist.	Dosa I, Bahra	1,855 (2)	2,320 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,651	1,637	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, ,, M.	...	1,238 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,556	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, ,, Genera	...	3,000 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT E.—*Showing the Results of Experimental Harvestings made during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1900.*—(Concld.)

Districts.	Soil and Position class. (The letter M. denotes that the land was manured.)	Average outturn in lbs. per acre with number of cuttings in each case (in brackets).								Corresponding outturn calculated from Experimenting Officer's estimates of crops too being taken to represent a normal crop.							
		Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Rice, transplanted.	Rice, broadcasted.	Juar.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
RAIPUR—(Concld.)	Dorsa I, Bahra	1,660 (1)	2,433 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,660	2,274	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig. Dry.	,, I, ,, M.	...	1,205 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,995	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matasi, Gabhar, M.	...	1,220 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	,, Bahra, M.	...	2,300 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,304	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Bahra	...	1,680 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,661	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	1,008 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,692	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanhar, Gabhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	230 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	...
Irrig.	,, ,, N.	...	1,220 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,,	...	134 (7)	...	...	...	240 (1)	...	...	...	1,257	...	...	...	887	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	178 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Bahra, M.	...	417 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,696	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Darha	...	107 (3)	...	...	...	200 (1)	...	...	...	947	...	...	...	625	...	...
Dry.	,, ,, M.	...	310 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Gaonhari	...	...	...	...	...	375 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	...	...
	,, ,, Bharri	...	...	...	...	...	429 (5)	413 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	452	...
	,, ,, Gaurasa	...	...	...	...	...	320 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	...	...
	,, ,, Tikra	...	...	...	...	...	240 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	593	...	...
	,, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	301 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	...	...
	,, Bandhia	...	...	...	...	...	240 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	...	...
Irrig.	Dorsa I, Gabhar, M.	...	720 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,332	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, I, Darha	...	720 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, ,, M.	...	135 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, Gaurasa	...	145 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	,, I, M.	...	1,060 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,767	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, I, Gabhar	...	265 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, ,, M.	...	225 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,002	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, I, Tikra	...	...	...	...	...	...	370 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	...
	Dorsa I, Gaonhari	...	...	...	...	...	...	680 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	...
Dry.	,, I, Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	284 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	...	...
	,, I, Bandhia	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	...
	Matasi, M.	...	457 (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	,, Gaurasa	...	715 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Gabhar	...	648 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	936	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,,	...	179 (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	30 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Darha	...	10 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	260 (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, ,, Gaurasa	...	700 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	923	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Tangar	...	115 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, ,, M.	...	50 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Abpashi	...	125 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAMBALPUR.	Mal	...	353 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	,, M.	...	529 (10)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Khari, M.	...	900 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,343	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	Mal, M.	...	420 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,,	...	450 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry.	At, M.	775 (1)	510 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,721	836	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrig.	Berna, M.	...	2,240 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,333	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dahal	1,580 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, M.	1,400 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT F.—Showing the Retail Prices in Seers per Rupee ruling for the more important

Districts.	Year.	Wheat.				Rice, common.				Juar.			
		August 15th, 1899.	November 15th, 1899.	February 15th, 1900.	May 15th, 1900.	August 15th, 1899.	November 15th, 1899.	February 15th, 1900.	May 15th, 1900.	August 15th, 1899.	November 15th, 1899.	February 15th, 1900.	May 15th, 1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Saugor ...	1899-1900 ...	12·84	9·51	9·48	10·00	12·23	8·56	9·00	10·00	17·42	10·20	11·64	11·00
	1898-99 ...	13·35	13·00	13·74	13·74	9·31	13·39	14·13	14·14	21·81	24·00	20·00	24·00
Damoh ...	1899-1900 ...	12·60	9·00	9·50	8·88	11·42	8·00	8·88	8·80	...	12·00	12·50	10·00
	1898-99 ...	12·00	14·08	12·39	13·00	11·42	12·60	14·08	14·08	17·45	16·00	21·21	...
Jubbulpore ...	1899-1900 ...	14·50	10·50	11·00	10·50	14·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	19·00	...	11·50	...
	1898-99 ...	15·00	13·50	13·50	13·00	16·00	13·00	17·50	16·50	22·00	30·00	27·00	23·50
Mandla ...	1899-1900 ...	16·00	12·00	12·00	11·60	14·00	12·00	10·00	9·00	...	...	...	...
	1898-99 ...	13·00	16·00	17·00	20·00	16·00	19·00	30·00	28·00	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	1899-1900 ...	15·45	10·03	12·00	11·01	14·00	8·51	11·00	10·50	17·92	...	...	...
	1898-99 ...	17·00	17·00	18·00	16·20	12·00	16·00	14·93	16·00	23·00	28·00	28·60	23·85
Narsinghpur ...	1899-1900 ...	12·00	9·14	9·14	9·14	12·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	19·20	10·10	...	...
	1898-99 ...	12·00	11·80	12·80	14·70	9·14	11·42	12·80	12·00	17·45	...	21·33	21·33
Hoshangabad ...	1899-1900 ...	13·39	8·47	8·47	9·00	12·66	8·44	8·94	9·80	17·00	10·46	10·46	...
	1898-99 ...	13·39	13·71	12·52	14·40	10·85	12·66	12·66	12·66	20·92	24·72	22·08	22·86
Nimar ...	1899-1900 ...	12·00	7·53	8·50	9·60	10·55	7·22	9·17	10·22	19·08	8·08	9·04	9·07
	1898-99 ...	11·63	12·00	12·80	16·00	10·55	12·47	12·47	12·40	24·80	33·82	26·57	27·55
Betul ...	1899-1900 ...	15·20	8·90	9·36	8·80	10·97	8·53	9·60	9·60	18·00	...	...	...
	1898-99 ...	12·00	14·00	14·40	18·00	9·00	14·40	14·40	12·00	18·00	24·00	24·00	24·00
Chhindwara ...	1899-1900 ...	14·00	8·50	8·94	8·44	13·00	6·75	9·41	8·88	18·00	9·00	9·00	...
	1898-99 ...	14·00	16·00	15·00	15·00	10·50	11·00	15·00	13·00	...	24·00	23·50	23·00
Wardha ...	1899-1900 ...	11·42	8·00	8·00	8·00	11·42	8·00	10·65	10·00	22·82	10·66	10·65	10·65
	1898-99 ...	11·42	13·33	13·33	13·33	10·00	11·42	10·42	10·42	22·82	21·82	26·68	26·85
Nagpur ...	1899-1900 ...	11·87	8·44	8·75	8·75	13·12	9·37	10·00	10·00	18·40	9·55	10·35	10·35
	1898-99 ...	12·19	13·75	13·11	12·75	13·75	14·37	13·75	13·75	19·55	21·83	21·83	23·00
Chanda ...	1899-1900 ...	11·47	8·80	9·10	8·00	11·47	8·80	9·77	9·77	19·00	10·36	10·85	10·36
	1898-99 ...	11·58	13·20	13·20	12·58	14·66	14·66	16·50	15·52	19·00	21·08	21·30	25·52
Bhandara ...	1899-1900 ...	12·50	9·25	9·00	8·00	12·50	9·25	10·00	10·00	...	...	...	...
	1898-99 ...	13·75	13·75	15·00	16·25	13·75	15·00	16·25	16·25	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	1899-1900 ...	11·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	14·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	...	...	10·00	...
	1898-99 ...	11·00	12·50	12·00	14·00	14·00	17·50	22·50	20·00	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	1899-1900 ...	15·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	15·50	10·00	11·00	10·00	...	...	...	...
	1898-99 ...	14·80	...	16·00	18·50	14·80	20·00	17·50	17·50	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	1899-1900 ...	14·22	10·66	10·66	9·84	14·22	10·66	10·66	10·66	...	...	...	...
	1898-99 ...	14·22	16·00	...	18·28	16·00	21·33	...	16·00	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1899-1900 ...	12·50	9·50	9·50	8·00	16·00	10·50	10·00	9·00	...	...	...	...
	1898-99 ...	12·00	13·00	15·50	16·00	14·00	16·00	19·00	20·00	...	...	...	...

Grain.				Kutki and Kodon.				Linseed.				Cotton, cleaned.			
August 15th, 1898.	November 15th, 1898.	February 15th, 1900.	May 15th, 1900.	August 15th, 1898.	November 15th, 1898.	February 15th, 1900.	May 15th, 1900.	August 15th, 1898.	November 15th, 1898.	February 15th, 1900.	May 15th, 1900.	August 15th, 1898.	November 15th, 1898.	February 15th, 1900.	May 15th, 1900.
1.	14	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
16·80	10·50	12·19	11·00	...	...	...	...	11·41	...	...	8·00	...	...	...	2·00
20·80	19·01	19·01	20·60	...	...	...	...	13·73	13·75	13·75	13·60	3·20	2·28	3·00	3·20
16·00	11·25	12·00	11·43	...	...	...	12·00	10·00	7·12	7·12	6·40	3·00	2·70	3·00	2·00
20·80	21·61	20·00	22·85	...	...	...	...	11·21	10·00	10·66	9·21	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00
17·00	11·50	13·50	12·00	...	...	...	...	9·50	8·10	8·50	6·00	3·00	3·00	2·43	...
23·00	23·00	25·00	23·50	...	...	...	...	12·00	11·00	10·50	10·50	3·00	3·00	2·62	3·20
26·00	15·00	15·00	13·50	19·00	13·00	12·50	11·00	...	...	...	...	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50
32·00	32·00	30·00	34·00	20·00	23·00	25·00	21·00	...	...	...	...	3·00	3·50	2·50	2·23
16·00	10·03	11·49	10·50	...	...	...	...	12·00	8·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
17·00	19·00	12·00	21·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·00	...	...	...	...
16·00	11·30	11·30	10·10	12·00	...	...	...	9·10	8·00	8·00	8·00	3·30	2·50	2·00	2·00
16·00	17·04	17·40	24·00	13·00	12·00	12·00	12·00	13·00	...	12·08	12·80	...	...	3·50	3·33
16·61	9·93	11·07	10·28	9·33	7·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·46	2·46	2·00	2·28
19·20	19·20	22·15	22·15	16·18	14·00	13·17	11·20	...	...	...	...	2·66	2·50	2·50	2·46
15·10	8·26	10·76	10·76	12·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·04	2·00	1·83	1·83
15·10	14·22	17·06	17·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·90	3·20	3·20	2·94
16·50	9·28	10·42	9·12	14·68	8·33	8·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·00	14·40	14·40	20·00	13·00	18·00	18·00	18·00	...	...	...	...	2·00	2·50	2·50	...
19·00	9·00	9·50	8·44	16·00	8·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	2·50	2·28	1·77
19·00	18·00	19·00	20·00	...	20·00	20·00	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	3·00	2·00
14·54	10·00	10·00	10·00	...	...	...	...	8·50	7·11	7·11	6·71	...	2·00	1·77	...
14·54	14·54	16·00	16·00	...	...	...	...	8·50	8·50	8·50	8·50	...	3·69	2·40	3·20
15·00	10·00	12·50	11·25	...	...	...	...	8·50	6·90	6·37	5·84	3·00	2·50	2·00	1·75
16·25	16·25	17·50	18·75	...	...	...	...	10·08	8·72	9·56	8·50	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00
14·00	9·33	9·33	9·33	...	...	...	...	8·43	7·04	6·40	...	2·40	2·40	1·85	1·85
16·80	13·38	16·80	16·80	...	...	...	...	10·06	9·60	8·80	8·80	3·00	2·40	3·00	2·40
16·25	11·25	12·50	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18·75	18·75	22·00	22·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·50	8·50	...	...	...	...
17·50	20·00	18·00	21·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19·00	10·25	10·00	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18·00	...	21·00	22·00	...	...	...	...	...	23·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
17·45	10·66	10·66	9·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18·28	18·28	...	21·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13·00	12·00	11·50	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·75
16·00	17·00	19·00	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	3·00	2·50	2·58

STATEMENT G.—Showing the Area held by the several Classes of Landlords and Tenants, and also the

(1) DETAILS OF

Districts.	Total area included in holdings.	Land held by Malguzars.		
		Area held as sir.	Area cultivated other than sir.	Percentage of occupied area held by malguzars.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor	1,079,250	135,774	87,212	20
Damoh	661,258	90,221	42,661	20
Jubbulpore	1,359,859	150,354	88,240	18
Mandla	780,792	35,676	35,187	9
Seoni	887,698	137,792	75,339	24
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	4,768,857	549,817	328,639	18
Narsinghpur	693,893	85,659	44,015	19
Hoshangabad	1,175,140	197,380	81,307	24
Nimar	796,983	55,237	27,147	10
Betul	1,039,382	72,250	48,560	11
Chhindwara	931,927	118,179	82,937	21
Total Nerbudda Division ...	4,637,325	528,705	283,966	17
Wardha	1,133,672	134,318	86,352	19
Nagpur	1,581,559	181,946	72,284	16
Chanda ... Khalsa ...	932,512	78,080	34,818	12
Zamindari ...	251,834	16,577	7,577	10
Bhandara ... Khalsa ...	756,346	121,756	42,338	21
Zamindari ...	325,662	47,732	26,366	22
Balaghat ... Khalsa ...	406,626	58,142	18,130	19
Zamindari ...	112,435	18,545	4,964	21
Total Nagpur Division ...	5,500,646	657,096	292,829	17
Raipur ... Khalsa ...	2,479,246	367,267	217,994	23
Zamindari ...	585,924	71,205	29,800	17
Bilaspur ... Khalsa ...	1,440,843	160,658	156,956	22
Zamindari ...	534,259	85,812	32,649	22
Sambalpur ... Khalsa ...	786,339	142,285	12,250	20
Zamindari ...	734,124	147,659	29,438	24
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	6,560,726	974,886	479,087	22
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,467,554	2,710,504	1,384,521	19

Rental in each District of the Central Provinces during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1900.

PROPRIETORS.

Land held by Malik-makbuzas.			Land held by Revenue-free Grantees.			Total area held by proprietors, i. e., total of columns 3, 4, 7 and 10.	Remarks.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue assessed.		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	
3,223	38,604	25,896	865	8,891	345	270,481	(a) Revenue for collection Rs. 9,164.
2,902	29,532	17,483	453	2,998	...	165,412	
7,265	51,168	(a) 51,592	3,784	9,669	7,522	299,431	
261	2,999	1,042	27	11,134	1,624	84,996	
357	8,253	3,808	4	93	16	221,477	
14,008	130,556	99,821	5,133	32,785	9,507	1,041,797	
	17,699	11,880	65	1,294	1,651	148,667	
	24,968	21,059	125	1,404	1,263	305,059	
	177,826	138,470	1,226	22,501	21,309	282,711	
	7,240	5,768	71	2,534	1,682	130,584	
	7,359	3,474	22	323	19	208,798	
[illegible]	235,092	1,80,651	1,509	28,056	25,324	1,075,819	
4,133	52,471	51,431	510	7,123	6,760	280,264	
8,174	103,094	1,38,163	844	13,420	899	370,744	
4,277	71,613	31,276	528	9,225	1,516	193,736	
70	1,393	408	...	...	...	25,547	
4,298	56,079	52,320	111	1,251	886	221,424	
395	8,146	6,134	...	...	...	82,244	
578	11,034	7,838	...	...	...	87,306	
39	1,068	868	...	...	...	24,577	
21,964	304,898	2,88,438	1,993	31,019	10,061	1,285,842	
1,710	9,766	3,660	35	813	233	595,849	
94	604	99	...	...	...	101,609	
3,270	31,332	14,670	16	219	...	349,165	
1	30	25	...	...		118,491	
...	...	...	8	118	...	154,653	
...	...	...	...	...	...	177,097	
5,075	41,732	18,454	59	1,150	233	1,496,855	
56,369	712,278	5,87,364	8,694	93,010	45,125	4,900,313	

Districts.	Land held by Absolute-occupancy Tenants.				Land held by Occupancy Tenants.				Land held in Ordinary Tenant right by Tenants of other classes.		
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor	27,011	167,193	1,69,706 0 0	1 0 3	29,614	147,927	2,10,468 0 0	0 14 3	121,895	89,978 0 0	0 11 9
Damoh	23,512	119,547	1,25,180 0 0	1 0 9	19,166	135,853	1,33,348 0 0	0 15 8	60,300	60,417 0 0	0 15 10
Jubbulpore	22,464	213,845	2,00,754 0 0	1 5 9	41,790	299,740	3,83,683 0 0	1 4 5	169,989	1,61,730 0 0	0 15 3
Mandla	1,002	11,859	8,136 0 0	0 11 0	6,007	304,830	76,693 0 0	0 6 0	64,848	18,751 0 0	0 4 8
Seoni	2,478	45,501	25,056 0 0	0 12 8	13,828	213,553	1,43,403 0 0	0 10 9	90,388	50,605 0 0	0 9 0
Total Jubbulpore Division	56,267	557,945	6,29,732 0 0	1 2 0	109,405	1,100,903	9,97,201 0 0	0 13 11	517,020	3,00,781 0 0	0 12 1
Narsinghpur	10,601	149,321	2,51,573 0 0	1 10 11	30,128	188,133	3,01,452 0 0	1 0 7	48,433	88,506 0 0	
Hoshungabad	14,172	208,093	3,83,636 0 0	1 5 1	23,301	303,331	5,65,086 0 0	1 2 4	60,825	85,034 0	
Nimar	308	8,752	5,760 0 0	0 11 0	24,928	344,042	2,06,778 0 0	0 0 7	4,007	4,340 0	
Betul	8,147	171,160	1,08,677 0 0	0 10 2	21,665	365,738	1,55,069 0 0	0 6 6	80,688	27,545 0	
Chhindwara	8,150	100,753	1,00,280 0 0	1 0 4	26,378	281,360	1,67,228 0 0	0 9 6	116,323	40,509 0	
Total Nerbudda Division	41,408	738,879	8,63,122 0 0	1 2 11	126,394	1,503,704	11,07,417 0 0	0 12 9	310,276	2,46,640 0 0	
Wardha	9,728	166,023	1,73,428 0 0	1 0 8	33,330	398,103	3,79,808 0 0	0 15 7	97,820	80,756 0 0	0 14 0
Nagpur	18,040	264,985	3,20,432 0 0	1 4 1	31,607	340,169	5,48,738 0 0	1 0 3	76,198	67,481 0 0	0 14 7
Bundu Khalsa	8,578	128,703	66,681 0 0	0 8 9	35,873	600,652	2,66,466 0 0	0 0 9	17	12 0 0	0 10 1
Bundu Zamindari	312	3,868	1,336 0 0	0 6 7	16,823	214,748	57,305 0 0	0 4 3	...	...	...
Chandura Khalsa	7,722	90,576	92,324 0 0	1 0 7	22,411	235,082	2,22,425 0 0	0 15 9	51,750	44,403 0 0	0 13 9
Chandura Zamindari	1,088	25,785	21,550 0 0	0 13 3	7,090	72,493	79,646 0 0	1 1 7	23,713	20,630 0 0	0 13 9
Bulsghat Khalsa	3,052	37,902	35,766 0 0	1 1 4	19,807	195,812	1,06,188 0 0	0 12 3	27,503	24,102 0 0	0 14 2
Bulsghat Zamindari	548	7,500	7,402 0 0	0 15 10	2,751	36,510	20,154 0 0	0 15 3	9,472	8,221 0 0	0 14 8
Total Nagpur Division	49,027	725,802	7,21,298 0 0	1 0 5	180,343	2,247,570	17,80,705 0 0	0 12 9	246,473	2,16,125 0 0	0 13 11
Raipur Khalsa	21,367	301,381	1,81,778 0 0	0 9 7	56,823	747,096	4,80,301 0 0	0 10 6	178,651	1,06,098 0 0	0 9 7
Raipur Zamindari	7	930	111 0 0	0 7 5	4,861	82,080	44,653 0 0	0 8 9	17,000	8,865 0 0	0 7 11
Bilaspur Khalsa	14,799	339,769	73,704 0 0	0 9 10	53,461	589,674	2,58,412 0 0	0 9 8	136,795	81,280 0 0	0 9 4
Bilaspur Zamindari	...	...	...	...	15,963	135,105	50,902 0 0	0 7 1	23,685	7,006 0 0	0 5 1
Sambalpur Khalsa	...	...	...	...	47,527	595,136	1,87,286 0 0	0 4 6	...	...	...
Sambalpur Zamindari	...	...	...	...	38,076	512,373	83,737 0 0	0 2 7	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division	36,173	642,080	2,55,593 0 0	0 9 8	216,111	2,456,366	10,77,192 0 0	0 7 0	357,131	2,04,249 0 0	0 9 1
Grand Total	186,875	2,419,805	24,80,345 0 0	1 0 4	634,753	7,308,490	59,21,515 0 0	0 10 11	1,432,881	10,67,756 0 0	0 11 9

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) For collection Rs. 3,58,919.

OF TENANTS.

Land held by Ordinary Tenants.				Total tenant area, i. e., total of columns 3, 7, 10 and 14.	Total rental, i. e., total of columns 4, 8, 11 and 15.	Incidence per acre.	Rents actually collected.		Land held Rent-free.		Land held by Sub-tenants of sir land.		
Number of holdings.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per acre.				On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Area held as grant from proprietors.	Area held in lieu of service.	Number.	Area.	Rent demand.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.
34,300	244,074	2,27,088 0 0	0 14 10	780,789	7,07,240 0 0	0 14 6	...	...	12,769	15,211	4,862	30,136	29,004 0 0
23,298	161,227	1,23,839 0 0	1 1 3	486,547	5,01,804 0 0	1 0 6	2,27,203 0 0	11,938 0 0	2,577	3,752	18,571	60,244	87,888 0 0
59,702	352,564	4,37,153 0 0	1 2 10	1,036,138	12,72,726 0 0	(a) 1 3 8	2,74,832 0 0	58,589 0 0	13,230	17,051	6,168	20,812	60,168 0 0
21,893	404,592	1,29,630 0 0	0 5 2	686,119	8,33,473 0 0	0 5 5	57,142 0 0	21,136 0 0	4,185	5,372	1,312	7,672	3,807 0 0
25,687	208,964	2,05,202 0 0	0 10 4	638,486	4,35,400 0 0	0 10 7	...	...	6,543	1,256	5,417	27,740	28,642 0 0
174,450	1,472,021	13,72,932 0 0	0 12 9	3,647,089	31,50,709 0 0	0 13 9	5,59,177 0 0	1,32,654 0 0	40,255	58,836	36,271	146,673	2,16,007 0 0
16,042	158,962	2,04,502 0 0	2 0 2	524,849	6,20,900 0 0	1 12 1	3,13,130 0 0	41,622 0 0	9,567	13,010	2,451	23,405	76,536 0 0
10,688	132,300	2,01,213 0 0	1 7 5	852,242	11,22,769 0 0	1 5 1	5,20,304 0 0	1,08,252 0 0	11,902	5,825	3,755	48,958	79,667 0 0
6,405	143,100	1,17,836 0 0	0 13 2	406,901	3,32,030 0 0	0 10 9	2,18,803 0 0	13,564 0 0	3,872	13,409	1,068	10,463	13,959 0 0
24,536	269,012	1,04,440 0 0	0 6 4	900,408	3,86,540 0 0	0 7 1	1,695 0 0	2,024 0 0	3,756	5,544	492	7,402	6,525 0 0
20,533	211,580	66,161 0 0	0 7 3	716,816	4,12,121 0 0	0 9 2	...	...	5,511	802	1,755	15,326	11,708 0 0
97,245	948,354	8,70,161 0 0	0 12 10	3,491,213	31,86,340 0 0	0 14 7	8,72,832 0 0	2,55,462 0 0	33,613	56,680	9,521	105,841	1,00,575 0 0
13,809	227,205	1,07,142 0 0	0 13 10	843,150	8,01,154 0 0	0 15 1	2,10,250 0 0	60,396 0 0	5,923	1,325	1,074	30,415	71,020 0 0
19,455	307,616	1,61,218 0 0	0 13 7	1,180,078	12,07,884 0 0	1 0 3	5,51,684 0 0	1,00,252 0 0	2,915	20,924	1,740	34,090	1,04,727 0 0
1	14	8 0 0	0 9 2	722,477	4,32,147 0 0	0 9 7	...	...	5,071	10,328	2,704	18,453	25,071 0 0
...	...	...	...	218,016	58,640 0 0	0 4 4	...	...	3,441	4,830	682	2,851	922 0 0
21,012	163,103	1,53,575 0 0	0 15 1	530,511	3,12,737 0 0	0 15 6	...	...	5,547	884	2,119	18,143	29,926 0 0
12,502	117,170	84,083 0 0	0 11 7	241,170	2,09,949 0 0	0 12 11	...	...	2,162	86	702	5,746	8,093 0 0
16,995	91,113	88,038 0 0	0 15 6	317,320	2,54,374 0 0	0 12 10	...	(a) 7 0 0	1,304	806	1,616	8,046	8,816 0 0
4077	39,701	30,683 0 0	0 12 5	86,895	74,760 0 0	0 13 9	...	...	858	68	538	2,503	4,018 0 0
87,041	945,071	8,14,887 0 0	0 13 9	4,152,414	35,52,615 0 0	0 13 9	7,62,234 0 0	1,60,665 0 0	23,140	39,241	13,415	120,345	2,54,033 0 0
67,533	623,753	4,18,526 0 0	0 10 6	1,846,582	11,87,603 0 0	0 10 4	3,091 0 0	3,490 0 0	15,989	21,064	7,264	20,110	17,730 0 0
93,500	395,721	1,39,081 0 0	0 6 1	465,040	1,92,750 0 0	0 6 7	32,203 0 0	17 0 0	6,748	11,628	1,565	8,103	4,042 0 0
65,399	409,038	2,58,425 0 0	0 10 0	1,037,373	6,46,824 0 0	0 9 9	...	4,196 0 0	12,015	21,390	3,168	6,749	3,073 0 0
20,356	240,527	67,908 0 0	0 5 10	297,897	1,54,877 0 0	0 6 3	...	...	13,175	4,896	2,457	8,303	4,061 0 0
...	...	...	...	595,126	1,67,088 0 0	0 4 6	...	...	3,370	33,181	10,624	43,120	24,881 0 0
...	...	...	...	513,273	83,737 0 0	0 2 7	...	...	19,171	28,583	3,308	8,255	5,587 0 0
185,718	1,639,035	8,95,883 0 0	0 8 0	4,674,691	24,32,877 0 0	0 8 0	36,283 0 0	7,622 0 0	64,436	134,742	28,366	94,730	70,274 0 0
545,854	5,005,391	37,62,983 0 0	0 12 0	16,166,307	1,33,33,541 0 0	0 12 3	22,30,526 0 0	5,45,803 0 0	161,435	239,409	87,373	467,389	7,31,609 0 0

Nagpur Division.

(a) No rents were collected in 1899-1900 as the land revenue was suspended on account of famine, hence difference.

STATEMENT G-(3).—*Showing the area held by the several*

Divisions.	Districts.	Total area included in occupied Survey numbers.	Held by Patels.				Held by	
			Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	997	...	.....	.....	.....	92	997
	Damoh	5,375	34	1,002	574	0 9 2	274	4,373
	Jubbulpore	1,337	3	140	59	0 6 8	166	1,171
	Mandla	138,683	631	19,366	6,700	0 5 6	8,976	116,591
	Seoni	40,750	34	1,818	695	0 6 2	2,073	38,746
	Total ...	187,142	702	22,326	8,028	0 5 8	11,581	161,878
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Hoshangabad	11,468	56	679	408	0 9 7	486	10,790
	Nimar	107,631	94	5,713	5,048	0 14 6	3,636	101,667
	Betul	16,488	...	.....	.....	.....	1,119	16,356
	Chhindwara	15,450	...	.....	.....	.....	959	15,450
	Total ...	151,037	150	6,392	5,456	0 13 8	6,200	144,263
Nagpur.	Wardha	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Nagpur	1,761	4	302	253	0 13 8	90	1,459
	Chanda	48,525	132	3,254	1,403	0 6 10	3,528	45,043
	Bhandara	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Balaghat	75,458	1,218	13,283	3,006	0 3 7	8,012	61,651
	Total ...	125,744	1,354	16,839	4,662	0 4 5	11,630	108,158
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	2,655	515	649	234	0 5 9	1,184	1,616
	Bilaspur	1,087	6	341	116	0 5 5	87	746
	Sambalpur	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	3,742	521	990	350	0 5 7	1,271	2,362
	Grand Total ...	467,665	2,727	46,547	18,496	0 6 4	30,682	416,661

Government Ryots.		Service Grants.			Sublet by Patels.		Sublet by Ryots.	
Revenue.	Rate per acre.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
786	0 12 7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	471	364
2,469	0 9 0	...	.....	.....	27	31	54	56
1,521	1 4 9	6	16	9 0 0	13	10	274	646
37,127	0 5 1	126	2,083	670 0 0	28	11	81	33
13,941	0 6 0	15	186	66 0 0	56	18	124	36
55,844	0 5 6	147	2,285	745 0 0	124	70	1,004	1,135
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,349	0 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	17 + Half Batai.
73,030	0 11 6	16	251	138 0 0	54	27	2,995	1,946
5,330	0 5 3	25	132	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,389	0 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	99
89,098	0 9 10	41	383	185 0 0	54	27	3,496	2,062 + Half Batai.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
961	0 10 6	.....	.....	.....	16	13	39	36
15,220	0 5 4	17	223	160 0 0	.....	.....	3,664	2,101
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,872	0 3 5	47	524	71 0 0	613	151	1,455	232
29,053	0 4 3	64	747	231 0 0	629	164	5,158	2,369
462	0 4 6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
270	0 5 10	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
732	0 4 11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
174,727	0 6 8	253	3,415	1,161 0 0	807	261	9,658	5,566 + Half Batai.

STATEMENT H.—Showing the extent to which Village Papers were tested and the result of each testing during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1900.

Districts.	Total number of villages.	Total of Khasra number.	AMOUNT OF KHASRA TESTING AND RESULTS.											JAMABANDI TESTING BY KANUNGOS.		
			BY REVENUE INSPECTORS.				BY DISTRICT REVENUE INSPECTORS.			BY TAHSILDARS.		BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OR ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.				
			Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries containing errors in rent, right or possession.	Percentage of col. 6 on col. 5.	Number of Revenue Inspector's circles visited.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of villages tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number of entries tested.	Number found incorrect.	Percentage of incorrect entries on number tested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saugor	2,073	696,250	2,073	110,727	2,497	2·	(a) 12	(a) 580	(a) 11,068	476	5,399	63	1,538	80,431	642	·08
Damoh	1,393	509,555	1,393	57,341	1,778	3·	6	189	8,033	60	956	2	21	40,660	147	·30
Jubbulpore ...	2,536	968,451	2,536	106,382	1,211	1·14	13	503	10,572	144	2,902	40	250	57,375	247	·43
Mandla	2,044	631,760	2,044	60,320	792	1·31	(b) 7	(b) 152	(b) 2,268	165	2,523	28	284	25,180	177	0·70
Seoni	1,635	380,080	1,635	38,388	504	1·	(b) 16	(b) 156	(b) 3,042	132	893	22	218	46,084	1,019	2·21
Total Jubbulpore Division ...	9,681	3,186,096	9,681	373,158	6,782	1·81	54	1,580	34,983	977	12,673	155	2,311	258,736	2,232	·86
Narsinghpur	1,089	303,000	1,089	35,766	522	1·45	18	664	9,921	95	1,166	89	1,222	29,979	242	·80
Hoshangabad	1,427	299,598	1,401	44,048	470	1·	32	525	7,212	273	2,514	...	...	29,008	389	1·34
Nimar	(c) 974	164,621	974	25,625	218	·85	(b) 18	(b) 301	(b) 3,991	101	576	25	262	19,524	343	1·75
Betul	1,230	243,625	815	30,885	218	·70	(b) 19	(b) 531	(b) 13,770	102	2,225	...	...	15,919	396	2·5
Chhindwara ...	1,340	300,978	1,288	32,406	765	2·36	7	220	2,812	122	1,406	6	172	5,210	21	·4
Total Nerbudda Division ...	6,066	1,311,822	5,567	168,760	2,193	1·3	94	2,241	37,706	693	8,287	120	1,656	99,640	1,391	1·4
Wardha	1,372	151,270	1,372	51,108	512	1·	22	726	15,418	75	1,109	97	812	20,413	115	·56
Nagpur	2,213	250,699	2,183	49,368	460	1·	(a) 12	(a) 510	(a) 7,623	170	1,589	...	...	23,689	321	1·33
Chanda	3,178	367,180	2,267	57,348	978	2	11	615	13,382	144	727	...	...	24,070	1,005	·4
Bhandara	1,815	514,539	1,174	26,358	307	1·16	(a) 22	(a) 310	(a) 7,000	77	1,463	93	538	7,307	66	0·9
Balaghat	1,221	298,221	1,221	29,419	587	2·	15	155	8,108	262	1,551	...	...	21,811	1,128	·5
Total Nagpur Division ...	9,799	1,581,909	8,217	213,601	2,844	1·3	82	2,316	51,531	728	6,439	190	1,350	97,290	2,636	2·7
Raipur	4,614	6,124,649	4,614	273,456	4,501	1·64	(a) 26	(a) 1,772	(a) 19,389	14	884	...	...	488,244	2,671	·54
Bilaspur	(d) 3,670	2,660,590	3,670	178,588	2,757	1·54	52	303	12,607	82	6,362	...	...	11,495	210	1·82
Sambalpur ...	2,590	1,536,670	572	22,281	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Chhattisgarh Division ...	10,874	10,321,909	8,856	474,325	7,271	1·5	78	2,075	31,996	96	7,246	...	...	499,739	2,881	·5
GRAND TOTAL ...	36,420	16,401,736	32,321	1,229,844	19,090	1·55	308	8,212	156,216	2,494	34,645	465	5,317	955,405	9,140	·95

(a) By District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Land Records.
(b) By District Superintendent of Land Records.
(c) Exceeds last year's figures by 35 on account of Sarkari villages in Harsud Tahsil having been included.
(d) The figure now given is correct as the Ryotwari villages 6 were omitted to be included in the last year's figure.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the Progress made in compelling Patwaris to reside within their Circles during the Agricultural Year ending the 31st May 1900.

Total number of Patwaris.	Number Non-resident (a) on 30th September 1899.		Number Non-resident (b) on 30th September 1900.		Percentage of Patwaris Non-resident without permission.		Remarks.
	With permission.	Without permission.	With permission.	Without permission.	On 30th September 1899.	On 30th September 1900.	
1	2		3		4		5
							Jubbulpore Division.
Saugor 420	9	70	9	76	17	18	
Damoh 190	14	17	15	14	9	7	
Jubbulpore 407	50	19	50	(a) 7	5	2	(a) Besides this there are 10 Officiating Patwaris whose confirmation depends upon their showing good work within the time allowed.
Mandla 144	13	18	13	15	12·50	10·42	
Seoni 155	7	31	7	32	20	20	
Total Jubbulpore Division ... 1,316	93	155	94	144	11·77	10·94	
Narsinghpur 269	38	7	38	7	2·60	2·60	
Hoshangabad 278	1	3	1	3	1	1	
Nimar 261	20	108	20	90	41·86	34·48	
Betul 185	...	80	...	41	43·24	22·16	
Chhindwara 150	8	19	8	15	12·6	10	
Total Nerbudda Division ... 1,143	67	217	67	156	18·98	13·64	
Wardha 217	4	3	4	3	1·38	1·38	
Nagpur 270	20	18	21	21	5	8	
Chanda 190	4	18	4	29	9·7	15·26	
Bhandara 204	14	73	20	26	35·8	12·7	
Balaghat 125	6	9	6	1	8·57	...	
Total Nagpur Division ... 1,006	48	121	55	80	12·02	7·95	
Raipur 739	2	102	2	45	14	6	
Bilaspur 423	...	48	...	23	11·35	6·15	
Sambalpur 256	8	78	8	75	30·47	29·30	
Total Chhattisgarh Division ... 1,418	10	228	10	146	16·07	10·29	
Grand Total ... 4,883	218	721	226	526	14·76	10·77	

STATEMENT J.—Showing the Extent to which punctuality was observed in filing the principal Village Returns durin
Year ending 31st May 1900.

Divisions.	Districts.	Milan Khasra.						Jinswar.									
		Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed within three months after date.	Number filed more than three months after date.	Number unfiled on 30th September.	Total number due.	Number filed by date fixed.	Number filed within one month after date.	Number filed within three months after date.	Number filed more than three months after date.	Number unfiled on 30th September.	Total number due.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			19
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	2,073	2,073	...	...	...	...	2,073	2,073	...	...	...	...	2,073	1,977	96	...	...
	Damoh	1,393	1,393	...	...	...	...	1,393	1,393	...	...	...	...	1,393	1,135	228	30	...
	Jubbulpore	2,536	2,536	...	...	...	...	2,536	2,536	...	...	...	...	2,536	2,434	102	...	...
	Mandla	2,044	2,044	...	...	...	...	2,044	2,044	...	...	...	...	2,044	897	1,147	...	...
	Seoni	1,635	1,635	...	...	...	...	1,635	1,635	...	...	...	...	1,725	1,392	327	6	...
	Total	9,681	9,681	...	...	...	...	9,681	9,681	...	...	...	...	9,771	7,835	1,900	36	...
Nerbudda ...	Narsinghpur	1,089	844	192	53	...	...	1,089	844	192	53	...	...	1,089	479	542	68	...
	Hoshangabad	1,401	1,401	...	...	...	...	1,401	1,401	...	...	...	...	1,401	1,374	27	...	...
	Nimar	974	974	...	...	...	...	974	974	...	...	...	...	974	800	132	42	...
	Betul	1,236	1,236	...	...	...	...	1,236	1,236	...	...	...	...	1,236	947	185	104	...
	Chhindwara	1,340	1,340	...	...	...	...	1,340	1,340	...	...	...	...	1,340	522	706	...	112
	Total	6,040	5,795	192	53	...	...	6,040	5,795	192	53	...	...	6,040	4,122	1,592	214	112
Nagpur ...	Wardha	1,372	1,372	...	...	...	...	1,372	1,372	...	...	...	...	1,372	1,372	...	...	...
	Nagpur	2,213	2,213	...	...	...	...	2,213	2,213	...	...	...	...	2,213	1,303	629	259	22
	Chanda	3,178	3,109	61	8	...	...	3,178	2,747	360	63	8	...	3,178	823	222	166	1,967
	Bhandara	1,815	1,815	...	...	...	...	1,815	1,782	33	...	...	...	1,815	1,189	485	134	7
	Balaghat	1,221	72	600	549	...	...	1,221	72	600	549	...	...	1,221	108	872	241	...
	Total	9,799	8,581	661	577	...	...	9,799	8,186	993	612	8	...	9,799	4,795	2,208	800	1,996
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	4,614	4,614	...	...	...	...	4,614	4,614	...	...	...	...	3,767	3,767	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	3,670	3,670	...	...	...	...	3,670	3,670	...	...	...	...	3,670	2,156	1,514	...	...
	Sambalpur	1,425	510	915	...	...	...	1,425	1,010	415	...	...	...	1,425	...	701	494	230
	Total	9,709	8,794	915	...	...	...	9,709	9,294	415	...	...	...	8,862	5,923	2,215	494	230
	Grand Total	35,229	32,851	1,768	610	...	...	35,229	32,956	1,600	665	8	...	34,472	22,675	7,915	1,544	2,338

STATEMENT K-(1).—*Showing Financial Results of action under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1900.*

Divisions.	Districts.	Loans outstanding (Principal) in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during year under report on account of Loans sanctioned in previous years.		Paid out during year under report on account of Loans sanctioned during the year under report.		Recoveries made on account of Principal during the year under report [column 17 of Statement K-(2)].	Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of Interest during year under report [column 18 of Statement K-(2)].	Percentage of Interest recovered on the amount shown in column 4.	Remarks.
		Number.	Amount.	Number	Amount.	Number.	Amount.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	...	11,773	...	...	...	2,950	763	13,955	279	2·4	
	Damoh	(a) 132	(a) 35,578	...	...	66	13,767	(b) 62	(c) 49,283	...	...	
	Jubbulpore	123	9,243	...	...	16	230	285	9,188	113	1·2	
	Mandla	1	300	...	...	2	600	...	900	..	...	
	Seoni	(d) 144	(d) 32,034	...	...	22	6,226	(d) 4,198	(d) 34,062	655	2·	
	Total ...	400	88,928	...	...	106	23,773	5,313	1,07,388	1,047	1·17	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	5	450	...	...	10	2,365	240	2,575	46	10·	
	Hoshangabad	211	12,810	...	...	1	100	1,679	11,231	51	·39	
	Nimar	98	3,537	...	...	72	5,099	872	7,764	437	12·30	
	Betul	(a) 94	(a) 11,939	...	...	27	2,480	(a) 2,403	(a) 12,016	54	0·45	
	Chhindwara	6	390	...	...	...	...	249	141	27	7·17	
	Total ...	414	29,126	...	...	110	10,044	5,443	33,727	615	2·11	
Nagpur.	Wardha	5	635	42	4,598	139	10,728	136	15,825	6	·94	
	Nagpur	213	(a) 36,903	...	...	103	12,415	6,112	43,206	1,903	5·1	
	Chanda	50	47,829	...	...	45	5,553	5,370	48,012	3,225	6·7	
	Bhandara	170	26,940	...	...	104	17,085	4,893	39,132	1,265	4·7	
	Balaghat	58	17,173	...	...	116	11,670	360	28,483	1,015	5·9	
	Total ...	496	1,29,480	42	4,598	507	57,451	16,871	1,74,658	7,414	5·72	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	181	34,471	...	...	...	...	3,118	31,353	385	1·1	
	Bilaspur	375	(a) 88,402	...	...	...	...	(a) 12,201	(a) 76,201	709	(b) 3·69	
	Sambalpur	89	9,516	...	...	313	48,970	3,040	55,446	603	6·3	
	Total ...	645	1,32,389	...	...	313	48,970	18,359	1,63,000	1,697	1·28	
	Grand Total ..	1,955	3,79,923	42	4,598	1,036	1,40,238	45,986	4,78,773	10,773	2·84	

Jubbulpore Division.

(a) Includes Rs. 120 and Rs. 32,377, respectively, on account of famine loans.
(b) Is on account of famine loans.
(c) Includes Rs. 32,315 on account of famine loans which includes Rs. 3,828 transferred to Agriculturists' Loans Act.
(d) Includes Rs. 77, Rs. 15,585, Rs. 2,476 and Rs. 13,106, respectively, on account of famine loans.

Nerbudda Division.

(a) (1) Includes Rs. 64, Rs. 9,862, Rs. 1,980 and Rs. 7,882 respectively on account of famine loans.
(2) (i) Last year's figures were incorrect.
(ii) The difference of Rs. 62 in the amount shown in column 4 represents collections on account of famine loans in January 1899, which were wrongly credited by Tahsildar, Multai, under Land Improvement Loans. The mistake was detected when reconciling the difference in the Treasury and Departmental figures of the Annual Takavi certificate.

Nagpur Division.

(a) The figures for the year 1898-99 were not c[illegible] returned. The loan accou[illegible] district were checked [illegible] agencies reconcil[illegible] for the [illegible] The [illegible]

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ENT K-(2).—*Showing Efficiency of Collection on account of Loans under the Land the 31st*

		Demand for year under report, under terms on which loans were made.		Arrear Demand.		Collection made in advance in previous year.		Net Demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (cols. 3 plus 5—7).	Interest (cols. 4 plus 6—8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor ...	1,258	332	1,836	110	...	...	3,094	442
	Damoh ...	(a) 11,752	132	(a) 9,948	177	(b) 10	...	(a) 21,690	309
	Jubbulpore	1,313	232	5,460	698	...	...	6,773	930
	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	(d) 4,798	845	(d) 1,769	356	...	...	(d) 6,577	1,201
	Total ...	19,121	1,541	19,013	1,341	10	...	38,124	2,882
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur ...	393	44	43	2	100	...	246	46
	Hoshangabad ...	3,560	38	388	60	...	...	3,948	98
	Nimar ...	785	223	420	279	...	...	1,205	502
	Betul ...	(a) 5,494	101	(a) 822	63	(b) ...	...	(a) 6,316	164
	Chhindwara ...	140	20	165	13	...	...	305	33
	Total ...	10,282	426	1,838	417	100	...	12,020	843
Nagpur	Wardha ...	307	33	...	...	50	1	257	32
	Nagpur ...	7,637	2,279	(a) 1,760	593	...	...	9,397	2,872
	Chanda ...	8,365	2,954	4,100	3,202	...	(b) ...	12,465	6,156
	Bhandara ...	6,519	1,700	1,248	113	7	...	7,760	1,813
	Balaghat ...	309	1,051	337	333	...	...	646	1,384
	Total ...	23,137	8,017	7,445	4,241	57	1	30,525	12,257
Chhattisgarh	Raipur ...	8,239	1,654	8,523	1,736	220	38	16,542	3,352
	Bilaspur ...	(a) 24,156	1,007	(a) 317	12	(b) 848	...	(a) 23,625	1,019
	Sambalpur ...	3,042	563	50	9	9	5	3,083	567
	Total ...	35,437	3,224	8,890	1,757	1,077	43	43,250	4,938
	Grand Total ...	87,977	13,208	37,186	7,756	1,244	44	1,23,919	20,920

Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1893) in the Districts of the Central Provinces dur
March 1900.

Collection made on account of net demand.		Balance.		Advance Collection.		Total Collection.		Remar
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (cols. 12+15).	Interest (cols. 12+16).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Jubbulpore Division.*
768	279	2,326	163	...	...	768	279	(*a*) Includes Rs. 11,522, 9,342 and 20,854, respectively, on account of famine loans.
(*b*) 62	...	(*c*) 21,628	309	...	...	(*b*) 62	...	(*b*) Is on account of famine loans.
285	113	6,488	817	...	...	285	113	(*c*) Includes Rs. 20,792 on account of famine loans, which includes Rs. 3,828 transferred to Agriculturists' Loans Act.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*d*) 4,141	655	(*d*) 2,426	546	(*b*) 57	...	(*d*) 4,198	655	(*d*) Includes Rs. 2,673, 235, 2,908, 2,422, 486 and 2,779 on account of famine loans.
5,256	1,047	32,868	1,835	57	...	5,313	1,047	
								Nerbudda Division.
240	46	6	...	...	...	240	46	(*a*) (1) Includes Rs. 4,660, 621, 5,281, 1,980, 3,301 and 1,980, respectively, on account of famine loans.
671	51	3,077	47	808	...	1,679	51	(2) As for the difference of Rs. 62 please see explanation in Statement K-(1).
872	437	333	65	...	...	872	437	
(*a*) 2,403	54	(*a*) 3,913	110	...	...	(*a*) 2,403	54	(*b*) Rs. 2 represent advance collections under famine loans in 1898-99, but not adjusted during 1899-1900.
219	27	56	6	...	...	219	27	
4,635	615	7,385	228	808	...	5,443	615	
								Nagpur Division.
136	6	121	26	...	...	136	6	(*a*) The last year's figures were wrong.
6,062	1,887	3,335	985	50	16	6,112	1,903	(*b*) Re. 1 shown as advance collections in the preceding year has not yet been brought to account and shown in column 16.
5,370	3,224	7,095	2,932	...	1	5,370	3,225	
4,888	1,265	2,872	548	5	...	4,893	1,265	
360	1,015	286	269	...	...	360	1,015	
16,816	7,397	13,709	4,860	55	17	16,871	7,414	
								Chhattisgarh Division.
2,943	372	13,599	2,980	175	13	3,118	385	(*a*) Includes Rs. 19,607, 229, 18,988, 8,819, 10,169, and 8,953, respectively, on account of famine loans.
(*a*) 12,067	709	(*a*) 11,558	310	(*b*) 134	...	(*a*) 12,201	709	(*b*) Is on account of famine.
3,040	(*c*) 603	43	(*d*) 6	...	...	3,040	603	(*c*) Includes Rs. 42 on account of double interest.
								(*d*) Excludes Rs. 42 on account of double interest.
18,050	1,684	25,200	(*d*) 3,296	309	13	18,359	1,697	
44,757	10,743	79,162	(*d*) 10,219	1,229	30	45,986	10,773	

STATEMENT L-(1).—*Showing Financial Results of action under the Agriculturists'*

	Districts.	Loans outstanding (Principal) in whole or part at commencement of the year.		Paid out during the year under report on account of loans sanctioned in previous year.		Paid out during the year under report on account of loans sanctioned during the		Paid during the year under report on account of loans sanctioned during the year under report.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.		Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	
			Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	...	3,06,822	...					
	Damoh	3,520	5,28,742	...	...	...		...	56,906
	Jubbulpore	10,317	1,42,968	...	...	2,388		2,388	(a) 42,929
	Mandla	1,254	52,622	...	...	1,884		1,884	34,924
	Seoni	3,800	78,830	...	...	74		74	1,748
	Total ...	18,931	11,09,984	...	...	1,755		1,755	27,174
					...	6,101		6,101	1,63,681
Narbudda.	Narsinghpur	570	34,320	...					
	Hoshangabad... ...	4,541	1,41,929	...	...	1,172		1,172	2[illegible]
	Nimar	670	21,564	...	...	1,138		1,138	28,[illegible]
	Betul	3,240	64,587	...	...	230		230	3,266
	Chhindwara	1,188	24,999	...	...	347		347	5,883
					...	219		219	3,914
	Total ...	10,209	2,87,399	...					
					...	3,106		3,106	68,455
Nagpur.	Wardha	297	12,409	40					
	Nagpur	583	(b) 22,862	...	980	291		291	7,991
	Chanda	780	24,446	...	...	158		158	5,402
	Bhandara	1,737	38,333	...	...	2,045		2,045	30,111
	Balaghat	11,408	(d) 1,53,405	...	...	7,445		7,445	38,912
					...	2,893		2,893	17,547
	Total ...	14,805	2,51,455	40					
					980	12,832		12,832	99,963
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	16,809	2,33,861	...					
	Bilaspur	11,648	1,22,763	...	...	2,338		2,338	(f) 23,699
	Sambalpur	618	10,790	...	...	2,515		2,515	33,554
					...	129		129	2,148
	Total ...	29,075	3,67,414	...					
					...	4,982		4,982	59,401
	Grand Total ...	73,020	20,16,252	40	980	27,021		27,021	3,91,500

Recoveries made.		Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Recoveries made on account of Interest during the year under report (column 18 of Statement L-(2)).	Percentage of Interest recovered on the amount shown in column 4.	Remarks.
a.	b.				
On account of Principal during year under report (column 17 of Statement L-(2)).	Written off as irrecoverable during the year.				
9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
58,965	40	3,04,723	13,625	4·4	
5,658	...	(a) 5,66,013	1,437	·27	*Jubbulpore Division.*
38,799	...	1,39,093	4,186	2·9	(a) Includes Rs. 3,828 transferred from famine loans.
27,776	...	26,594	3,017	5·70	
16,296	...	89,708	1,815	2·3	
1,47,494	40	11,26,131	24,080	2·16	
15,112	10	44,324	2,031	5·9	
25,928	...	1,44,237	1,879	1·32	
3,295	...	21,535	496	2·3	
9,665	...	60,805	992	1·53	
[illegible]0	...	27,663	578	2·31	
57,280	10	2,98,564	5,976	2·06	
7,895	352	13,133	746	7·32	*Nagpur Division.*
12,961	13	15,290	1,478	6·4	(b) The figures for the year 1898-99 were not correctly returned. The loan accounts of the district were checked and all the discrepancies reconciled before the statements for the year 1899-1900 were prepared. The figures now returned are correct.
10,881	...	43,676	1,312	5·4	(c) Of this Rs. 160 have been remitted.
13,527	...	(c) 58,718	1,248	3·7	(d) The figure of Rs. 1,58,565 given last year was wrong.
(e) 47,247	...	1,28,705	(f) 5,744	3·6	(e) Exclusive of Rs. 1,686 and Rs. 38, respectively, as these amounts had already been deducted from the Financial accounts for the year ending 31st March 1899 by the Comptroller. The amount was not, however, deducted from the Departmental accounts for that year as the intimation of remission was received late after the close of the year, and so Rs. 1,686 and Rs. 38 are shown as remitted in Statement L-(2) only.
92,511	365	2,59,522	10,528	4·18	
24,741	...	2,32,819	2,194	·94	*Chhattisgarh Division.*
20,432	...	1,35,885	2,444	1·99	(f) Includes Rs. 2 refunded out of advance collections.
7,185	...	5,753	731	6·8	
52,358	...	3,74,457	5,369	1·46	
3,49,613	415	20,58,674	45,953	2·28	

STATEMENT L-(2).—Showing Efficiency of Collection on account of Loans under the
the Year ending the 31st

Division.	Districts.	Demand for year under report, under terms on which loans were made.		Arrear demand.		Collections made in advance in previous year.		Net Demand.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (columns 3 plus 5 minus 7).	Interest (columns 4 plus 6 minus 8.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	99,242	12,450	1,77,111	9,298	2,669	1	2,73,684	21,747
	Damoh	1,11,630	21,598	3,43,929	29,909	(c) ...	(c) 9	4,55,559	51,498
	Jubbulpore	73,539	6,344	55,179	4,736	1,606	50	1,27,103	11,030
	Mandla	15,850	1,692	32,899	2,617	385	23	48,364	4,286
	Seoni	35,893	3,504	27,313	2,852	88	...	63,118	6,356
	Total ...	3,36,145	45,588	6,36,431	49,412	4,748	83	9,67,828	94,917
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	25,884	2,531	2,648	349	44	1	28,488	2,879
	Hoshangabad ...	61,405	3,805	77,336	4,344	271	29	1,38,490	8,120
	Nimar	5,474	571	20,120	193	155	14	25,439	750
	Betul	35,895	2,938	18,899	1,685	(c) 84	(c) ...	54,710	4,623
	Chhindwara ...	3,962	511	18,616	1,059	...	...	22,578	1,570
	Total ...	1,32,620	10,356	1,37,639	7,630	554	44	2,69,705	17,942
Nagpur.	Wardha	9,107	884	5,463	(a) 290	...	2	14,570	1,172
	Nagpur	16,631	1,525	(d) 3,946	561	(d) 328	11	20,249	2,075
	Chanda	12,579	1,455	826	53	172	17	13,233	1,491
	Bhandara	15,031	1,478	13,169	777	32	5	28,168	2,250
	Balaghat	75,934	6,650	55,133	5,721	1,465	108	1,29,602	12,263
	Total ...	1,29,282	11,992	78,537	7,402	1,997	143	2,05,822	19,251
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	1,04,707	6,813	1,03,047	10,584	343	3	2,07,411	17,394
	Bilaspur	54,026	6,956	3,759	718	579	2	57,206	7,672
	Sambalpur	7,459	647	90	10	...	(a) ...	7,549	657
	Total ...	1,66,192	14,416	1,06,896	11,312	922	5	2,72,166	25,723
	Grand Total ...	7,64,239	82,352	9,59,503	75,756	8,221	275	17,15,521	1,57,833

Collection made on account of net demand.		Balance.		Advance Collection.		Total Collection.		Remarks.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal (columns 11 *plus* 15).	Interest (column 12 *plus* 16).	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
55,992	13,560	(a) 2,17,692	(b) 8,187	2,973	65	58,965	13,625	*Jubbulpore Division.*
5,570	1,430	4,49,989	50,068	88	7	5,658	1,437	(a) Of this Rs. 40 are written off as irrecoverable.
38,627	4,159	88,476	6,871	172	27	38,799	4,186	(b) Of this Rs. 5 are written off as irrecoverable.
27,463	3,008	20,901	1,278	313	9	27,776	3,017	(c) The difference in due to the fact that out of the advance collections that were made during the preceding year and shown in columns 15 and 16 of the previous year's printed statement, the sum of Rs. 9 only on account of interest was brought to account during the year under report.
16,296	1,815	46,822	4,541	...	...	16,296	1,815	
1,43,948	23,972	8,23,880	70,945	3,546	108	1,47,494	24,080	
								Nerbudda Division.
14,989	2,027	(a) 13,499	(b) 852	123	4	15,112	2,031	(a) Of this Rs. 10 are written off as irrecoverable.
25,803	1,874	1,12,687	6,246	125	5	25,923	1,879	(b) Of this Re. 1 is written off as irrecoverable.
3,252	491	22,187	259	43	5	3,295	496	(c) These figures are correct and represent only those amounts that were brought to account during the year under report. The differences of Rs. 67 and Rs. 16 were due to advance collections made in 1898-99, but not adjusted in 1899-1900. Therefore these amounts were not included in the figures shown in these columns.
9,625	973	45,085	3,650	40	19	9,665	992	
3,280	578	19,298	992	...	...	3,280	578	
56,949	5,943	2,12,756	11,999	331	33	57,280	5,976	
								Nagpur Division.
7,583	733	(b) 6,987	(c) 439	312	13	7,895	746	(a) Added Re. 1 to the balance shown in column 14 of the previous year's printed Statement II on account of interest on instalments.
12,941	1,474	7,308	601	20	4	12,961	1,478	(b) Of this Rs. 352 are written off as irrecoverable.
10,845	1,307	2,388	184	36	5	10,881	1,312	(c) Of this Rs. 163 are written off as irrecoverable.
13,519	1,248	(c) 14,649	(c) 1,002	8	...	13,527	1,248	(d) The figures for the year 1898-99 were not correctly returned. The book accounts of the district were checked and all the discrepancies reconciled before the statements for the year 1899-1900 were prepared and the figures now returned are correct.
(c) 48,365	(f) 5,778	81,037	6,485	368	4	(g) 48,933	(f) 5,782	(e) Of this Rs. 160 and Rs. 56 have been remitted on account of principal and interest, respectively.
93,453	10,540	1,12,369	8,711	744	26	94,197	10,566	(f) Of this Rs. 38 are remitted.
								(g) Of this Rs. 1,686 remitted as irrecoverable.
24,741	2,194	1,82,670	15,200	...	...	24,741	2,194	*Chhattisgarh Division.*
20,197	2,444	37,009	5,228	235	...	20,432	2,444	(a) Re. 1 on account of excess collection and advance collection not brought into account during the year, is not shown here.
7,185	(b) 731	364	(c) 41	...	...	7,185	731	(b) Includes Rs. 115 on account of double interest.
								(c) Excludes Rs. 115.
52,123	5,369	2,20,043	(c) 20,469	235	...	52,358	5,369	
3,46,473	43,824	13,69,048	1,12,174	4,856	167	3,51,329	43,991	

REVENUE STATISTICS.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the Alterations which have occurred in the Demand of

Division	Districts.	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1899.	Increase during the Year.					
			By lapse of resumption of revenue-free tenures.	By revision of assessment.	By progressive assessment.	By land restored from occupation by Government.	By other causes.	Total for former 4 columns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	(a) 5,21,327	105	...	25,802	...	..	25,907
	Damoh	3,98,033	182	...	13,765	...	(b) 89	14,036
	Jubbulpore	9,33,765	417	...	...	...	(c) 1,956	2,373
	Mandla	1,05,092	...	...	...	...	(b) 661	661
	Seoni	(i) 2,59,964	...	...	968	...	...	968
	Total ...	22,18,181	704	...	40,535	...	2,706	43,945
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	6,34,660	26	...	...	..	...	26
	Hoshangabad	(a) 7,67,648	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Nimar	(b) 2,85,776	126	(c) 31	116	...	...	273
	Betul	(d) 2,71,405	14	...	3,227	...	(e) 19	3,260
	Chhindwara	2,91,647	4	(f) 2,790	...	...	...	2,794
	Total ...	22,51,136	174	2,821	3,343	...	19	6,357
Nagpur	Wardha	6,41,225	59	(g) 2,718	...	..	...	2,777
	Nagpur	9,85,771	17	...	...	...	(h) 19	36
	Chanda	2,91,267	238	...	...	...	...	238
	Bhandara	(d) 5,03,013	136	(e) 24,068	1,220	...	...	25,424
	Balaghat	2,11,071	...	(e) 225	...	...	...	225
	Total ...	26,31,347	450	27,011	1,220	...	19	28,700
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	8,51,271	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Bilaspur	5,11,576	575	...	..	...	...	575
	Sambalpur	(a) 1,65,239	782	...	...	...	...	782
	Total ..	15,28,086	1,357	...	...	...	...	1,357
	Grand Total ...	86,28,750	2,685	29,832	45,098	...	2,744	80,359

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) The Land revenue on the roll on 1st October 1899 was as returned in last year's printed statement Rs. 5,21,799. When Mauzawar proposals for collection of revenue for the year under report were framed in April next, certain mistakes were found in Settlement khathandis. These mistakes were rectified. The correct demand for 1899-1900 thus stood at Rs. 5,21,327, which has been returned in column 3 of this statement.

(b) On account of the lease of a 6-annas share in Mauza Gurha, sanctioned in Under-Secretary's No. 2909, dated the 17th July 1900.

(c) Due to the revision of settlement, *vide* Under Secretary's No. 3355, dated the 17th August 1900, No. 3387, dated the 21st August 1900, No. 2372, dated the 17th June 1900, No. 2101, dated the 1st August 1900, No. 2969, dated the 21st July 1900, and No. 2440, dated the 28th June 1900.

(d) Due to the exclusion of the revenue on the 6-annas share of Mauza Gurha from the Kisthandi, *vide* Under-Secretary's No. 2900, dated the 17th July 1900.

(e) Due to the expiry of the term of abatement sanctioned in certain villages in 1898, *vide* letters No. C-233, dated the 21st May 1898, No. C-289, dated the 13th June 1898, and No. C-306, dated the 19th June 1898.

(f) Abatements of land revenue allowed in about 400 villages, *vide* Revenue letters No. C-19, dated the 28th April 1900, No. C-20, dated the 30th April 1900, No. C-26, dated the 4th May 1900, No. C-43, dated the 2nd June 1900 and No. C-48, dated the 4th June 1900.

(g) Reduction sanctioned in Government revenue of Mahals I and II of Mauza Chikhli, *vide* Revenue Secretariat letter No. 5083, dated the 16th November 1894.

(h) Abatements granted in previous years which have ceased, *vide* Revenue Secretariat letters No. C-276, dated the 7th June 1898, and No. C-384, dated the 13th July 1898.

(i) Exclude Rs. 53 sanctioned on account of remission for land taken up for the Lakhmadon-Kelapur Road, *vide* Under-Secretary's No. 2251, dated the 19th June 1900.

(j) The amount of Rs. 33 shown in column 9 of Statement IX has not been shown in this column as it has already been deducted from column 3 of this statement, possession of the land having been taken before the commencement of the land revenue year 1899-1900.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) The demand shown in column 17 of last year's statement and column 3 of this statement will not agree as a mistake of Rs. 2 was discovered in the total demand of the Hoshangabad Tahsil.

(b) Includes a sum of Rs. 26,257 on account of revision of assessment in Burhanpur Tahsil made in course of previous year, but which was not shown in the last year's statement as formal intimation of it was not received from the Settlement office in time.

(c) Assessment on the land given to a malguzar in exchange for the land taken from him for Khandwa Water-works, *vide* Revenue Secretariat letter No. 1489, dated the 6 April 1900.

(d) Last year's figures were wrong.

Land Revenue on the Roll during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1900.

Decrease during the Year.					Net increase, column 9 minus column 14.	Net decrease, column 14 minus column 9.	Land revenue on roll on 1st October 1900.
By release of revenue-free grants.	By revision of assessment.	By Government appropriation.	By any other cause.	Total of columns 10 to 13.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2	...	2	25,905	...	5,47,232
...	(*e*) 66,887	31	(*d*) 84	67,002	...	52,966	3,45,067
...	(*f*) 18,062	9	(*g*) 25	18,096	...	15,723	9,18,042
...	...	11	...	11	650	...	1,05,742
...	...	(*i*) ...	...	...	968	...	2,60,932
...	84,949	53	109	85,111	...	41,166	21,77,015
...	...	6	...	6	20	...	6,34,680
...	...	70	...	70	...	66	7,67,582
...	...	5	...	5	268	...	2,86,044
...	...	27	...	27	3,233	...	2,74,638
...	...	2	...	2	2,792	...	2,94,439
...	...	110	...	110	6,247	...	22,57,383
6	...	...	...	6	2,771	...	6,43,996
...	...	...	...	...	36	...	9,85,807
...	(*e*) 11	...	...	11	227	...	2,90,494
...	(*f*) 20	7	...	27	25,397	...	5,28,410
...	...	...	(*h*) 342	342	...	117	2,10,954
6	31	7	342	386	28,314	...	26,59,661
...	...	2	...	2	...	2	8,51,269
...	...	1	...	1	574	...	5,12,150
...	...	...	...	...	782	...	1,66,021
...	...	3	...	3	1,354	...	15,20,440
6	84,980	173	451	85,610	...	5,251	86,23,499

NERBUDDA DIVISION.—(*Concld.*)

(*e*) In giving effect to the Chief Commissioner's orders contained in Revenue Book Circular No. VI—1, certain Agricultural Nazul plots were transferred to the management of the Revenue Department, as sanctioned in Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 3078-149, dated the 17th October 1899.
(*f*) Revision of Jagirdar's taholis, *vide* Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 2384, dated the 22nd June 1899.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(*a*) Abatements granted for a period of three years in the Hinganghat Tahsil in Revenue Secretariat letter No. C-290, dated the 12th June 1898, which have ceased.
(*b*) (1) Rs. 18 enhanced assessment of malik-makbuza plot No. 27-2, belonging to Nagpur Municipality, sanctioned in Revenue Secretariat letter No. C-2, dated the 15th April 1900.
(2) Re. 1 enhanced assessment on escheated malik-makbuza plot No. 467 in Mauza Bori sanctioned, *vide* Revenue Secretariat letter No. 258, dated the 17th January 1900.
Rs. 19 Total.
(*c*) Resumption and settlement of three quit-rent grants on less amount than kamil-jama, *vide* Under-Secretary's No. 5209, dated the 20th November 1899.
(*d*) The difference of Rs. 24 between this column and the column 17 of the previous year's printed statement is due to reduction made in the jama of Seadri Buzurg in the Bhandara Tahsil *vide* Secretariat letter No. 2102, dated the 18th April 1900.
(*e*) Owing to revision of assessment of Khalsa villages of the Sakoli Tahsil, *vide* Resolutions No. 5721, dated the 21st December 1899, No. 295, dated the 15th January 1900, and No. 1285, dated the 24th March 1900.
(*f*) Reduction sanctioned in Revenue Secretariat letter No. 2421, dated the 25th June 1900, in the jama of the villages of Pipartola of the Saoli-Dongargaon Group.
(*g*) Is on account of new assessment of the villages of Dhamna Pargana above ghats, *vide* Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 2146, dated the 31st May 1899.
(*h*) (1) Rs. 112 is on account of one Malguzari village being converted into Ryotwari, *vide* Resolution No. 5497, dated the 7th December 1899.
(2) Rs. 230 on account of revenue of certain villages being reduced as ordered by Chief Commissioner, *vide* Revenue Secretariat letters No. 4106, dated the 15th September 1899, No. 4307, dated the 26th September 1899, No. 4994, dated the 6th November 1899, No. 905, dated the 22nd February 1900, and No. C-24, dated the 1st May 1900.

CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.

(*a*) The increase of Rs. 3,510 is due to the revision of the taholi of the Chandarpur Zamindari, *vide* Under Secretary's letter No. 5421, dated the 2nd December 1899.

Division.	District.	DEMAND.										
		On account of balance from previous year.		*Balance for collection.*			For the year under report.					
		Balance from previous year.	Remission during the year.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Demand according to kistbandi.	Abatements or remissions granted during year.	Suspensions granted during year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (total of columns 9, 10 and 11).	Net demand for collection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE.	Sauger	(a) 1,84,461	...	87,779	96,661	1,84,461	5,21,327	...	2,51,168	(b) 27,658	2,88,846	2,32,481
	Dameh	1,02,126	...	60,838	41,288	1,02,126	3,58,033	...	1,80,527	431	1,88,911	2,27,019
	Jubbulpore	2,03,574	...	1,29,645	74,229	2,03,574	9,33,265	...	6,90,055	1,303	6,91,358	2,41,907
	Mhalla	18,693	...	840	17,853	18,693	1,05,092	11	57,358	1,069	58,438	46,654
	Seoni	(c) 17,892	74	1,644	16,180	17,824	2,52,961	...	1,81,527	774	1,83,201	1,14,663
	Total	5,27,052	74	2,80,766	2,46,213	5,26,078	23,18,282	11	13,13,705	41,268	13,54,961	8,52,217
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur	(a) 3,87,819	...	1,66,218	2,16,731	3,82,849	6,31,660	75	1,80,746	26,272	2,07,599	4,87,061
	Hoshangabad	5,58,568	...	3,84,383	1,74,185	5,58,568	7,67,648	...	4,28,831	2,400	4,41,231	3,26,417
	Nimar	27,911	5,500	...	22,411	22,411	2,85,776	...	1,23,000	928	1,23,928	1,62,478
	Betul	(b) 53,726	7,631	3,752	42,343	46,095	2,71,405	2,565	2,60,330	2,314	2,65,209	6,196
	Chhindwara	20,502	...	...	20,502	20,502	(c) 2,04,437	...	1,47,018	419	1,47,167	1,57,270
	Total	10,33,615	13,131	5,54,353	4,66,362	10,20,525	22,51,026	2,440	10,80,955	32,109	11,24,804	11,73,222
NAGPUR.	Wardha	21,485	...	19,731	1,680	21,411	6,47,225	...	4,82,650	2,593	4,91,248	1,67,977
	Nagpur	15,684	17	5,923	9,743	15,666	9,85,771	...	6,00,428	4,525	6,04,963	3,80,808
	Chanda	13,937	...	...	13,937	13,937	2,00,267	...	1,24,009	160	1,24,169	76,098
	Bhandara	(b) 22,434	...	...	22,434	22,434	5,03,013	...	4,32,404	(b) 478	4,32,882	70,131
	Balaghat	27,950	...	18	27,932	27,950	(a) 2,10,955	...	2,10,955	79	2,11,034	—70
	Total	1,09,406	17	25,672	83,716	1,09,388	26,31,231	...	19,86,456	7,790	19,94,246	6,36,985
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur	1,96,606	...	...	1,96,026	1,96,626	8,58,371	...	8,36,386	131	8,36,517	21,854
	Bilaspur	1,21,019	...	57,948	54,081	1,12,029	5,11,576	...	5,00,965	...	5,00,965	10,611
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,239	...	24,431	...	24,431	1,38,808
	Total	3,08,655	...	57,948	2,50,707	3,08,655	15,33,186	...	13,61,782	131	13,61,913	1,71,273
	Grand Total	19,77,150	13,222	9,18,639	10,45,593	19,64,536	86,31,424	2,451	57,21,898	81,373	58,05,922	28,25,502

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) This balance does not tally with the balance shown in last year's statement. The balance of last year was affected owing to settlement revision taking effect from the year 1897-98 and it reduced to the amount shown in column 3 of this statement.

(b) This is the correct amount of surplus that was brought to account. It does not agree with the amount shown in column 19 of the previous year's statement as the accounts were overhauled owing to revision of Settlement.

	Rs.
(c) Balance shown in column 23 of the last year's statement	17,607
Add Increase owing to the errors brought to light on the check of Khatoni ...	291
Balance shown in column 3 of this statement	17,898

during the year ending 30th September 1900.

ON THE ROLL.

COLLECTIONS.			BALANCE.						TOTAL.						
			On account of previous year.			On account of year under report.									
On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	Total of columns 14 & 15.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 17 & 18 minus column 14.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 20 & 21.	Suspended (total of columns 17 & 20).	Unsuspended (total of columns 18 & 21).	Total of columns 23 & 24.	Date of oldest item of balance in column 7.	Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted (total of
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,838	2,22,601	2,40,441	87,709	20,811	1,06,622	2,51,168	9,878	2,61,046	3,38,867	68,702	4,07,569	1st June 1895...	498	21,587	21,795
4,029	1,06,514	1,10,553	60,535	37,742	98,057	1,80,597	20,498	2,01,095	2,41,132	57,747	2,98,882	June 1896. ...	498	705	1,207
6,353	2,36,584	2,43,032	1,29,615	67,841	1,97,456	6,00,055	53,763	6,53,818	7,29,670	72,604	8,02,304	1st June 1895 ...	7,081	1,593	8,674
7,629	44,611	52,231	849	9,023	10,023	57,256	2,042	59,401	58,105	11,230	69,474	1st Feby. 1897...	.	1,036	1,036
4,745	1,10,801	1,15,546	1,548	13,225	17,979	1,44,527	2,862	1,48,389	1,46,171	15,997	1,62,168	1st Feby. 1897...	508	2,607	2,915
41,650	8,11,133	8,52,803	2,80,256	2,04,562	4,55,348	12,23,705	43,041	12,65,743	15,01,471	2,46,615	18,51,097	...	8,835	31,532	36,527
2,14,060	2,31,514	5,15,574	1,69,128	2,691	1,63,783	1,20,760	1,55,457	2,76,243	2,80,364	1,58,268	4,44,632	1st Feby. 1900....		2,563	2,563
20,796	3,34,532	3,55,328	3,81,583	1,53,280	5,34,872	4,37,831	11,485	4,49,316	8,23,314	1,64,768	9,88,082	1st June 1895 ...	15,063	...	15,063
5,220	1,52,417	1,64,637	...	2,491	2,491	1,22,000	2,061	1,24,061	1,23,030	10,252	1,33,282	...	1	2,310	2,311
3,150	1,176	4,152	3,752	20,251	43,003	2,40,350	4,250	2,64,560	2,64,102	45,167	3,07,269	1st Feby. 1897...	675	...	675
[illegible]	1,35,522	1,34,213	...	12,950	12,950	1,47,048	18,620	1,65,677	1,47,040	31,320	1,80,367	1st Octr. 1899 ...	23	15	38
2,45,770	2,78,220	11,84,430	5,54,213	2,12,142	7,71,745	10,82,555	2,08,903	12,91,457	16,44,208	4,10,224	20,54,602	...	15,762	5,658	21,450
(c)1,850	1,25,471	1,27,221	(d) 18,582	879	19,361	4,88,650	12,500	5,01,150	5,07,332	13,383	5,20,715	20th Septr. 1898.	277		277
3,081	3,77,741	3,80,822	5,922	4,162	10,185	6,00,458	2,567	6,03,025	6,06,381	8,022	6,14,403	15th May 1900.	1,171	4,101	5,272
11,316	57,215	70,631	.	2,581	2,581	2,14,000	16,813	2,30,813	2,14,009	19,394	2,33,403	10th Feby. 1898.	.	161	161
5,310	68,792	74,102	...	24,124	24,124	4,32,404	1,563	4,33,723	(d) 4,32,404	25,563	4,57,317	10th Feby. 1897.	...	1,816	1,816
251	...	251	18	27,681	27,699	2,10,055	—73	2,10,576	2,10,073	27,608	2,37,681	15th May 1898...	915	118	1,063
31,033	6,49,760	6,61,837	24,621	57,727	81,350	19,45,456	35,866	19,81,652	19,79,073	93,593	20,67,022	...	2,363	6,196	8,589
1,606	12,837	14,243	..	1,05,220	1,05,220	8,26,586	1,917	8,28,503	8,26,586	1,07,137	19,33,723	1st March 1900.	2,521	1,107	3,628
2,673	10,611	13,283	57,048	45,493	1,02,751	5,00,665	...	5,00,665	5,53,913	45,493	6,04,316	1st June 1897 ...	2,748	..	2,748
...	1,40,136	1,40,136	...	...	...	24,431	672	25,103	24,431	672	25,103	1st March 1900.	2,035	9	2,044
10,084	1,62,584	1,72,668	57,048	1,50,623	2,08,571	13,66,762	2,589	13,69,351	14,40,750	2,63,212	16,62,962	...	7,304	1,176	8,480
3,71,522	25,51,706	28,76,387	9,17,590	7,33,434	16,49,014	57,21,838	2,73,731	59,95,629	66,39,428	9,06,355	76,35,643	...	33,751	41,892	74,045

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) This balance does not tally with the balance shown in last year's statement; the difference of Rs. 5 is due to Rs. 5 being added to the balance of the last year which were roughly declared as remission from the demand of that year.

(b) Last year's figures were wrong.

(c) Includes Rs. 2,700 on account of the increase in the assessment on jagirs. This amount was excluded from column 3 of Statement I inasmuch as the revised assessment was considered from 1st October 1899.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) Is the net demand of the year which remained as the result of the changes in the way of increase and decrease during the year, while the figures given in column 1 of Statement I is on account of the unchanged demand which stood at the commencement of the year under report; hence the difference.

(b) There is difference of Rs. 205 between the amount shown in column 19 of the previous year's printed statement and that shown in column 3 of this return. This is due to the fact that in the Tirora Tahsil, out of Rs. 406, remission of which was sanctioned in Secretariat letter No. C-101 of 10th June 1899, Rs. 205 were collected and set off against the demand before sanction for remission was received. This amount has been shown as excess collections, and the balance which was outstanding on 30th April 1899 has been correspondingly increased.

(c)

	Rs.
Suspended	1,049
Unsuspended	801
Total	1,850

(d) Excluding Rs. 1,049 on account of suspended amount.

A-II.—CESSES ASSESSED ON

Division.	District.	DEMAND. On account of balance from previous year. Balance from previous year.	Remissions during the year.	Balance for collection. Suspended.	Balance for collection. Unsuspended.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	For the year under report. Demand according to Kisthandi.	Abatements or remissions granted during the year.	Suspensions granted during the year.	Collected in advance during previous years and adjusted during the year.	Total deductions to be made (total of columns 9, 10 and 11).	Net demand for collection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	(a) 15,222	...	7,320	7,902	15,222	41,170	...	20,047	(b) 7,334	27,381	13,789
	Damoh ...	10,713	...	7,331	3,382	10,713	31,758	...	14,427	365	14,792	16,966
	Jubbulpore ...	3,774	...	566	3,208	3,774	75,958	...	57,036	315	57,351	18,607
	Mandla ...	503	...	13	490	503	8,160	...	4,362	10	4,372	3,788
	Seoni ...	(c) 815	...	91	724	815	21,208	...	12,470	181	12,651	8,557
	Total ...	31,027	...	15,321	15,706	31,027	1,78,254	...	1,08,342	8,205	1,16,547	61,707
NERBUDDA.	Narsinghpur ...	10,241	...	880	9,361	10,241	48,648	...	5,908	1,532	7,440	41,208
	Hoshangabad ...	29,953	...	19,284	10,669	29,953	60,837	...	35,111	1,565	36,676	24,161
	Nimar ...	886	256	...	630	630	28,794	...	...	1	1	28,793
	Betul ...	(d) 3,721	273	...	3,448	3,448	20,850	416	19,790	310	20,516	334
	Chhindwara ...	1,314	...	...	1,314	1,314	24,002	...	...	80	80	23,922
	Total ...	46,115	529	20,164	25,422	45,586	1,83,131	416	60,809	3,488	64,713	1,18,418
NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	273	...	...	273	273	50,441	...	35,401	196	35,687	14,754
	Nagpur ...	778	...	519	259	778	81,688	...	25,360	621	25,981	55,707
	Chanda ...	609	...	...	609	609	21,605	...	...	4	4	21,601
	Bhandara ...	(a) 939	...	...	939	939	38,782	...	33,276	(a) 109	33,385	5,397
	Balaghat ...	1,047	...	...	1,047	1,047	16,377	...	16,377	6	16,383	—6
	Total ...	3,646	...	519	3,127	3,646	2,08,893	...	1,10,524	936	1,11,440	97,453
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	14,354	...	...	14,354	14,354	70,358	...	68,622	...	68,622	1,736
	Bilaspur ...	1,588	...	...	1,588	1,588	44,850	...	42,686	...	42,686	2,164
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,471	...	1,279	2	1,281	16,190
	Total ...	15,942	...	...	15,942	15,942	1,32,679	...	1,12,587	2	1,12,589	20,090
	GRAND TOTAL ...	96,730	529	36,004	60,197	96,201	7,02,057	416	3,92,242	12,631	4,05,289	2,97,668

JUBBULPORE

(a) This balance does not tally with the balance shown in last year's statement. The balance of the last year was affected owing to settlement revision
(b) This is the correct amount of surplus that was brought to account. It does not agree with the amount shown in column 19 of the last year's state
(c) Balance shown in column 25 of last year's statement ... ... Rs. 806
Add increase owing to the errors brought to light in the Seoni Tahsil on the check of the Khationi... ... ,, 9
Balance shown in column 3 of this statement ... ... ,, 815

NERBUDDA

(a) Last year's figures were wrong.

NAGPUR

(a) There is a difference of Rs. 31 between the amount shown in column 19 of the return for 1898-99 and that shown in column 3 of this return. This is due off against the demand before sanction was received.

during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1900.

THE LAND REVENUE.

COLLECTIONS.			BALANCE.						TOTAL.						
			On account of previous years.			On account of year under report.									
On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total of columns 14 and 15.	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 17 and 18 (column 7 of column 14).	Suspended.	Unsuspended.	Total of columns 20 and 21.	Suspended (total of columns 17 and 20).	Unsuspended (total of columns 18 and 21).	Total of columns 23 and 24.	Date of oldest item of balance in column X.	Collections in advance remaining to be adjusted at the close of the year.	Collected in advance on account of following year.	Total collections in advance remaining to be adjusted (total of columns 27 and 28).
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,257	12,773	16,030	7,320	4,645	11,965	20,047	1,016	21,063	27,367	5,661	33,028	1st June 1895.	767	5,337	16,104
390	14,633	15,023	7,331	2,112	10,533	14,427	2,337	16,764	21,758	5,113	27,077	June 1894.	247	1,507	1,804
150	18,217	18,367	566	3,058	3,624	57,036	360	57,396	57,602	3,418	61,020	1st June 1895.	1,810	696	2,506
222	7,631	7,853	10	250	271	4,362	157	4,519	4,375	415	4,790	1st Feby. 1897.	...	222	222
320	8,205	8,525	91	404	495	12,470	852	13,322	12,561	756	13,317	1st Feby. 1897.	394	677	1,071
4,349	57,459	61,808	15,321	11,567	26,888	108,342	4,722	113,064	123,663	15,563	139,226	...	3,218	8,439	11,657
9,169	33,175	42,344	800	112	1,072	5,168	8,133	13,041	6,768	8,225	15,013	1st Feby. 1900.	...	800	800
1,227	22,989	24,216	14,284	9,342	28,626	35,111	1,272	36,383	54,395	10,614	65,009	1st June 1895.	5,684	...	5,684
379	20,581	20,960	...	251	251	...	8,212	8,212	...	8,463	8,463	...	...	...	...
122	120	242	...	3,326	3,326	19,730	214	20,024	19,730	3,540	23,330	1st Feby. 1897.	62	...	62
354	13,761	14,115	...	960	960	...	4,961	4,961	...	5,321	5,321	...	39	91	130
11,351	95,726	107,077	23,164	14,071	34,235	60,811	22,692	83,503	84,893	36,763	121,736	...	5,785	891	6,676
130	14,216	14,356	...	134	134	35,491	538	36,029	35,491	672	36,163	...	24	...	24
207	55,707	55,914	519	52	571	25,360	...	25,360	25,879	52	25,931	15th May 1900.	6	74	80
583	5,763	6,346	...	26	26	...	15,838	15,838	...	15,864	15,864	10th Feby. 1897.	...	3	3
432	5,364	5,796	...	507	507	33,276	33	33,309	(a) 33,276	540	33,816	10th Feby. 1897.	...	396	396
48	...	48	...	993	993	16,377	—6	16,371	16,377	993	17,370	15th May 1898.	162	...	162
1,400	81,050	82,450	519	1,718	2,237	110,504	16,403	126,907	111,023	18,121	129,144	...	202	473	675
102	1,617	1,719	...	14,252	14,252	68,622	119	68,741	68,622	14,371	82,993	1st March 1900.	210	151	361
262	2,164	2,426	...	1,326	1,326	42,686	...	42,686	42,686	1,326	44,012	1st June 1897.	428	...	428
...	16,150	16,150	...	...	...	1,279	...	1,279	1,279	...	1,279	...	511	2	513
364	19,931	20,295	...	15,578	15,578	112,587	119	112,706	112,587	15,697	128,284	...	1,149	153	1,302
17,473	2,54,242	2,71,715	26,004	42,724	78,728	3,02,242	43,426	4,34,668	4,28,246	86,150	5,14,396	...	10,404	9,956	20,360

DIVISION.

taking effect from the year 1897-1898 and it reduced to the amount shown in column 3 of this statement ment as the accounts were overhauled owing to revision of Settlement.

DIVISION.

DIVISION.

to the fact that in the Tirora Tahsil out of Rs. 456, remission of which was sanctioned in Secretariat letter No. C-101, dated the 19th June 1899, Rs. 31 were collected and set

STATEMENT II.—Showing Demands and Collections during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1900.

B.—LAND REVENUE NOT ON THE ROLL.

Divisions.	Districts.	Demand. Balance from previous year.	Demand. For year under report.	Collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand (total of cols. 3 and 4 minus col. 5).	Collection. On account of previous year.	Collection. On account of year under report.	Balance. On account of previous year (col. 3 minus col. 7).	Balance. On account of year under report (col. 4 minus the total of cols. 5 and 8).	Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											JUBBULPORE DIVISION.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	(a) 858	742	...	1,600	93	435	765	(b) 310	(c) 2	(a) Last year's balance was Rs. 919, which includes Rs. 91 on account of cesses. Correct balance of land revenue comes to Rs. 858.
	Damoh	(d) 744	3,558	...	4,282	51	25	693	3,533	...	(b) Of this Rs. 81 of Saugor Tahsil and Rs. 56 of Rehli Tahsil has been suspended, *vide* Chief Commissioner's letter No. 1-8516, dated the 10th April 1900.
	Jubbulpore	265	1,451	...	1,716	1	782	264	(e) 670	...	(c) Advance of last year not adjusted.
	Mandla	(f) 8,128	47,077	(g) 13	55,552	1,168	7,758	(h) 6,953	(i) 39,311	7	(d) Excluding Rs. 1,033 sanctioned, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 5728, dated the 21st December 1900.
	Seoni	(f) 1,555	15,790	8	17,338	555	3,660	1,002	(k) 12,162	...	(e) Out of this Rs. 570 have been suspended on account of Ryotwari villages.
	Total	11,544	69,633	21	80,736	1,871	12,581	9,673	55,531	9	(f) The difference between the total of columns 9 and 10 of the last last year's printed statement and this column is due to the following :— (1) After publication of Revenue Statements for the past year an item of Rs. 1,033 was added to the arrears of previous years to the Mandla Tahsil, which amount represented the sum realizable from certain ryots for their having cultivated waste lands in some ryotwaris. (2) The figures given last year for the Ramgarh Tahsil were wrong, as they were based on the wrong accounts prepared by the then Kashta Muharrir of Dhurki, since dismissed.
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	...	58	...	58	...	15	...	43	...	(g) Last year's figure was wrong.
	Hoshangabad	(a) 4,356	6,328	...	10,684	180	225	4,176	(b) 6,229	...	(h) All remitted, *vide* Secretary's No. 2240, dated the 31st May 1900.
	Nimar	98,432	90,258	...	1,88,690	583	16,420	(c) 82,1	74,882	...	(i) Out of this, realisation of Rs. 29,560 has been suspended till further orders, *vide* Commissioner's No. 8543, dated the 19th March 1900.
	Betul	9,180	4,548	...	13,728	302	...	8,878	4,548	...	(k) As per total of columns 9 and 10 of the previous year's printed statement ... 3,024 Deduct amount remitted as irrecoverable, *vide* Under-Secretary's No. 1110, dated the 15th March 1900 ... ... 1,468 Total ... 1,556
	Chhindwara	8,588	5,678	(d) ...	12,966	2,340	53	6,248	5,525	...	(l) Out of this Rs. 11,375 are suspended under authority of Famine Circular No. P-14, dated the 26th February 1900.
	Total	1,20,556	1,06,727	...	2,27,683	3,511	16,313	1,16,965	90,414	...	
											NERBUDDA DIVISION.
Nagpur.	Wardha	...	110	...	110	...	105	..	5	...	(a) The balance shown in columns 8 and 9 of last year's District Statement for the Hoshangabad Tahsil was wrong. A sum of Rs. 5,423 was remitted, *vide* Secretariat letter No. 5103, dated the 25th November 1899, and a mistake of Rs. 3,681 was discovered in the Tahsildar, consequently these two items have been omitted; hence the difference.
	Nagpur	(a) 337	2,525	...	2,862	108	1,631	229	888	...	(b) Of this Rs. 6,152 have been suspended.
	Chanda	5,009	19,315	18	24,306	1,141	2,549	3,868	17,743	...	(c) Of this Rs. 356 have been remitted.
	Bhandara	355	7,070	...	7,425	115	474	250	(b) 6,665	...	(d) Intimation of the fact that Rs. 21 shown in column 11 of the previous year's printed statement were deducted from the figure shown in column 6 against the Sonsar Tahsil was given to the District Office, Chhindwara, *vide* paragraph 7 of Secretariat letter No. 2150, dated the 21st June 1900; consequently this amount has been omitted from column 5 of the statement for the year under review.
	Balaghat	2,921	23,282	18	26,225	61	102	2,860	23,202	(c) 56	
	Total	8,552	54,282	36	62,797	1,425	4,704	7,127	47,041	56	
											NAGPUR DIVISION.
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	996	13,893	251	14,638	48	4,033	948	9,860	(a) 4	(a) The difference of Rs. 17 between this column and total of columns 9 and 10 of the last year's printed statement is due to the following :— (1) Difference of Rs. 7 is due to this amount being written off as irrecoverable in Ramtek Tahsil. (2) Difference of Rs. 10 is due to wrong figure being given in last year's statement in the Umrer Tahsil.
	Bilaspur	608	14,972	...	15,580	172	9,310	436	5,662	...	(b) Suspended.
	Sambalpur	...	2,685	...	2,685	...	2,557	...	28	...	(c) Out of this Rs. 55 are on account of the current year and Rs. 1 was collected in 1896-97, but as it is not yet deducted from demand it is not shown in column 5.
	Total	1,604	31,550	251	33,403	220	15,900	1,384	15,297	4	
											CHHATTISGARH DIVISION.
	Grand Total	1,42,655	2,52,192	316	4,00,527	7,027	49,500	2,15,222	2,00,283	(a) 1	(a) This sum was collected in 1898-99 and has not as yet been taken into account.

STATEMENT II.—Showing Demands and Collections during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1900.

C.—MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

Divisions.	Districts.	Demand.		Amount collected in advance during previous year.	Net demand total of cls. 3 and 4 *minus* cl. 5.	Collection.		Balance.		Collected in advance on account of the year following.	Explanation.
		Balance from previous year.	Demand for year under report.			On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of previous year cl. 3 *minus* col. 7.	On account of year under report cl. 4 *minus* total of cls. 5 and 8.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	JUBBULPORE DIVISION.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	...	19,435	...	19,435	...	19,435	..	...	...	(a) Through an oversight an item of Rs. 10 was left out in the Murwara Tahsil at the close of the preceding year.
	Damoh ...	13	388	..	401	3	386	10	2	...	(b) Out of this Rs. 36 have been remitted, *vide* Under-Secretary's letter No. 48, dated the 6th January 1900.
	Jubbulpore ...	(a) 74	4,736	...	4,810	17	4,526	(b. 57	210	52	(c) The balance given in columns 7 and 10 was wrong because an item of Rs. 53 had been, through an oversight, adjusted twice to the June kist of 1897, which was consequently shown less by Rs. 53 than the actual sum. To correct the error the figure has been increased to the same extent.
	Mandla ...	(c) 589	3,963	6	4,546	185	3,554	404	403	2	
	Seoni ...	12	328	...	340	12	328	...	...	...	
	Total ...	688	28,850	6	29,532	217	28,229	471	615	54	
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	...	7,486	20	7,466	.	7,466	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad ...	1,196	2,297	...	3,493	346	2,297	850	.	260	
	Nimar ...	...	1,368	..	1,368	..	995	...	373	...	
	Betul ...	45	492	..	537	...	478	45	14	...	
	Chhindwara ...	...	545	...	545	...	545	...	...	..	
	Total ...	1,241	12,188	20	13,409	346	11,781	895	387	260	
											NAGPUR DIVISION.
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	22	1,708	..	1,730	22	1,688	...	20	...	
	Nagpur ...	3	5,800	...	5,803	3	5,283	...	517	86	(a) The difference between this column and total of columns 9 and 10 of the previous year's printed statement is due to Re. 1 on account of Kotwar's fine being remitted during the year under report.
	Chanda ...	56	453	...	509	24	344	32	109	...	
	Bhandara ...	(a) 90	662	...	752	68	658	22	4	...	
	Balaghat ..	482	286	...	768	...	286	482	...	...	
	Total ...	653	8,909	...	9,562	117	8,259	536	650	86	
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	92	1,272	...	1,364	91	1,267	1	5	...	
	Bilaspur ...	...	1,204	...	1,204	...	1,204	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur ...	..	2,028	...	2,028	...	2,028	...	...	...	
	Total ...	92	4,504	...	4,596	91	4,499	1	5	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,674	54,451	20	57,099	771	52,768	1,903	1,657	400	

STATEMENT III.—*Showing Coercive Processes used in collection of Land Revenue under Sections 93 and 94 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1900.*

Division.	Districts.	Notices of Demand under Section 93.		Arrest under Section 94 (a).		Attachment and Sales of Property under Section 94 (b).			Attachment, Transfer, or Sales of Estates in respect of which arrear accrued, Section 94 (c), (d), (e) and (f)				Attachment of other Immoveable Property belonging to Defaulter, Section 94 (g).		Amount of Talbana realized.		
		Total number of Mahals in District.	Number of notices of demand issued.	Number of defaulters brought to District or Tahsil head-quarters under a warrant of arrest.	Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil Jail.	Number of attachments ordered.	Number of attachments effected.	Number of sales carried out.	Number of estates attached and held under management [clause (c)].	Number of estates transferred [clause (d)].	Number of estates the settlement of which was annulled [clause (e)].	Number of estates sold [clause (f)].	Number of cases of attachment.	Number of cases of sale.	Amount of process-fees and talbana realized.	Cost of issuing notices and processes.	Surplus credited to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
															Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	2,156	9	20	...	286	131	13	(a) 1	...	...	...	12	...	402	... (b) 468	402
	Damoh	1,463	6	206	...	167	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154		154
	Jubbulpore	2,568	...	5	...	237	77	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	...	297
	Mandla	1,414	...	3	...	155	15	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	178	...	178
	Seoni	1,725	29	3	...	438	37	7	57	...	...	...	...	...	471	...	471
	Total	9,326	44	237	...	1,283	283	27	58	...	...	...	13	1	1,502	468	1,502 0 0
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	1,298	332	18	...	293	153	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	120	281
	Hoshangabad	1,455	...	17	...	301	256	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	276	...	276
	Nimar	786	12	2	...	43	29	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Betul	1,188	...	...	...	37	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Chhindwara	1,905	31	...	...	133	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	112
	Total	6,632	375	37	...	807	454	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	805	120	685
Nagpur.	Wardha	1,895	...	...	...	60	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
	Nagpur	2,762	...	...	...	175	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	175
	Chanda	1,742	...	...	...	31	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
	Bhandara	1,543	56	2	...	197	53	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	...	241
	Balaghat	1,464	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Total	9,406	56	2	...	464	89	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	...	475
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	3,336	14	...	...	34	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	..	26
	Bilaspur	3,726	1	1	...	20	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	106	—59
	Sambalpur	971	26	9	...	241	34	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	...	274
	Total	8,033	41	10	...	295	47	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	106	241
	Grand Total	33,397	516	285	...	2,849	873	53	58	...	...	1	13	2	3,129	694	2,903

(a) Pitchra Estate.

(b) This sum was not paid out of the sum realized as process-fees, but was drawn on separate bills and hence it is not deducted from the figures shown in column 16 of the statement.

STATEMENT IV-A.—*Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments existing at the beginning and end of the Year, respectively.*

Division.	Districts.	Assignments existing on 1st October 1899.					Add grants made during the year or increase by revision of assessment.					Deduct lapses and resumptions during the year or release by revision of assessment.	
		Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.
				Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.			Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	643	80,060	35,643	1,852	33,791	...	...	...	...	...	8	506
	Damoh ...	345	117,166	26,524	3,861	22,663	...	...	...	...	...	3	201
	Jubbulpore ...	3,439	326,461	92,115	26,891	65,224	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,174
	Mandla ...	34	10 851	1,624	209	1 415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	118	155.955	30,585	(a) 1,484	(a) 29,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4 579	696 493	1,86,491	24,297	1,52,194	...	...	...	...	...	36	1,881
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	154	30.332	13,469	4 197	9,272	...	...	...	...	...	1	51
	Hoshangabad ...	154	70,722	41,713	(a) 3 427	(a) 38.286	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
	Nimar ...	1,277	181.469	39.007	6,048	32.959	2	117	155	15	139	16	287
	Betul ...	71	(b) 23.943	(b) 3 807	(b) 2,040	(b) 1,767	...	...	...	...	...	2	22
	Chhindwara ...	234	58,627	6,606	1,690	4,916	..	...	...	...	...	1	6
	Total ...	1,890	365,093	1,04,602	17.402	87 200	2	117	155	15	139	21	374
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	383	79.015	46,142	18 680	27,462	...	...	...	...	...	12	174
	Nagpur ...	978	248.426	1,27,878	37,579	90,299	...	...	...	...	...	7	21
	Chanda ...	726	176,603	34.449	(a) 20,044	(a) 14,405	(b) 1	516	150	34	116	20	1,594
	Bhandara ...	277	56,815	19,117	6,104	13,013	...	6,027	3,299	2,664	635	119	1,833
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,364	560,859	2,27,586	82,407	1,45,179	1	6,543	3,449	2 698	751	158	3,622
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	64	69,010	14,139	351	13,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	50	43.906	10,634	...	10,634	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,150
	Sambalpur ...	288	193.258	30,183	4.215	25 968	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.580
	Total ...	402	306,174	54 956	4 566	50,300	...	...	...	...	...	4	3.730
	Grand Total...	9.235	1,928,619	5.73 635	1,38,672	4 34.963	3	6 660	3 604	2,713	890	219	9 607

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) Last year's figures were wrong.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) These are correct figures. Rs. 127 was wrongly deducted from column 6 instead of its being deducted from the amount shown in column 7 for the year 1898-99.

(b) These figures differ from those in last year's return. Last year's return was based on the old Mnas Register and did not take account of all the partitions effected since Settlement. These figures are now based on the new printed Register and are correct.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) The figures in columns 6 and 7 do not agree with those in columns 21 and 22 of previous year's printed statement as the last year's figures were wrongly calculated.

(b) This inam was resumed in the previous year as there was no trace of the muafidar, but now as the muafidar has come forward and established his claim, the muafi has been restored to him.

STATEMENT IV-A.—Showing the Extent and Amount of Land Revenue Assignments existing at the [illegible] and end of the Year, respectively.

Divisions.	Districts.	Assignments existing on 1st October 1899.					Add grants made during the year or increase by revision of assessment.					Deduct lapse and resumptions during the year or decrease by revision of assessment.	
		Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.	Land Revenue.			Number.	Area.
				Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.			Gross.	Realizable.	Assigned.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	643	80,060	35,643	1,852	33,791	...	...	...	...	...	8	506
	Damoh ...	345	117,166	26,524	3,861	22,663	...	...	...	...	...	3	201
	Jubbulpore ...	3,439	326,461	92,115	26,891	65,224	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,174
	Mandla ...	34	10,851	1,624	209	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	118	155,955	30,585	(a) 1,484	(a) 29,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,579	696,493	1,86,491	34,297	1,52,194	...	...	...	...	...	36	1,881
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	154	30,332	13,469	4,197	9,272	...	...	...	...	...	1	51
	Hoshangabad ...	154	70,722	41,713	(a) 3,427	(a) 38,286	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
	Nimar ...	1,277	181,469	39,007	6,048	32,959	2	117	155	15	139	16	287
	Betul ...	71	(b) 23,943	(b) 3,807	(b) 2,040	(b) 1,767	...	...	...	...	...	2	22
	Chhindwara ...	234	58,627	6,606	1,690	4,916	..	...	...	...	...	1	6
	Total ...	1,890	365,093	1,04,602	17,402	87,200	2	117	155	15	139	21	374
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	383	79,015	46,142	18,680	27,462	...	...	...	...	...	12	174
	Nagpur ...	978	248,426	1,27,878	37,579	90,299	...	...	...	...	...	7	21
	Chanda ...	726	176,603	34,449	(a) 20,044	(a) 14,405	(b) 1	516	150	34	116	20	1,594
	Bhandara ...	277	56,815	19,117	6,104	13,013	...	6,027	3,299	2,664	635	119	1,833
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,364	560,859	2,27,586	82,407	1,45,179	1	6,543	3,449	2,698	751	158	3,622
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	64	69,010	14,139	351	13,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	50	43,906	10,634	...	10,634	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,150
	Sambalpur ...	288	193,259	30,183	4,215	25,968	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,580
	Total ...	402	306,174	54,956	4,566	50,390	...	...	...	...	...	4	3,730
	Grand Total...	9,235	1,928,619	5,73,635	1,38,672	4,34,963	3	6,660	3,604	2,713	890	219	9,607

(a) Last year's figures were [illegible] are correct figu[illegible]

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

wrongly deducted from column 6 instead of its being deducted from the [illegible] shown in [illegible] was based on the old M[illegible] not take

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) The figures in columns 6 and 7 do not agree with those in columns 21 and 22 of previous year's printed statement as the [illegible] year's figures were wrongly calculated.

(b) This muafi was restored in the previous year as there was no trace of the muafidar, but now as the muafidar has come forward and established his claim, the muafi has been restored to him.

STATEMENT IV-B.—Showing results of the Annual Enquiry into the Lapse and Resumption of Revenue-free Estates made under Section 130 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1900.

Division.	Districts.	LAPSES AND RESUMPTIONS.									Remarks.
		Number of Lapses,			Number of cases reported during year under report.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of cases unsettled at close of year.	Number of cases settled, but not reported at close of year.	Date of the oldest case settled, but not reported.	
		Unreported from previous year.		Occurring during year under report.							
		Pending for settlement.	Settled, but not reported.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Acres.	Rs.				
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	3	1	7	8	506	105	1	2	14th April 1900.	
	Saugor ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Damoh ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	1	3	7	3	201	182	5	3	14th September 1900	
	Damoh ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Jubbulpore Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	25	10	27	1,173	417	2	(a) 6	18th April 1900.	(a) Out of these, four cases have been included in the half-yearly statement for the year ending 30th September 1900.
	Jubbulpore Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Mandla ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Mandla ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Seoni ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	(b) 1	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	...	...	(b) This case was omitted in the last year's statement.
	Seoni ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Total ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	5	29	24	38	1,880	704	9	11	...	
	Total ... Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	..	

STATEMENT IV-B.—*Showing results of the Annual Enquiry into the Lapse and Resumption of Revenue-free Estates made under Section 130 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1900*—(Concld.)

Division.	Districts.	LAPSES AND RESUMPTIONS.									Remarks.
		Number of Lapses.			Number of cases reported during year under report.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of cases unsettled at close of year.	Number of cases settled, but not reported at close of year.	Date of the oldest case settled, but not reported.	
		Unreported from previous year.		Occurring during year under report.							
		Pending for settlement.	Settled, but not reported.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Acres.	Rs.				
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	1	...	...	1	36	26	...	...	...	
	Narsinghpur. Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	1	...	1	8	4	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad. Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Nimar ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	9	22	13	133	125	...	18	9th June 1900.	
	Nimar ... Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Betul ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	2	2	22	14	...	...	...	
	Betul ... Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara. Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	...	...	1	1	6	4	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara. Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	Total ... Muafi Lapses and Resumptions	1	10	25	18	205	173	...	18	...	
	Total ... Malik-makbuza Escheats	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	

NAGPUR.	Wardha ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	6	4	13	15	92	59	2	6	16th September 1899.
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	(a) 1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	10th September 1900.
	Nagpur ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	4	17	10	9	38	17	15	7	5th May 1898.
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	6	23	17	31	5,366	238	3	12	29th March 1900.
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	3	2	17	.....	...	1	...
	Bhandara.	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	1	6	1	93	136	...	6	3rd July 1900.
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Balaghat ..	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Total ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	16	45	46	56	5,589	450	29	31	...
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	(a) 1	1	4	3	17	.....	1	2	...
CHHATTISGARH.	Raipur ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	(a) 1	...
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Bilaspur...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	1	...	3	2	2,150	575	2	...	...
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Sambal-pur.	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	...	7	19	19	1,579	782	7	...	...
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Total ...	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions ...	2	7	22	21	3,729	1,357	9	1	...
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL.	Muafi Lapses and Resumptions..	24	91	117	133	11,403	2 684	38	61	...
		Malik-makbuza Escheats ..	(a) 1	2	4	4	18	1	1	2	...

(a) Of the five cases shown in column 9, of the previous year's statement, four cases were struck off because they were settled with tenants on jamas fixed at the revision of Settlement hence the difference of four.

(a) This case was found on enquiry not to necessitate resumption and has not therefore been reported.

STATEMENT V.—Showing Mutations in possession of Proprietary Rights due to Sale or Mortgage or Lease, as registered under Section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1900.

Divisions.	Districts.	PRIVATE SALES.					SALES BY ORDER OF COURT IN FORECLOSURE OR IN EXECUTION OF DECREES.					MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION AND TRANSFERS BY VIRTUE OF LEASES.				
		Number of—		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of—		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.	Number of—		Area.	Land revenue assessed or assessable.	Consideration money.
		Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in mahals.	Plots.				Mahals or shares in Mahals.	Plots.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	90	15	22 423	8,626	55,682	27	8	8,951	3 213	49,699	11	3	5,450	1,677	5,385
	Damoh ...	48	15	7,415	2,318	18,026	14	7	4,571	1,371	6,852	4	1	1,694	758	4,350
	Jubbulpore ...	102	123	42,653	13,785	1,88,089	48	11	13,616	9,949	77,851	18	27	7,680	3,127	22,892
	Mandla ...	55	1	21,306	1,779	32,982	9	2	4,512	428	10,165	2	...	1,559	225	1,500
	Seoni ...	23	4	8 433	1,842	30,251	10	...	3 490	604	9 433	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	318	158	102 230	28,350	3,25,030	108	28	35,140	15 565	1,54,000	35	31	16,383	5,787	34,127
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	21	17	9,457	5,939	51,056	52	18	20 432	11,749	85,478	9	2	4 195	3 387	14,147
	Hoshangabad ...	20	4	9 693	4 421	70 570	40	2	34,809	19 193	1,41,841	5	16	4 588	904	12,589
	Nimar ...	24	311	11,634	4.351	1,38,067	1	18	485	160	2,861	14	37	11,061	2,474	20,685
	Betul ...	16	1	8,159	1,399	27 253	12	1	7,145	860	13,605	5	...	7.385	641	3,725
	Chhindwara ...	44	6	8,352	1,753	32,080	17	2	6 473	948	20,889	4	...	4,051	79	1,300
	Total ...	125	339	47,295	17,863	3,19,026	122	41	69,344	32,910	2,64,074	37	55	31 280	7,525	52,446
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	74	105	9 311	4,606	81 384	31	18	5,843	2,989	22,717	11	...	5,515	3.178	1,524
	Nagpur ...	49	228	22 595	11,014	1,20,297	11	88	6,218	4 462	43,514	7	11	1,463	666	15,025
	Chanda ...	13	21	3815	1,033	6,575	7	7	2,156	422	3 583	8	18	3,921	430	2 924
	Bhandara ...	26	196	5,329	1.973	24 689	21	52	14.903	1,841	24,812	1	2	2,621	2,186	3,143
	Balaghat ...	14	9	5 281	1.952	22 202	51	2	39.222	9 414	18 278	4	...	4,004	635	2.323
	Total ...	176	554	46.331	20 578	2,55,147	121	167	68,342	19,128	1,12 904	31	31	17 524	7.095	24.939
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	15	...	11,542	2 430	67,885	30	...	24,688	5,580	76,761	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	50	35	15,109	3,669	51,518	13	2	3 556	1,263	17,823	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	21	...	7.772	1 063	23.597	4	...	2,058	433	8,597	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	86	35	34 423	7,462	1 43,000	47	2	30 312	7 276	1,03,181	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	705	1,086	230 279	74 253	10 42,203	398	238	203 138	74,879	6,34,759	103	117	65.187	20,407	1,11 512

STATEMENT VI-A. —*Showing Progress made by Deputy Commissioners in disposing of Partition Cases under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Year ending the 30th September* 1900.

Divisions.	Districts.	Cases pending from previous year.				Cases instituted during the year.			Cases pending at close of year.			Date of institution of oldest case in column 6.	Details of pending cases.		
		Number pending at commencement of year.	Number adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of during year.	Number still pending at close of year.	Number of cases instituted.	Number adjusted, withdrawn or struck off in default.	Number disposed of.	Instituted during year.	Instituted during two previous years.	Instituted further back than the two previous years.		Number of cases formerly.	Number of cases now.	Area partitioned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
															A. P.
Jubbulpore	Saugor	5	1	4	...	6	...	..	6	...	...	...	4	8	3 294 0 0
	Damoh	8	...	8	...	10	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	1 565 0 0
	Jubbulpore	12	2	8	2	21	4	...	17	...	...	30th August 1899.	8	26	7.495 0 0
	Mandla	1	...	1	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Seoni	7	3	.	4	7	2	...	5	4	...	18th April 1859.	..	...	...
	Total ..	33	6	21	6	49	13	4	32	4	...		13	36	12.354 0 0
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	6	4	2	...	13	8	1	4	...	...	...	3	3	4 127 0 0
	Hoshangabad	9	...	5	4	7	3	...	4	3	1	14th May 1897.	5	14	7.783 0 0
	Nimar	2	..	2	...	9	1	7	1	.	...	...	0	19	8 168 0 0
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	14	2	4	8	1	...	1	...	8	...	22nd December 1898	4	8	2,706 0 0
	Total ..	31	6	13	12	30	12	9	9	11	1		21	44	22.784 0 0
Nagpur	Wardha	18	.	6	1	13	3	1	0	10	...	8th May 1899	0	29	11 797 0 0
	Nagpur	28	10	5	13	19	3	...	16	13	...	17th February 1897.	5	8	4 373 0 0
	Chanda	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	8	4	1	3	7	1	...	6	3	...	4th March 1859.	2	2	499 0 0
	Balaghat	2	.	...	2	12	2	2	8	2	...	10th August 1899.	...	...	...
	Total ...	56	14	14	28	51	9	3	39	28	...		16	39	16,669 0 0
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	24	8	5	11	2	1	...	1	3	8	...	6	15	5.838 0 0
	Sambalpur	2	...	2	...	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	.	...	..
	Total ...	26	8	7	11	7	1	3	3	3	8		6	15	5.838 0 0
	Grand Total ...	146	34	55	57	137	35	1	83	46	9	...	36	134	57,645 0 0

STATEMENT VI-B.—Showing Progress made by Commissioners in disposing of Partition Cases under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act during the Year ending 30th September 1900.

Division.	District.	Cases pending at close of previous year.	Cases received during year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of— Returned for revision.	Quashed under Section 15.	Finally sanctioned.	Total.	Cases pending at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jubbulpore	Saugor	2	4	6	...	...	6	6	...
	Damoh	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Jubbulpore	1	7	8	...	...	8	8	...
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	11	15	...	...	15	15	...
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	*1
	Hoshangabad	1	3	4	...	...	3	3	...
	Nimar	1	7	8	...	...	8	8	...
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	6	6	...	...	6	6	...
	Total	2	20	22	...	...	21	21	1
Nagpur	Wardha	3	8	11	...	...	9	9	2
	Nagpur	11	8	19	...	1	11	12	7
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Balaghat	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Total	15	17	32	...	1	22	23	†9
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	1	6	7	...	...	6	6	1
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	6	7	...	...	6	6	1
	Grand Total	22	54	76	...	1	64	65	11

* Returned to the Deputy Commissioner for further enquiry on 21st May 1900 and not received before the close of year.
† Returned for supplying omissions and corrections in Shamlat, &c.

STATEMENT VII.—*Showing Work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1900.*

Heads of Business.		Number of Cases.																
		Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.
I.—Mutation Cases (Section 235, Land Revenue Act)	Pending at commencement of year	92	415	18	24	18	120	32	(a) 19	173	42	12	14	44	4	11	26	116	31
	Instituted during year	845	947	1,632	167	253	336	232	1,106	45	561	569	2,923	467	503	185	239	340	292
	Disposed of during year	847	1,203	1,636	173	162	373	257	1,056	168	287	748	964	466	491	185	255	326	275
II.—Repair of Boundary-marks (Sections 132 (a), 134 and 135 of Land Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year	2	4	...	...	...	2	532	...	2	...	10	...	1	7	...	...	...	2
	Instituted during year	143	12	155	1	24	44	254	14	8	9	42	57	4	33	...	17	3	10
	Disposed of during year	143	16	158	...	24	35	653	14	7	8	49	55	5	36	...	17	3	9
III.—Enquiries into the claims of Thekadars to a protected status under Section 61-(a) of the Land Revenue Act (Section 132 (i) of the Land Revenue Act.	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Instituted during year	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Disposed of during year	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
IV.—Applications to declare land sir land (Section 132 (i) of the Land Revenue Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Deposit of rent by tenants (Section 8 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Instituted during year	5	...	6	...	3	6	15	12	...	4	1	13	...	1	...	1	...	17
	Disposed of during year	5	...	6	...	1	7	17	9	...	4	1	11	...	1	...	4	...	17
VI.—Application by landlord to enhance rent because of improvements made by him and application by tenant to have rent reduced owing to effect of such improvement having ceased (Sections 13 and 14 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Application to enhance, alter, or commute rent (Sections 15 to 17 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	6	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
	Disposed of during year	...	5	5	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
VIII.—Avoidance and confirmation of surrenders (Section 36 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
IX.—Application to fix the price at which a landlord may purchase the holding of an absolute-occupancy tenant in case of intended transfer (Section 41 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	2	1	2	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	...	7	...	4	2	1	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	6	3	5	...	4	5	...	2	...
X.—Application to fix rent of sir land transferred (Section 45 (1) of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT VII.—*Showing Work under certain heads of Revenue Business during the Revenue Year ending 30th September 1900.*—(Concld.)

Heads of Business.		Number of Cases.																	
		Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhindwara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.
XI.—Application to transfer sir land (Section 45 (2) of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	19	...	8	...	1	...	4	...	...	17	...	7	...	22	25	...
	Instituted during year	14	...	86	5	42	57	25	4	4	27	24	35	3	25	20	24	56	...
	Disposed of during year	14	...	86	5	37	42	19	4	7	21	16	35	1	14	19	19	54	...
XII.—Application to set aside transfer made by occupancy tenant (Section 47 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
XIII.—Application to enhance rent of occupancy tenants (Section 51 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Application to set aside transfer made by ordinary tenant (Section 71 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—Application to confer occupancy rights and fix rent (Section 73 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	2	...	5	7	...	11	...	...	1	...	24	9	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	2	...	5	7	1	11	...	...	1	...	22	9	...	...	1	...	...	...
XVI.—Fixation of fair rent on a reference by the Civil Court (Section 78 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disposed of during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVII.—Execution of decree by ejectment of tenant (Section 85 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	..	23	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Instituted during year	7	...	110	...	21	349	31	11	3	...	71	...	...	100	...	123	16	...
	Disposed of during year	7	...	101	...	4*	352	31	11	5	...	43	...	...	100	...	125	13	...
XVIII.—Application by tenant for reinstatement after illegal ejectment (Section 91 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
	Instituted during year	31	...	122	..	6	15	...	...	4	2	89	31	3	...	9	13	12	3
	Disposed of during year	31	...	108	...	5	11	...	...	4	2	64	27	3	...	9	22	8	3
XIX.—Application to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (Section 93 of Tenancy Act).	Pending at commencement of year	...	1	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instituted during year	2	...	23	1	2	14	...	6	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
	Disposed of during year	2	..	23	1	2	17	...	5	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
GRAND TOTAL	Pending at commencement of year	93	121	42	21	52	127	563	29	893	47	57	37	45	10	14	57	148	35
	Instituted during year	1,052	966	2,171	187	551	845	559	1,153	66	413	1,041	1,155	470	671	218	423	579	244
	Disposed of during year	1,050	1,224	2,131	140	275	750	984	1,140	125	333	952	1,025	475	656	220	390	457	216

* Last year's figures were wrong.

STATEMENT VIII.—*Showing Principal Suits between Landlord and Tenant under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1900.*

Divisions.	Districts.	SUITS FOR ARREARS OF RENT.					SUITS FOR EJECTMENT OF TENANTS ON THE GROUND THAT THE HOLDING CONSISTS ENTIRELY OF SIR LAND, OR UNDER SECTION 48-(b).			PROCEEDINGS FOR EJECTMENT OF ORDINARY TENANTS, SECTIONS 53-(b) TO 57.				SUITS BY TENANTS FOR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION.		
		Number disposed of during year.			Number of Decrees executed.		Number disposed of during year.			Number of notices issued under Section 56.	Number of statements of agreement filed by tenants or recorded by the Court.	Number of Decrees for Ejectment.		Number disposed of during year.		
		Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.	By sale of distrained produce.	By ejectment.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.			Made absolute on payment of compensation by landlord.	Not made absolute.	Compromised.	Decreed for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Decreed for defendant or dismissed in default.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jubbulpore	Saugor	93	592	172	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
	Damoh	25	201	76	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	10
	Jubbulpore	75	895	232	5	75	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	5	10	18
	Mandla	20	97	19	4	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	6	7
	Seoni	16	208	60	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	...
	Total	229	1,993	559	10	98	...	13	3	11	...	...	...	17	38	39
Nerbudda	Narsinghpur	131	1,646	272	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Hoshangabad	65	1,005	124	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	9	181	45	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	9	141	26	66	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	44	293	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10
	Total	258	3,266	493	129	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	13
Nagpur	Wardha	34	573	96	437	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	96	1,115	299	24	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	8	105	85	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	28	498	172	18	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Balaghat	1	94	16	10	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	11	6	...
	Total	167	2,385	668	489	164	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	11	6	1
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	10	332	53	7	83	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	15	12
	Bilaspur	47	206	65	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9
	Sambalpur	5	70	87	...	...	4	19	10	...	...	...	...	5	14	18
	Total	62	608	205	7	83	4	29	18	...	...	...	...	6	31	39
	Grand Total	716	8,252	1,925	635	389	4	49	23	11	...	..	...	35	84	92

STATEMENT IX.—*Showing the action taken by the Deputy Commissioners, under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1900.*

Division.	Districts.	Whether acquisition permanent or temporary.	Area taken up. For Roads.	For Railways.	For Other purposes.	Total.	Total amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction in land revenue	Number of cases in which land has been occupied, but in which no compensation has yet been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending case referred to in column 10.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.		
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	Permanent	177	30	3	210	89	2	3	196	9th November 1898.	(a) Includes Rs. 5 remission sanctioned for the village of Bansa Kallan, which is a muafi village and from which no land revenue is realized
		Temporary	...	21	...	21	47	...	...	...	.....	
	Damoh	Permanent	115	5	...	120	275	(a) 31	1	90	22nd December 1899.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
	Jubbulpore	Permanent	...	...	...	...	489	9	1	1,813 S. feet.	23rd March 1900.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
										Acres.		
	Mandla	Permanent	666	...	1	667	749	11	1	212	24th April 1899	
		Temporary	97	...	...	97	...	...		97	.....	
	Seoni	Permanent	302	...	...	302	2,219	(b) 33	...	...	.....	(b) *Vide* explanation in column 12 of Statement I.
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
		Total	1,357	56	4	1,417	3,868	86	6	595		
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	Permanent	...	...	18	18	135	6	...	...	.....	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
	Hoshangabad.	Permanent	506	5	8	519	548	(a) 48	16	514	21st October 1899.	(a) These figures will not agree with those in column 12 of Statement I as the latter do not include cesses.
		Temporary	292	...	15	307	...	25		306	.....	
	Nimar	Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	.....	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
	Betul	Permanent	721	...	22	743	185	27	5	721	13th October 1898.	
		Temporary	376	...	...	376	...	...		376	13th do. 1898.	
	Chhindwara	Permanent	345	...	1	346	110	2	5	512	7th November 1898.	
		Temporary	172	...	...	172	...	...		172	.....	
		Total	2,412	5	64	2,481	978	113	26	2,601		

STATEMENT IX.—Showing the action taken by the Deputy Commissioner, under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1900.—(Concld.)

Divisions.	Districts.	Whether acquisition permanent or temporary.	Area taken up. For Roads.	For Railways.	For Other purposes.	Total.	Total amount of compensation of every description.	Annual reduction in land revenue.	Number of cases in which land has been occupied, but in which no compensation has yet been paid.	Area thus occupied.	Date of oldest pending case referred to in column 10.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.		
Nagpur.	Wardha	Permanent	133	...	...	133	846	...	1	133	31st May 1897.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
	Nagpur	Permanent	127	...	75	202	362	...	9	191	21st January 1891.	
		Temporary	...	...	54	54	729	...	...	...	.....	
	Chanda	Permanent	111	...	29	140	4,601	..	3	140	13th July 1899.	
		Temporary	...	...	56	56	54	...		54	.....	
	Bhandara	Permanent	485	146	11	642	105	7	9	625	3rd March 1897.	
		Temporary	234	...	...	234	...	...		234	.....	
	Balaghat	Permanent	1,061	...	...	1,061	1,179	...	8	975	30th September 1898.	
		Temporary	539	...	...	539	...	...		500	Do.	
		Total	2,690	146	225	3,061	7,876	7	30	2,852		
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	Permanent	39	41	...	80	48	2	6	80	7th March 1898.	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
	Bilaspur	Permanent	162	...	...	162	963	1	1	5	18th September 1898.	
		Temporary	90	...	9	99	105	...	...	..	.....	
	Sambalpur	Permanent	92	...	...	92	86	...	...	..	.....	
		Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	
		Total	383	41	9	433	1,202	3	7	85		
		Grand Total	6,842	248	302	7,392	13,924	209	(a)	6,133		

STATEMENT X.—*Giving details of Land sold by Collector under precept from Civil Courts during the Revenue Year ending the 30th September 1900.*

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Sales ordered by Civil Courts. Pending at close of preceding year.	During the year.	Total.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by payment of claim.	Number of cases in which sale has been averted by temporary alienation.	Number of cases in which sale has taken place.	Number of cases in which sale has been refused on the decree-holder refusing to take a lease on reasonable terms.	Number of cases struck off in default or otherwise.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Amount of land revenue transferred.	Price realized.	Number of years purchase of revenue.	Amount of encumbrances known to exist on the property at the time of sale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Jubbulpore.	Saugor	127	44	171	5	5	11	2	(a) 17	131	554	1,840	4	2,554
	Damoh	31	2	33	2	2	5	...	1	23	54	735	13	195
	Jubbulpore	31	38	69	5	10	4	...	1	49	161	757	5	180
	Mandla	(b) 15	26	41	2	...	3	...	...	(c) 36	22	377	17	...
	Seoni	39	15	54	5	...	8	...	12	(d) 29	360	8,599	23	15,582
	Total ...	243	125	368	19	17	31	2	31	268	1,157	12,308	10	18,511
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur	53	118	171	10	6	11	1	27	116	1,214	8,672	7	4,198
	Hoshangabad	(a) 284	94	378	26	2	24	...	21	305	2,452	12,123	5	27,300
	Nimar	78	18	96	6	3	10	6	2	69	534	1,691	3	5,379
	Betul	36	30	66	...	1	...	...	3	62	...	..	...	...
	Chhindwara	76	61	137	5	...	7	...	4	121	152	1,245	8	3,315
	Total ...	527	321	848	47	12	5[illegible]	7	57	673	4,352	23,731	5	40,192
Nagpur.	Wardha	175	124	299	24	...	15	1	32	227	414	2,831	7	10,450
	Nagpur	247	120	367	6	...	12	Nil	29	320	316	4,095	12	1,608
	Chanda	56	24	80	4	(a) 2	1	...	4	(a) 71	3	32	11	...
	Bhandara	129	55	184	6	1	4	3	18	152	72	308	4	584
	Balaghat	71	48	119	...	1	...	...	6	112	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	678	371	1,049	40	4	32	4	89	(a) 882	805	7,266	9	12,642
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur	36	78	114	...	...	...	...	1	113	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	61	13	74	2	2	2	...	4	64	23	40	2	67
	Sambalpur	4	2	6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	375	...	740
	Total ...	101	93	194	2	2	4	...	7	179	23	415	18	807
	Grand Total ...	1,549	910	2,459	108	35	119	13	184	* 2,002	6,337	43,720	7	72,152

JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

(a) Sale stopped on decree-holder's request 5
No purchaser 3
Other instances 9
Total ... 17

(b) Include three lease cases of the preceding year, hence the difference.
(c) Do. two do. do. do.
(d) Exclude two cases in which leases had been given last year.

NERBUDDA DIVISION.

(a) Includes nine cases in which leases had been granted in the previous year and not shown as pending in column 10 of the previous year's printed return.

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) Includes two cases in column 7 in which leases have been granted.
* Including two cases in which leases have been granted.

Divisions.	Districts.	Cultivated area of district in square miles.		Population.	Number of villages.	Land revenue, excluding cesses.	Number of cases			Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending at close of the year	Number of Cases pending more than—				Number of English letters in Revenue Department.	
							Pending at close of preceding year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.			Three months.	Six months.	Nine months.	Twelve months.	Issues.	Receipts.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Sq. Miles.	Acres.			Rs.											
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	1,398	347	591,743	2,073	5,21,327	1,480	5,400	6,880	6,352	528	70	27	11	91	1,902	245
	Damoh ...	810	513	325,613	1,393	3,98,033	1,707	5,392	7,099	6,302	707	1 9	88	60	101	2,802	2,815
	Jubbulpore ...	1,911	4	748,146	(a) 2,537	9,33,705	302	9,011	9,311	8,934	377	23	19	23	25	3,232	3,571
	Mandla ...	1,061	387	339,487	(b) 2,044	1,05,092	320	3,335	3,655	3,280	375	115	13	8	11	2,524	1,717
	Seoni ...	1,264	321	370,767	1,635	2,59,964	75	2,999	3,075	2,974	(c) 101	3	9	...	22	1,856	2,363
	Total ...	6,446	992	2,375,756	9,682	22,18,181	3,883	26,137	33,020	27,932	2,088	289	156	102	248	12,476	10,711
Nerbudda.	Narsinghpur ...	967	229	367,020	1,089	6,34,660	1,036	7,290	8,326	7,531	795	90	22	34	48	2,831	3,210
	Hoshangabad ...	1,518	416	497,487	(a) 1,428	7,67,648	1,284	7,103	8,387	7,775	612	17	23	120	272	3,327	3,214
	Nimar ...	1,027	202	285,944	991	2,85,776	242	7,352	7,594	7,423	171	6	26	7	61	3,840	3,477
	Betul ...	1,491	14	323,196	1,236	2,71,405	499	3,812	4,311	3,916	395	200	59	13	80	2,852	3,308
	Chhindwara ...	1,376	494	407,494	1,340	(b) 2,94,437	258	10,082	10,340	9,931	409	31	22	27	77	2,520	1,714
	Total ...	6,291	75	1,881,147	6,084	22,53,926	3,319	35,639	38,958	36,576	2,382	344	152	201	538	15,376	14,970
Nagpur.	Wardha ...	1,563	140	400,854	1,372	6,41,225	586	6,403	6,989	6,381	608	82	69	36	200	4,547	4,512
	Nagpur ...	2,100	519	757,862	2,213	9,85,771	572	5,873	6,445	5,553	892	42	19	4	18	3,367	3,885
	Chanda ...	1,516	428	697,610	2,270	3,90,267	1,856	3,483	5,339	5,185	154	19	14	17	42	4,186	3,335
	Bhandara ...	1,535	28	742,850	1,815	5,03,013	418	11,689	12,107	11,710	397	47	57	23	140	3,077	2,174
	Balaghat ...	726	576	383,301	1,221	(a) 2,10,954	218	2,823	3,031	2,827	204	37	5	27	73	2,407	2,288
	Total ...	7,412	411	2,982,507	8,891	26,31,230	3,640	30,271	33,911	31,656	2,255	227	164	107	473	17,184	16,254
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	4,702	576	1,584,427	3,310	8,51,272	283	1,825	2,113	1,651	462	141	37	23	65	3,013	3,751
	Bilaspur ...	2,972	421	1,164,158	3,064	5,11,376	493	7,563	8,056	7,572	484	100	43	5	80	4,624	5,150
	Sambalpur ...	2,218	009	700,413	2,720	1,05,239	208	7,200	7,408	7,139	270	44	15	4	13	4,038	4,029
	Total ...	9,884	326	3,544,098	9,694	15,28,087	989	16,648	17,637	16,412	1,225	204	95	32	158	11,675	13,130
	Grand Total ...	30,664	464	10,784,408	34,351	86,31,424	11,831	108,695	120,525	112,576	7,950	1,154	567	442	1,417	56,711	55,071

JUBBULPORE DIVISION

(a) Last year's figure in the printed statement was wrong

(b) Five villages have been restored to the Forest Department, hence the difference.

(c) Includes ten cases in which leases have been granted

NERBUDDA DIVISION

	No.
(a) As per last year's printed statement	1,38[illegible]
Add— Villages, *vide* Secretariat letter No. C-3, dated the 15th April 1900, and Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 951, dated the 4th March 1890.	45
Total ...	1,43[illegible]
Deduct— Villages which were wrongly shown during 1898-99 ...	4
Balance ...	1,42[illegible]

(b) See explanation in Statement II-A—I (column 8).

NAGPUR DIVISION.

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 117 on account of subsequent changes detailed in Statement I, *vide* column 16.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—R. D., 24-5-1901—250.

00133970

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on 01 February, 2020